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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Health

OF

KENTUCKY,

WITH

LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Health

OF

KENTUCKY.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, KY.:  
COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING Co.  
1899.



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OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
BOWLING GREEN, KY., October 1, 1899. }

*To HON. WM. O. BRADLEY, Governor of Kentucky:*

SIR: In compliance with the laws of this State, I have the honor to present to you the accompanying biennial report of the Board for the two fiscal years ending April 30, 1899.

J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., *Secretary.*

## **MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.**

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ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE LOCAL BOARDS  
OF HEALTH OF THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF  
THE STATE, FOR THE TERM BEGINNING JAN-  
UARY 1, 1898, AND ENDING JANUARY 1, 1900.

ADAIR COUNTY.

Dr. U. L. Taylor-----Columbia.  
Dr. W. T. Grissom-----Columbia.  
Dr. Wm. Blair-----Glen's Fork.

ALLEN COUNTY.

Dr. A. L. Wagoner-----Scottville.  
Dr. Marcellus Whitney -----Gainesville.  
Dr. C. A. Calvert-----Holland.

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Dr. C. M. Paynter-----Lawrenceburg.  
Dr. O. H. Witherspoon-----Lawrenceburg.

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Dr. J. C. Dupoyster -----Wickliffe.  
W. T. White, Esq.-----Wickliffe.  
J. A. Watwood, Esq.-----Wickliffe.

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Dr. R. E. Garnett -----Glasgow.  
Dr. F. J. Taylor-----Glasgow.

BATH COUNTY.

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Dr. J. W. Rutherford -----Sharpsburg.  
Dr. Collins Ball-----Olympia.

BELL COUNTY.

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Dr. T. H. Curd -----Middlesborough.  
Dr. W. J. Hodges-----Pineville.

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 Dr. J. M. Grant -----Petersburg.

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 R. J. Neely, Esq.-----Paris.  
 Hon. Emmett Dickson-----Paris.

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 Dr. J. D. Williams-----Catlettsburg.  
 S. Coburn, Esq.-----Ashland.

**BOYLE COUNTY.**

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 Dr. J. C. Bogle -----Danville.  
 Dr. W. A. Brown -----Parksville.  
 Dr. B. T. Wood -----Perryville.

**BRACKEN COUNTY.**

Dr. J. W. R. Corlis -----Brookville.  
 Dr. Chambers Lytle -----Johnsville.  
 Dr. C. S. Savage-----Germantown.

**BREATHITT COUNTY.**

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 Dr. B. D. Cox -----Jackson.  
 Dr. W. G. Daily -----Jackson.

**BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY**

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 Dr. A. A. Simons -----Cloverport.  
 Dr. R. T. Dempster-----Rockvale.

**BULLITT COUNTY.**

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 Dr. J. M. Crenshaw-----Mt. Washington.  
 Dr. J. E. Johnson-----Lebanon Junction.  
 Dr. J. A. Hoffman-----Shepherdsville.

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 Dr. A. E. Gardner -----Morgantown.  
 Dr. W. C. Hunt-----Rochester.  
 Dr. J. H. Austin-----Morgantown.

**CALLOWAY COUNTY.**

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Dr. W. M. Mason -----Hazel.  
Dr. H. L. Davenport-----Kirksey.

**CALDWELL COUNTY.**

Dr. P. R. Shelby -----Princeton.  
Dr. J. A. H. Miller -----Princeton.  
Dr. R. S. Coleman -----Princeton.

**CAMPBELL COUNTY.**

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Dr. W. A. Young -----Newport.  
Dr. J. F. Houston -----Alexandria.

**CARLISLE COUNTY.**

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Dr. J. M. Peck -----Arlington.  
Dr. W. L. Mosby -----Bardwell.

**CARROLL COUNTY.**

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Dr. B. L. Holmes -----Carrollton.  
Dr. W. S. Golden -----Worthville.

**CARTER COUNTY.**

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Dr. J. L. Robbins -----Olive Hill.  
Dr. W. A. Horton -----Grayson.

**CASEY COUNTY.**

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Dr. W. L. Londer -----Humphrey.  
Dr. David Beeler -----Powers.  
Dr. Jas. Wesley -----Liberty.  
Dr. J. R. Hood -----Clements ville.

**CHRISTIAN COUNTY.**

Dr. Austin Bell -----Bell.  
Dr. F. M. Stites -----Hopkinsville.  
Dr. T. W. Blakely -----Hopkinsville.  
Dr. R. L. Woodard -----Hopkinsville.

**CLARK COUNTY.**

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Dr. J. A. Shirley -----Winchester.  
Dr. I. H. McKinley -----Winchester.  
Dr. S. W. Willis -----Jasper.

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Dr. J. R. Burchell .....	Manchester.
Dr. W. T. Phillips .....	Burning Springs.
Dr. G. H. Sandlin .....	Manchester.

## CLINTON COUNTY.

Dr. W. F. Cartwright .....	Albany.
Dr. S. K. Pickens .....	Albany.
Dr. B. D. Owens .....	Cartwright.

## CRITTENDEN COUNTY.

Dr. J. R. Clark .....	Marion.
Dr. J. J. Clark .....	Marion.
Dr. Jas. P. Pierce .....	Marion.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Dr. J. E. Bow .....	Burksville.
Dr. W. F. Owsley .....	Burksville.
Dr. J. G. Talbot .....	Burksville.

## DAVIESS COUNTY.

Dr. C. H. Todd .....	Owensboro.
Dr. E. H. Luckett .....	Owensboro.
Dr. E. B. McCormick .....	Owensboro.

## EDMONSON COUNTY.

Dr. G. W. Armes .....	Brownsville.
Dr. J. W. Morrow .....	Brownsville.
Dr. G. B. Quigley .....	Brownsville.

## ELLIOTT COUNTY.

Dr. W. W. Johnson .....	Newfoundland.
Dr. S. G. Hunter .....	Sandy Hook.
Dr. Stanford Bailey .....	Sandy Hook.

## ESTILL COUNTY.

Dr. G. A. Embry .....	Irvine.
Dr. M. R. Scott .....	Irvine.
Dr. Cornelius Marcum .....	Irvine.
Dr. R. F. Hood .....	Millers Creek.

## FAYETTE COUNTY.

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Dr. David Barrow .....	Lexington.
Dr. J. W. Pryor .....	Lexington.



FLEMING COUNTY.

Dr. C. R. Garr.....	Flemingsburg.
Dr. C. W. Aitken .....	Flemingsburg.
Dr. J. C. S. Brice .....	Poplar Springs.

FLOYD COUNTY.

Dr. W. W. Fugitt.....	Prestonsburg.
Dr. E. K. May.....	Dwale.
Dr. W. W. Richmond.....	Prestonsburg.
Hon. F. H. Hopkins .....	Prestonsburg.
Dr. W. L. Walter.....	Laynesville.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

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Dr. E. E. Hume .....	Frankfort.
Dr. G. W. Chinn.....	Frankfort.

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Dr. W. A. Wayne.....	Fulton.
Dr. A. A. Faris .....	Hickman.

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Dr. O. B. Yager .....	Glencoe.
Dr. Wm. Bond.....	Sparta.

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Dr. Hugh M. Grant.....	Lancaster.
Dr. J. E. Amon.....	McCreary.

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Dr. J. L. Price.....	Sherman.
Dr. J. B. Alexander.....	Mason.

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Dr. E. A. Stevens .....	Mayfield.
Dr. J. S. Mathis .....	Mayfield.
Dr. J. D. Landrum.....	Mayfield.
Dr. J. D. Pryor.....	Mayfield.

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 Dr. T. M. Nimmo.....Big Clifty.  
 Dr. Lee Washer.....Spring Lick.  
 Dr. O. T. Stuteville.....Big Clifty.

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Dr. W. V. Tucker.....Greensburg.  
 Dr. S. D. Coakley.....Coakley.  
 Dr. Ross Van Meter.....Greensburg.

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 Dr. E. M. Sellards.....Greenup.  
 Dr. R. M. Biggs.....Greenup.

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 Dr. J. H. Heavrin.....Hawesville.  
 Dr. J. W. Griffin.....Lewisport.  
 Dr. Frank Chambers.....Hawesville.

## HARDIN COUNTY.

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 Dr. C. Z. Aud.....Cecilia.  
 Dr. S. N. Willis.....Vine Grove.

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 Dr. G. R. Bailey.....Harlan Court House.  
 Dr. N. S. Howard.....Harlan Court House.

## HARRISON COUNTY.

Dr. Hervey McDowell.....Cynthiana.  
 Dr. Marshall McDowell.....Cynthiana.  
 Dr. Bailey B. Petty.....Rutland.

## HART COUNTY.

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 Dr. J. J. Adams.....Munfordville.  
 Dr. John Mudd.....Hardyville.

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 Dr. J. A. Quinn.....Henderson.  
 Dr. R. H. Moss.....Niagara.

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Dr. W. J. Morris.....	Sulphur.

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Dr. J. M. Jackson.....	Columbus.
Dr. J. M. Beeler .....	Clinton.
Dr. J. R. Scarborough .....	Spring Hill.
Dr. G. F. Beeler .....	Clinton.

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Dr. J. L. Dulin .....	Madisonville.
Dr. J. S. Waller .....	Hanson.

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Dr. G. C. Goodman .....	Welchburg.
Dr. C. H. Robinson .....	Mauldon.

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Dr. Geo. W. Griffith.....	Louisville.
Dr. J. M. Krim .....	Louisville.
Dr. B. W. Smock.....	Louisville.
Dr. W. W. Hobson.....	Harrod's Creek.

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Dr. J. A. Vanarsdale.....	Nicholasville.
Dr. W. H. Mathews.....	Nicholasville.
Dr. D. A. Penick.....	Nicholasville.

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B. F. Hager, Esq.....	Paintsville.

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Dr. C. R. Slater .....	Erlanger.
Dr. J. F. Loomis.....	Independence.
Dr. W. W. Ranshaw.....	Covington.

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 Dr. G. H. Albright.....Barbourville.  
 Dr. J. T. Catron.....Barbourville.

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 Dr. Elisha Kelley.....Hindman.  
 T. B. Studevent, Esq.....Hindman.

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 Dr. M. B. Peterson.....Magnolia.  
 Dr. J. C. Jones.....Buffalo.

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 Dr. H. V. Pennington.....London.  
 Dr. Jackson Givens.....Pittsburgh.

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 A. J. Garred, Esq.....Louisa.  
 J. F. Ratcliffe, Esq.....Louisa.

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 Capt. J. M. Beatty.....Beattyville.  
 H. H. Harris, Esq.....Beattyville.

**LESLIE COUNTY.**

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 J. B. Walton, Esq.....Hyden.  
 Abner Eversole, Esq.....Hyden.

**LETCHER COUNTY.**

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 Dr. G. H. McCreary.....Whitesburg.  
 Dr. T. A. Cook.....Democrat.

**LEWIS COUNTY.**

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 Dr. A. F. Hill.....Vanceburg.  
 Dr. Lewis A. Grimes.....Concord.

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Dr. J. F. Peyton-----Stanford.  
Dr. Hawkins Brown-----Hustonville.  
Dr. W. J. Edmiston-----Crab Orchard.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

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Dr. A. J. Driskill-----Grand Rivers.  
Dr. J. V. Hayden-----Salem.

LOGAN COUNTY.

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Dr. Edgar Riley-----Ferguson.  
Dr. W. W. Lasley-----Lewisburg.

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Dr. E. S. Wilford-----Kuttawa.  
Dr. A. H. Champion-----Eddyville.

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Dr. W. M. Gibson-----Richmond.  
Dr. A. L. Hurst-----Kingston.

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Dr. W. A. May-----Salyersville.  
Dr. J. L. Rowland-----Salyersville.

MARION COUNTY.

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Dr. Edward Kelley-----Lebanon.  
Dr. R. T. Hodgen-----Lebanon.

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Dr. E. G. Thomas-----Harvey.  
Dr. W. S. Stone-----Birmingham.

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G. W. Hale, Esq.-----Inez.  
T. W. Newberry, Esq.-----Inez.

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Dr. M. H. Davis	Mayslick.
Dr. James Shackelford	Maysville.
Dr. W. H. Hood	Orangeburg.

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Dr. J. Q. Taylor	Paducah.
Dr. Horace Rivers	Paducah.

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Dr. Geo. Hillsman	Livermore.

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Dr. W. J. Shackett	Ekron.

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H. D. Coombs, Esq.	Frenchburg.
Dr. R. B. Kash	Frenchburg.

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Dr. M. L. Forsythe	Harrodsburg.
Dr. W. D. Powell	Harrodsburg.

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Dr. G. G. Taylor	Edmonton.

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Dr. H. B. Ray	Tompkinsville.
Hon. A. B. Chism	Tompkinsville.

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Dr. J. A. Shirley	Mt. Sterling.
Dr. W. T. Willis	Mt. Sterling.

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Dr. J. D. Whittaker ..... Caney.  
Dr. B. F. McClure ..... Grassy Creek.

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Dr. A. Lewis ..... Greenville.  
Dr. J. T. Woodburn ..... Bremen.

**NELSON COUNTY.**

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Dr. J. L. Pope ..... Bardstown.  
Dr. B. E. Gore ..... Bardstown.

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Dr. H. Munger ..... Carlisle.  
Dr. W. D. Howe ..... Moorefield.

**OHIO COUNTY.**

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Dr. S. J. Wedding ..... Sulphur Spring.  
Dr. J. S. Smith ..... McHenry.

**OLDHAM COUNTY.**

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Dr. J. T. Berry ..... Lagrange.  
Dr. J. H. Speer ..... Brownsboro.

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Dr. W. E. Foster ..... Owenton.  
Dr. Preston Porter ..... Lashey's Mills.

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Dr. S. G. Sanders ..... Booneville.  
Dr. C. M. Anderson ..... Booneville.

**PENDLETON COUNTY.**

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Dr. J. E. Wilson ..... Falmouth.  
Dr. W. H. Yelton ..... Butler.



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 Dr. J. C. Sumner.....Hazard.

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 Dr. J. E. Gray.....Pikeville.  
 Dr. M. Adkins.....Vinters.

**POWELL COUNTY.**

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 Dr. A. T. Knox.....Bowen.  
 Hon. M. L. Phillips.....Stanton.

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 Dr. J. W. F. Parker.....Somerset.  
 Dr. J. L. Owens.....Somerset.

**ROBERTSON COUNTY.**

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 Dr. Riley Wells.....Mt. Olivet.  
 Dr. T. E. Thompson.....Mt. Olivet.

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 Dr. Percy Benton.....Brodhead.  
 Dr. J. S. Cooper.....Livingston.

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 Dr. B. C. Wilson.....Morehead.  
 Dr. T. M. Carter.....Morehead.

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 Dr. W. D. Welford.....Jamestown.  
 Dr. J. B. Schell.....Jamestown.  
 Dr. W. G. D. Flanagan.....Jamestown.

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 Dr. J. E. Pack.....Georgetown.  
 Dr. R. L. Carrick.....Georgetown.

SHELBY COUNTY.

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 Dr. W. R. Ray ----- Chestnut Grove.  
 Dr. E. L. Branaman ----- Finchville.

SIMPSON COUNTY.

Dr. J. C. Douglas ----- Franklin.  
 Dr. G. W. Duncan ----- Franklin.  
 Dr. J. M. Briggs ----- Franklin.

SPENCER COUNTY.

Dr. W. E. Shepherd ----- Taylorsville.  
 Dr. J. L. Seay ----- Normandy.  
 Dr. Edw. Williams ----- Little Mount.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Dr. J. L. Atkinson ----- Campbellsville.  
 Dr. B. T. Black ----- Campbellsville.  
 Dr. O. M. Kelsey ----- Elk Horn.

TODD COUNTY.

Dr. J. O. McReynolds ----- Elkton.  
 Dr. R. W. Frey ----- Trenton.  
 Dr. W. S. Petrie ----- Fairview.

TRIGG COUNTY.

Dr. J. W. Crenshaw ----- Cadiz.  
 G. H. Pike, Esq. ----- Cadiz.  
 Dr. J. H. Luckey ----- Canton.

TRIMBLE COUNTY.

Dr. J. C. Hancock ----- Bedford.  
 J. W. Spreen ----- Milford.  
 Dr. W. A. Wright ----- Corn Creek.

UNION COUNTY.

Dr. T. J. Shoemaker ----- Morganfield.  
 Dr. Henry Mart ----- Morganfield.  
 J. T. Clark, Esq. ----- Morganfield.

WARREN COUNTY.

Dr. A. T. McCormack ----- Bowling Green.  
 Dr. E. N. Hall ----- Woodburn.  
 Dr. J. O. Carson ----- Bowling Green.

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## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Dr. W. W. Ray ..... Springfield.  
 Dr. J. H. Lampton ..... Springfield.  
 Dr. J. B. Mudd ..... Springfield.

## WAYNE COUNTY.

Dr. A. S. Cook ..... Monticello.  
 Dr. T. H. Gamblin ..... Monticello.  
 Dr. W. H. Cook ..... Monticello.

## WEBSTER COUNTY.

Dr. J. P. Campbell ..... Dixon.  
 Dr. J. A. Bassett ..... Providence.  
 Dr. C. M. Edwards ..... Sebre.

## WHITLEY COUNTY.

Dr. E. S. Moss ..... Williamsburg.  
 Dr. W. T. Watkins ..... Williamsburg.  
 Dr. W. H. Parker ..... Williamsburg.

## WOLFE COUNTY.

Dr. J. H. Stamper ..... Campton.  
 Dr. H. H. Stamper ..... Campton.  
 Dr. B. D. Cox ..... Campton.

## WOODFORD COUNTY.

Dr. J. D. Neet ..... Versailles.  
 Dr. W. C. McAuley ..... Versailles.  
 Dr. J. H. Arnold ..... Versailles.

## GENERAL REPORT.

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This report is for the two years ending April 1, 1899. As the Board is required to pay the expense of its printing from its small annual appropriation, which has always been the smallest made for this purpose in the Union, the report is necessarily made so brief that it can only cover the actual work done in a very imperfect way.

From its organization in 1878, the work of the Board has been hampered for lack of funds, and its usefulness greatly curtailed. From year to year its duties have been enlarged by the General Assembly without the addition of a dollar to the fund needed to properly discharge these duties, until these have become so disproportionate as to threaten to bring the work into disrepute.

For purposes of comparison, a table is inserted showing the amounts appropriated in a recent year, in the states named, for public health purposes; the asterisks (\*) indicate additional sources of revenue, as epidemic funds, marine or other fees, free printing, etc. This table indicates at a glance the disadvantages under which the Board has labored:

Massachusetts .....	\$111,300
Louisiana (about) .....	100,000
Texas .....	61,000
Illinois .....	*49,000
Mississippi .....	46,550
Minnesota .....	29,000
New York .....	25,000
New Jersey .....	*21,500
Wisconsin .....	20,500
Michigan .....	*16,145
Alabama .....	13,000
Maryland .....	13,000
California .....	12,500
Connecticut .....	*10,000
New Hampshire .....	*8,500
North Carolina .....	*5,500

Indiana .....	*\$5,000
Iowa .....	*5,000
Pennsylvania .....	*5,000
Maine .....	5,000
Kansas .....	4,500
Ohio .....	4,000
South Carolina .....	4,000
Tennessee .....	*3,000
Rhode Island .....	*2,700
Kentucky .....	*2,500

In spite of the great disadvantage at which the Board has been placed it may be confidently claimed that Kentucky has made earnest efforts to keep pace with other states in this regard. This has only been possible through the self-sacrificing labors of the nearly four hundred physicians composing the county and municipal boards of health, over five-sixths of whom have never received one cent for this responsible and often unpleasant work.

The names of the members of the county boards are given a first place in this report as a mark of the esteem in which they are held by us, constituting our "Roll of Honor."

#### **YELLOW FEVER.**

In so far as concerns epidemic and contagious diseases the years covered by this report have been the most eventful in the entire history of the Board.

The appearance of yellow fever at Ocean Springs, Miss., in August, 1897, and its rapid spread to Mobile, New Orleans, Jackson and many other cities and towns of the South having direct and rapid travel connections with our state, gave rise to grave and well-grounded apprehension that the disease might reach our borders in epidemic form. Within forty-eight hours our inspectors were on all trains entering our territory from the infected districts; the first refugees, who came by the hundreds, were met and officially passed upon, had their baggage disinfected, destination noted, and reported to the local health authorities. Although our doors were thrown wide open to all who might come, it is pleasant to record that only three cases of the fever developed amongst the refugees, and not one in our own citizens.

A full report of the operations of this service, and of the expense thereof, was transmitted to the governor at once, as required by law, and will be found embraced in this publication.

### **SMALL-POX.**

Small-pox was imported from Honduras to Mobile early in the summer of 1897, and spread rapidly through the mining regions of Alabama and Tennessee. The disease was singularly mild in form, and as it was mainly confined to the colored race, appeared to attract but little attention from either the health authorities or people except in the larger cities.

The first case in Kentucky came to Middlesboro from Tennessee early in January, 1897. Shortly after, the disease broke out at Jellico, a state-line town, and two months later a negro who had contracted the disease at Knoxville came down with it at Richmond.

The character of the disease was recognized early at Middlesboro, but in the absence of any hospital or other preparations for dealing with it, and while the fiscal authorities of the town and county were higgling about meeting the expenses, hundreds of exposures had occurred, in a population almost entirely unprotected by vaccination. To add to the difficulties of the situation, although the disease was well marked in its diagnostic features, ignorant and designing persons spread the report that it was "Elephant Itch," "Cuban Itch," "African Itch," names which clung to the disease in this and other states, much to the confusion of the popular mind. The malady spread rapidly at this place, resulting in the most severe and expensive epidemic that has ever visited an interior town in this state.

A serious condition of affairs also developed at Jellico, but here the Health Board secured earlier financial support from the county, and by most efficient work, the disease was brought under control.

Recognizing that the state was called upon to face an emergency, not only from the epidemics already on at the places mentioned, but also from fresh importations from other states, this Board caused the following

circular letter to be sent to the health and civil officials and physicians in every county, and to every newspaper in the state. With characteristic liberality, the circular was reproduced in nearly every newspaper, multiplying it by many thousands, and laying the desired information and warning before every newspaper-reading family in Kentucky.

#### WARNING AGAINST SMALL-POX.

State Board of Health,

Bowling Green, Ky., Feby. 15, 1898.

To the Health Officials, Physicians and People of Kentucky:

Small-pox is now widespread in Eastern Tennessee, North Carolina, Southwestern Virginia and Northern Alabama, and several cases exist in Middlesboro and near Jellico in this state. The epidemic appears to have originated in Mobile last summer, and to have been gradually extending northward since. It is chiefly prevalent amongst the negro population and manifests an unusual tendency everywhere to break over official control and assume an epidemic form.

This Board, therefore, feels that it is its duty to warn the people that prompt action may prevent its further spread in this state. Fortunately prevention is as certain and safe as it is cheap and easy. Vaccination and re-vaccination, properly done, with reliable virus, is a certain preventive and is entirely free from danger. This is the conclusion of the health officers of the world after years of patient investigations, and is now an accepted truth in preventive medicine.

Notwithstanding these facts, about one-third of the people of Kentucky have never availed themselves of this protection. Our people should not wait for orders from boards of health in the presence of an epidemic to force them to an evident duty. Every citizen should see to it that not only himself, but every one for whom he is responsible is vaccinated at once. No child should be admitted to any public or private school who has not been vaccinated, and all factories, railroads and mines should make the same requirement. This is especially important in view of the threatened danger.

The operation should be done by a competent physician, under proper aseptic precautions, and he should see the person vaccinated from time to time so the result may be certain. Imperfect vaccination gives a false and often fatal sense of security. Reliable virus can be obtained from the National Vaccine Farm, Washington, D. C., or their agents, the Henry Drug Company, Louisville, Ky.

In addition it is urgently requested that all boards of health perfect their organization at once, if they have not done so, and take every precaution to prevent the entrance of the disease into their jurisdiction, or, failing in this, be ready to stamp it out by strictly isolating the first case, and vaccinating and re-vaccinating every person exposed to it. All funerals should be strictly private.

This Board holds itself ready to give any assistance in its power at any time.

By order of the Board:

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary.



The case which developed at Richmond was not recognized as small-pox, and many exposures had occurred, and about fifteen had the disease, in a negro quarter in the heart of the town, before the Board of Health was notified and any efficient steps taken to arrest its spread. Although the conditions seemed so threatening, the call made by the health officials upon the mayor and county judge was so promptly responded to that the epidemic was readily controlled, with a minimum of injury to the business interests of the town.

Expert inspectors were sent to the assistance of the local boards at these places, and this practice has been continued up to the present time, in so far as our limited funds would permit, but recently it has been necessary for the afflicted counties to pay the inspectors. Such assistance has been highly useful in clearing up questions of diagnosis and in giving much needed practical advice in isolation and details in management.

Six weeks after the first warning was issued, as the danger seemed even greater, another circular was prepared and sent out as before. It follows:

#### WARNING AGAINST SMALL-POX.

Office of State Board of Health,  
Bowling Green, Ky., March 25, 1898.

To the Officials, Physicians and People of Kentucky:

This Board again gives warning that our state is seriously threatened with an epidemic of small-pox. Grave conditions already exist in Bell, Whitley and Madison counties, and cases are reported in Knox and Mason counties. So far the disease has been almost exclusively confined to negroes, but this exemption of the white race can not long be hoped for if it continues to spread.

In spite of repeated and continued warnings from this and county and municipal boards, each community so far attacked was unprepared, a large per cent of the population was unvaccinated, and dangerous and costly delays occurred before the character of the disease was recognized, and hospitals and other provisions could be made for the sick and exposed.

Under our laws this expense must be met by the counties and cities affected, and it can only be made small by proper preparation before a case appears. Had Middlesboro and Bell county been thus forehanded and ready to care for the first cases, thousands of dollars would have been saved in actual outlay, very many thousands in loss of business, and the officials and community the mortification of clamoring for outside aid to do what they were amply able to do for themselves.

In view of these facts, the Board advises that each town and city at

once pass and enforce a compulsory vaccination ordinance, beginning with the colored race, but reaching everybody; that isolation hospitals or tents, and suitable ground for their location, be secured; that visiting and strange negroes be hunted out, vaccinated and kept under observation, and especially that physicians practicing amongst negroes be instructed as to the difficulty of recognizing mild cases of small-pox and varioloid in this race, and of the importance of calling in experienced counsel in every doubtful or suspicious case. Those having this work in hand should deal firmly, but kindly, with every one, advising that this work is being done for their protection as well as that of the community.

Quarantines against infected places, the first resort of unprepared towns, do much actual harm by giving rise to a false sense of security, thus retarding the work of vaccination and preparation, and, if rigidly enforced, are much more expensive than the precautions herein advised, besides causing much financial loss by interference with travel and commerce. No quarantine can be legally established without the consent of this Board, and this will not be given unless the circumstances are very exceptional. Communities maintaining unauthorized quarantines are liable to persons suffering injuries or damages therefrom.

At this time every person in Kentucky should be vaccinated or re-vaccinated. If properly protected it will not take, and if it takes there is need of it. The vaccination should always be done in three places about an inch apart, by a competent physician, with clean hands and instruments, upon a well-cleaned arm, by scraping off the scarf skin without drawing blood, and should be allowed to dry thoroughly before the sleeve is put down, and should be protected for a few days with a clean cloth or absorbent cotton. This will give the best chance for a successful result, with much less soreness and suffering.

Fresh, reliable virus may always be had from the National Vaccine Establishment, Washington City, or from its agents, The Henry Drug Co., of Louisville. Vaccination from the arm of a child known to be healthy is equally reliable.

This Board holds itself in readiness to aid local boards to the full extent of its powers, but little aid will be needed from it if each community will intelligently prepare to take care of itself.

By order of the Board:

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary.

As the disease continued to spread in certain of the mountain counties, the following was issued and widely circulated, especially in that section of the state:

#### SMALL-POX IN SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY.

State Board of Health,

Bowling Green, Ky., July 18, 1898.

To the Health Officials, County Officials and People of Southeastern Kentucky:

Small-pox now exists in Laurel and Clay counties, and it is widespread in Jackson county. Every class of the population is affected and the disease is in epidemic form.

If every man, woman and child in Southeastern Kentucky is vaccinated at once, danger of a serious epidemic will be removed. Every person remaining unvaccinated is a menace, not to themselves alone, but to the health and business welfare of their entire section. Children should be vaccinated when quite young, and older persons should be re-vaccinated every seventh year, at least. This method of prevention is as cheap as it is safe and easy, when properly done, with reliable virus. The operation should be done by a competent physician, under proper aseptic precautions. Reliable virus may be obtained from the Henry Drug Company, Louisville, Kentucky.

In addition it is earnestly requested that the boards of health for each county and town perfect their organization at once and confer with their county courts so that arrangements may be made to stamp out the disease as soon as the first case appears. Physicians should be on the lookout for first cases. An especial watch should be kept over teamsters, tramps and peddlers. Prompt and intelligent organization will save heavy expense to all counties interested, as the cost of stamping out the disease must be borne by the county courts.

This Board holds itself in readiness to give you any assistance in its power at any time.

By order of the Board:

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary.

In spite of these admonitions, supported as they were in a great measure by the local health officials everywhere, town after town and county after county were found unprepared to deal with the disease when it came to them, and thus it spread from place to place, or was fed by fresh importations from Cincinnati, Evansville, St. Louis and points in Tennessee, until nearly half the counties in the state have had more or less severe experience with it. Of course there were exceptions to this careless and time-serving course, in which wide-awake county judges and courts appreciated the wisdom and economy of being forehanded. In such instances first cases were recognized and isolated, all exposed persons were vaccinated without argument or ceremony, and kept under observation, thus protecting their own jurisdictions at small cost and risk, and by the same effort protecting adjacent territories.

Reports of these local outbreaks have been requested, and will be embraced in this publication, so far as received. An examination of these shows that a total of over 1,500 cases have been reported in the state; that the total cash cost for the afflicted municipalities and

counties was \$57,000, and that the estimated cost from interference with business, commerce and travel to the towns and counties will foot up the enormous sum of \$250,000, with many counties to hear from.

Of course it is well known that the entire epidemic was preventable and would have been prevented, had our reiterated admonitions been heeded. Vaccination of these communities would have made an epidemic of small-pox an impossibility. It is also confidently believed that most of the expense, to say nothing of the suffering and loss of life, could have been prevented had the funds been available for keeping our trained men in the field for the first two or three months, tracing out the suspects and exposed persons.

#### **VITAL STATISTICS.**

Attention is again called to the fact that our statute regulating the collection of births, marriages and deaths, important questions to any civilized people, is obsolete and wholly inoperative. Until the law is amended and vitalized, any compilation and publication of the returns would be worse than useless, as it would not only be unreliable but misleading.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

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### REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 20, 1898.

At 3 p. m., Thursday, October 20, 1898, the Board met in regular annual session at the Galt House, Louisville. Present: Drs. Bailey, Samuel, J. H. Letcher, appointed to succeed Dr. Kinnaird, resigned, and Dr. McCormack. Absent: Dr. J. M. Mathews, recently appointed to succeed himself, and Dr. Geo. T. Fuller, appointed to succeed Dr. McReynolds whose term had expired. Dr. Bailey was elected president pro tempore, and presided.

The secretary read his annual report, including the annual financial statement, which was referred to an auditing committee composed of Drs. Samuel and Letcher, who, after an examination and comparison of same with the books and vouchers, reported that they were correct. The report is as follows:

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The past year has been the most active and anxious one in the history of the Board. With yellow fever prevailing in the South during the past and present seasons in several sections which are a few hours from us by direct lines of travel, and with thousands of refugees flocking through and into our state, the danger of infection could not be overlooked. In addition we have had almost constantly on hand serious epidemics of small-pox in widely separated districts.

The danger from yellow fever was minimized this year by the late season at which it appeared, and by the fact that until recently it was confined to small towns and villages which were at once cordoned with local non-intercourse quarantines, which prevented trains from making infected points. Land quarantines are necessarily defective, but, as rigidly conducted by the panic-stricken communities of the South, they at least strain and keep back the greater and grosser opportunities for conveying infection.

An inspection service was maintained on all through lines of travel last year. This was so conducted as to offer the least interference with travel and commerce consistent with the proper protection of the public health. One of the railroad lines made continuous attempts to obstruct and evade our regulations, greatly increasing the labors and responsibilities of our officials, and, by the increased vigilance, caused the complaint to be made that the Board was discriminating against this particular road. In gratifying contrast with this, the other transportation lines gave us their cordial and prompt co-operation and instructed their employes to furnish every possible assistance to our inspectors.

For reasons previously stated, an inspection service was not put in operation this year, although constant watchfulness was maintained and things so organized that it could be put on at a day's notice. This will result in a saving of two or three thousand dollars to the state if frost comes before the disease gains a foothold, as is confidently expected. It is possible that cases will occur in some of the refugees who reach us with the disease still in their system, but it is not believed that it could spread here this late in the season. A report of the operations and expense of this service last year has already been submitted to the General Assembly, as required by law, and a copy thereof is now presented to you.

Small-pox was brought to Alabama from Central America in the early part of 1897. This disease had had no wide prevalence in the South for many years, and, in consequence, a large part of the population, and practically all the younger negroes, was unvaccinated. The disease spread rapidly to the mining regions of Alabama and Tennessee and reached Middlesboro and Jellico, in our state, in December, 1897. The County Board of Health attempted to restrict the disease at Middlesboro, but the parsimony and incapacity of the city and county officials made it impossible to prosecute this work at the opportune time, and the foundation of an epidemic was soon laid.

This Board was not notified of the condition of affairs until February 15th, 1898. This delay was mainly due to the mild character of the disease, and to the fact that it was confined to negroes during all the early part of the epidemic. I made several visits to the infected town, once accompanied by your President, and at the outset put four of our sanitary inspectors at work. Within three weeks over nineteen hundred people were vaccinated, and the disease was practically under control. At first the city authorities were disposed to render us assistance, but, receiving no aid or encouragement from the county court, which under our law is made responsible for the expense incurred in this work, soon refused any support, or even to feed those sick with the disease. Under legal advice, warrants were issued by the County Board of Health in payment for food and other necessary supplies for the sick and needy, but with the prospect of serious litigation to enforce their collection, the whole work was made both difficult and unpleasant.

In order to avoid all possibility of cost the local authorities finally induced the U. S. Marine Hospital Service to inject itself into the controversy. Our inspectors were at once withdrawn, whereupon it was found that this national service had no authority to enter upon or act within our jurisdiction except under the regulations and sanction of this Board. In the confusion resulting, a week of valuable time was lost, and much of the work required to be done over again. The epidemic was finally stamped out by the joint action of our own and the national authorities, after an actual outlay of thousands of dollars, and a loss of tens of thousands in the derangement of business and trade, all of



which could and should have been saved had the first cases been properly isolated and cared for.

The experience at Jellico was in gratifying contrast to this. The disease had gained a strong foothold there when our inspectors got upon the ground, but the town and county authorities at once went to work in perfect harmony to isolate the sick and vaccinate the entire community, and the outbreak was brought under control at a very small cost. The good result here was largely due to the activity of Drs. Moss and Finley, of the County Board, and the mayor and county judge.

During this time a negro contracted small-pox at Knoxville and came to Richmond before he came down with the disease. As a rule sick negroes do not come under the care of the most competent physicians, and this case proved no exception to the rule. The diagnosis of "Elephant Itch" was made, and many curious, unbleached American citizens called in to swap opinions in regard to this new cutaneous decoration. Several other cases occurred, and very many more were exposed to the contagion, before the matter was brought to the attention of the authorities. County Judge Sullivan and Mayor Smith at once placed ample funds at the disposal of the local Boards of Health, employed one of our experienced inspectors to superintend the general work of stamping out the disease, erected sick and detention hospitals supplied with competent physicians and guards, with the result that the epidemic was eradicated almost without disturbance to business interests within a few weeks. The prompt and intelligent co-operation met on every hand here and at Jellico was indeed pleasant after the experience at Middlesboro.

In the early part of July small-pox was reported from Laurel and Clay counties. Upon the arrival of our inspector it was found that a strolling, half-witted woman from Jackson county, broken out with small-pox, had traveled the highways from near London to Manchester and back, resting at a number of houses on the way because she was ill, and exposing a large number of people to the contagion. Nearly sixty cases contracted the disease in the two counties. In both of these counties the action of the authorities was prompt and effective. Houses were hastily procured and fitted up, physicians and guards placed in charge, and the disease eradicated by the usual methods, with the smallest possible friction and disturbance of business and travel.

Our inspector followed the track of the disease back into Jackson county and found an alarming state of affairs existing there. This is one of the large and remote mountain counties, and small-pox had prevailed there for two or three months. Probably not more than one per cent of the population had been vaccinated, and no effort whatever had been made to prevent its spread, our inspector estimating that there were nearly a hundred cases in the county, including those already recovered. As the mortality had been very slight it had excited no public interest, persons convalescing and with abundant scabs on their persons going about pursuing their ordinary avocations. That there had not been a far greater spread of the contagion could only be accounted for by the sparseness and limited mixing of the population.

After a week's delay our inspector secured a meeting of the fiscal court, and, supported by Senator Clark and other leading citizens, made an earnest appeal for funds and assistance for stamping out the epidemic. A day was consumed by the court in considering the matter, when, by a unanimous vote, it refused to take any action. The county was at once placed in rigid quarantine, guards being placed on every road leading into it, stopping all travel and mail at the county line. I



made a personal inspection of the entire district, visiting and conferring with the health and county officials in every adjoining county, in order that the quarantine might be made so effective as to confine the epidemic to the one county where the people did not object to it.

Within three weeks the court reconsidered its action, made appropriations for hospitals and guards, employed a physician suggested by this Board to take charge of this work, and soon had the outbreak under control. When fully assured of this the quarantine was promptly raised.

These repeated epidemics have made such a heavy drain upon our small annual appropriation that the Board is now almost without funds. Almost every General Assembly which has met since the Board was created has increased its duties and expenses, but no suggestion has yet been made by that body to increase our appropriation, which is the smallest in the United States. The limit along this line has been reached, and our future usefulness must be greatly curtailed unless supplied with funds with which to operate. We are now forced to decline many requests for assistance on this account, and are constantly subjected to adverse criticism in consequence.

Repeated outbreaks of diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever have been reported from nearly every section of the state, these domestic plagues never being entirely absent from our borders. Appropriate preventive circulars are at once sent to the local newspapers, as well as for free distribution in the community, and health officials, physicians and families are urged and instructed to take steps to stamp out the prevailing diseases. We consider this work of the greatest importance, as any one of these diseases causes more deaths in Kentucky every year than yellow fever, cholera and small-pox have caused in all the history of the state.

Texas fever in cattle and glanders in horses have appeared in a number of counties, and anthrax has recently prevailed to a considerable extent in a portion of Jefferson county. The state veterinarian is to be commended for his vigilance in looking after these interests under more than ordinary difficulties. He will present a report of this work during the meeting.

The routine work of the Board increases in amount and importance from year to year, and it is only a question of time when it will be necessary for your executive officer to devote his entire time to the duties of his office.

I herewith submit my financial statement for the past fiscal year, with a voucher for each item of expense.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM APRIL 1, 1897, TO APRIL 1, 1898.

##### Debtor.

To balance on hand April 1, 1897.....	\$2632 22
To annual appropriation.....	2500 00
Total .....	\$5132 22

##### Creditor.

By payments as per itemized statement .....	\$3544 20
By balance on hand April 1, 1898.....	1588 02
Total .....	\$5132 22

## Itemized Statement.

Salary of the Secretary.....	\$1200 00
Printing .....	739 00
Traveling expenses of members.....	534 55
State Bacteriologist and Sanitary Inspectors.....	435 35
Attorneys' fees and costs .....	193 30
Postage and telegrams .....	166 91
Salary of typewriter.....	150 00
Official supplies and furniture.....	124 84
Total . . . . .	<u>\$3544 20</u>

The papers of Dr. Adaline Bell, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, who was examined July 5th and 6th, last, were carefully gone over by the full Board. It was found that this applicant had made a grade of 41 in anatomy, 50 in physiology, and 25 in pathology, the only branches in which she was required to be examined, 70 in each branch being the minimum grade required to pass. Upon motion a certificate was refused by a unanimous vote.

The papers of Dr. Thos. Hunt, of Allen county, were also examined, and as he had failed to show competency in any branch, a certificate was refused him.

After transacting some routine work with the epidemic of small-pox and the threatened epidemic of yellow fever, the Board adjourned to meet at 8 p. m.

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The Board met pursuant to adjournment at 8 p. m. with President Mathews in the chair and all the other members attending the afternoon meeting in attendance. In response to notice had, Dr. G. N. Murphey, of Bowling Green, was present with his attorney, Mr. Zach Phelps, to answer charges previously preferred against him at the request of the Board of Regents of the Kentucky School of Medicine. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting relating to the matter, and the charges, Mr. Phelps asked for more specific charges and, after consultation, the Board decided that it considered the charges as preferred in the language of the statutes to fully meet the requirements of the law, but in order to

give Dr. Murphey the benefit of any reasonable doubt they would be made more specific. The charges were prepared and read to Dr. Murphey and his attorney, and it was agreed that copy of the charges was to be furnished to Mr. Phelps by the following day, that an answer would be filed on or before Wednesday, October 26th, and a final hearing had at the Galt House, at 7:30 p. m., November 7, 1898. (The Board was enjoined in the Warren Circuit Court from proceeding in this matter, and the case is still pending in the courts.)

The president of the Board was also directed to cause notice to be served on Dr. P. H. Woodall of Fairview, Franklin or Bowling Green, to appear before the meeting of the Board to be held November 7th, to answer charges preferred against him for alleged violation of the medical law and show cause why his certificate should not be revoked. (Similar injunction to the above was obtained in this case and it is also pending in the courts.)

Adjourned.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

### REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 11, 1899.

The Board met in regular annual session at the Galt House, Louisville, at 3 p. m., Tuesday, April 11, 1899. Present: Drs. Mathews, Bailey, Dixon, Letcher, Fuller and McCormack, members, and Drs. M. K. Allen, F. T. Eisenman, and B. W. Smock, visitors.

The secretary presented his financial statement for the preceding year. Drs. Bailey and Letcher were appointed a committee to audit the books and accounts of the secretary, and reported later that they had found the same correct. The statement is as follows:

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM APRIL 1, 1898, TO APRIL 1, 1899.

##### Debtor.

To balance on hand April 1, 1898 .....	\$1,588 02
To annual appropriation for 1898-9 .....	2,500 00
Total .....	<u>\$4,088 20</u>

##### Creditor.

By payments as per itemized statement .....	\$3,612 59
By balance on hand April 1, 1899 .....	475 61
Total .....	<u>\$4,088 20</u>

##### Itemized Statement.

Salary of the Secretary .....	\$1,200 00
Sanitary Inspectors .....	848 90
Traveling expenses of members and Secretary ....	799 65
Salary of typewriter—fifteen months .....	187 50
Printing .....	174 50
Telegrams and express .....	119 99
Office expenses, books, vaccine, etc. ....	113 85
Attorney's and court fees .....	94 20
Postage .....	74 00
Total .....	<u>\$3,612 59</u>

Drs. Letcher, Dixon and Fuller were appointed a committee to formulate a statement for publication in regard to cerebro-spinal meningitis. They presented the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The newspaper reports concerning cerebro-spinal meningitis in this and other states have been greatly exaggerated, and hence have unnecessarily alarmed many of our citizens:

Resolved, That it is the consensus of opinion, gleaned from the best medical authors, and from the observations of this Board in this and former outbreaks of the disease, that it is very slightly, if at all, contagious.

Resolved, That now, as at all times, all premises should be kept in the best sanitary condition, and that all rooms should be carefully disinfected after the termination of each case.

Resolved, That we do not think it necessary that schools should be dismissed or pupils kept from school. As it is a cold weather disease, we can reasonably hope that it will soon disappear.

Dr. Bailey offered, and the Board adopted the following:

Whereas, There have been a number of cases of small-pox in Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and other cities; and,

Whereas, Exaggerated statements have been published in the press in regard to the number of cases in Louisville, greatly to the detriment of the commerce of the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of the State Board of Health there is no danger in coming to Louisville, inasmuch as the disease is almost exclusively confined to the colored population, and the Health Department is extremely vigilant in the detection and isolation of cases, and the prompt vaccination of any parties exposed, and every case of the disease is at once removed to the Eruptive Hospital, five miles in the country.

Dr. McCormack offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this Board that small-pox is now widely prevalent in the colored population in Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis, Evansville and other cities and towns having direct and rapid communication with a majority of the towns and districts of this state; and,

Whereas, This disease has already been conveyed by such travel into twelve counties, and in at least three instances colored persons in the eruptive stage of the disease have been brought into and carried long distances on trains and boats within this state, exposing hundreds of unsuspecting passengers to contagion from this most dreaded and loathsome disease; and,

Whereas, The disease has so far been confined to the colored race almost exclusively, largely because such a large per cent of this race is unprotected by vaccination, and the unrestricted travel of such per-

sons is, in the opinion of this Board, a menace to the health and lives of the people of this state. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it shall be unlawful for any colored person, or any other person who has been exposed to small-pox, to leave Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis, Evansville, or any other point or place where small-pox now or may hereafter prevail, for any point or place in the state of Kentucky by any railroad train, steamboat or other conveyance without a certificate of recent vaccination from the health officer at such point of departure; and it is hereby made the duty of ticket agents, conductors or others having charge of the transportation of passengers to or within this state to at once transmit to the city or county health officer at the point of destination the name and full description of any person violating this regulation. Any person violating this regulation is subject to arrest and prosecution when he reaches his destination.

Upon motion, Dr. J. M. Mathews was unanimously re-elected president for the next two years. Dr. J. N. McCormack was unanimously re-elected secretary for the statutory term of four years. Drs. Bailey, Mathews and McCormack were elected as the Executive Committee of the Board for two years, with power to act for the Board during the interval of meetings.

The secretary reported that in accordance with instructions he had caused public notice to be given that only those diplomas will hereafter be recognized as a basis for certificates to practice medicine in this state which are issued from colleges whose minimum requirements are equal to those of the American Medical College Association, the American Institute of Homeopathy or the American Eclectic Medical College Association, respectively. He stated, however, that in his opinion the rigid enforcement of the rule as to all graduates from three-years' schools for the college years just ending would likely work many individual hardships to young men from this state who had attended such schools without being fully informed as to our requirements, and who might be qualified to practice medicine. After full discussion of the matter the Executive Committee was directed to arrange for the examination of such of these graduates for the past college year as might present themselves, and to grant certificates to such of them as made a grade of not less than 70 in each branch of medicine.

Reaffirming its action in 1891 in regard to the recog-

nition of medical colleges, to be indorsed as reputable within the meaning of the law, and whose diplomas will hereafter be made the basis for certificates to practice medicine in this state, the following schedule of minimum requirements was adopted:

Each student applying for admission to lecture courses will present to the faculty of the college:

1. Creditable certificates of good moral character signed by two physicians of good standing in the state where the applicant last resided.

2. (1) A diploma or certificate of graduation from some reputable literary or scientific college, academy, high school, normal school, the medical student's certificate issued by any state examining board covering the following entrance examination:

- (2). Before admission an examination in the following branches, in each of which the applicant should possess, at least, the knowledge required at the completion of one year of study in one of the schools before named, viz.: English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, geography and Latin. One year is allowable in which to make up defects in any one study, but no student shall be given a certificate of attendance for such year or admitted to the second course until the above entrance requirements are satisfied.

3. Colleges are free to give students who have met the entrance requirements credit for one year of time in the four years' course, to be hereinafter provided, who hold the A. B., B. S., or equivalent degree from reputable literary colleges, or who are graduates of reputable colleges of dentistry, pharmacy or veterinary medicine, which require attendance upon two full courses for graduation.

4. The following branches of medical science shall be embraced in the course of instruction: 1, anatomy; 2, physiology; 3, chemistry; 4, materia medica and therapeutics; 5, theory and practice of medicine; 6, pathology and bacteriology; 7, surgery; 8, obstetrics; 9, gynecology; 10, hygiene; 11, medical jurisprudence.

5. The time occupied in each course shall not be less than six months, or twenty-six weeks, and four full courses of lectures, no two in the same year, shall be essential for graduation with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

6. Regular attendance during the entire lecture course shall be required, allowance being made for sickness of the student not to exceed 20 per centum of the course. Regular examinations or quizzes will be made by each lecturer or professor at least once a week. Each graduate must have done regular dissections during two or more courses, and three full courses of clinical or hospital instructions. The time of professional study will not be less than four full calendar years.

7. The college must show that it has a sufficient and competent corps of competent instructors, and the necessary equipment and facilities for teaching, including, particularly, demonstrations and clinics.

8. Only regularly conducted and legally chartered medical colleges whose terms of admission, courses and equipments conform to this schedule of minimum requirements, and the other requirements of a medical education which obtain as the practice of a majority of the established medical colleges of the United States shall be considered reputable medical colleges within the meaning of the laws of Kentucky.

The secretary was instructed to give public notice of this action of the Board in advance of the beginning of the next college year, to the end that all students and colleges concerned might be fully advised as to the requirements.

Adjourned.

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### EPIDEMIC OF YELLOW FEVER.

Office of the State Board of Health,  
Bowling Green, Ky., December 15, 1897.

Hon. William O. Bradley, Governor.

Sir: In accordance with the provisions of law I have the honor to submit to you, and through you to the General Assembly, an itemized statement of expenditures made by the Board during the current year, from the "Contingent Fund," in preventing the introduction of yellow fever into the state. Although this fund was set apart by act of the General Assembly in 1893, this is the first time that the Board has found it necessary to ask your consent to use any part of it.

The Board has thought proper to append the brief reports made by its inspectors having charge of the quarantine work on the three principal lines of railroad entering the state from the South, in order to give an idea of the methods of the service, as well as for the value of some of the suggestions made.

The Executive Committee of the Board met the day following the official announcement of the yellow fever at Ocean Springs, Mississippi, and, having its arrangements always ready for such an emergency, had its inspectors on all trains from the infected districts in time to meet and examine the first refugees coming into the state. All baggage and personal belongings to which suspicion attached were disinfected with formaldehyde gas, the most efficient method known to science, and the names and destinations, including street number, of all persons from infected places, were taken and forwarded to the proper local health authorities, and such persons were pledged to give the local authorities notice of any change of destination or residence. In this way every one coming into the state from infected districts was kept under observation in such a way that he or she could be cared for in case yellow fever developed, with timely and kindly care for the afflicted individual and safety to the community. With these precautions, and the late season at which the disease first appeared in the South, the Board believed that these unfortunate people from our less favorably situated sister states might be received and cared for with perfect safety to our own citizens.

Our inspectors were instructed to be most thorough in their disinfection work, and in their search for individuals sick or especially exposed, but their instructions were equally positive as to the uniform kindness and courtesy to be shown to every person fleeing from pestilence coming to our borders, consistent with the proper discharge of their duties. It will be seen that our methods were in striking contrast with those in vogue in many other states, but the Board believes, after nineteen years' experience in this work, that an intelligent inspection



service of this kind gives greater security to our people than the harsh and inhuman prohibitions of some of our neighbors. In fact, in all the years of the Board's existence, it has never found it necessary to enforce such quarantine regulations as would impose serious restrictions upon travel and commerce.

Another phase of the quarantine question has engaged the serious attention of the Board in the light of this year's experience. Because we received and cared for these refugees the states from which they came, even, as well as others, established absolute non-intercourse quarantines against our state, and refused to modify their regulations after being officially informed that only two or three cases had developed amongst our refugees, and that these cases had been promptly and fully isolated. These quarantines were ruinous to our business interests with this entire section of the Union while they lasted, and totally obstructed travel in that direction. The consequences of shutting people up like rats in an infected town are terrible to contemplate, and this Board has heretofore refused to be a party to such a course, but in view of the insignificance of our business with the small districts actually infected during epidemics, and the vastness of our commerce with the great South and Southwest, from which these senseless quarantines excluded us, it may become necessary for us to consider the question of closing our doors under similar circumstances in the future, however much we may deplore the results.

It gives the Board pleasure to bear testimony to the fidelity and intelligence with which our inspectors discharged their duties during the epidemic. They were all medical men and selected with care, and came up to the full measure of our expectations. Lay inspectors were employed in most of the Southern States, and these were to be had at much less expense, but this Board has always only employed medical men to do medical work, the reasons for doing so being so evident as to require no explanation. The duties were very exacting, giving little time for rest or sleep, to say nothing of the element of danger always incident to such work.

In conclusion, the statement of expenditures is submitted, and vouchers for each item of expense will be furnished to you or the proper committees of the General Assembly at any time.

STATEMENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF EXPENDITURES FROM THE "CONTINGENT FUND" DURING THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC OF 1897:

State Board of Health,	Dr.
To amount drawn from "Contingent Fund".....	\$2000 00
To amount refunded by the U. S. Hosp. Service.....	5 00
Total . . . . .	<u>\$2005 00</u>
State Board of Health,	Cr.
To payment as per itemized statement .....	\$1940 10
To amount to be covered into the treasury of the State.....	63 90
Total . . . . .	<u>\$2005 00</u>

## Itemized Statement.

To Dr. Arch Dixon, Jr., Train Inspector, 25 days and expenses...	\$317 96
To Dr. A. T. McCormack, Train Inspector, 25 days and expenses...	310 25
To Dr. B. W. Smock, Train Inspector, 25 days and expenses....	284 15
To Dr. E. N. Hall, Train Inspector, 17 days and expenses.....	217 50
To Dr. Austin Bell, Train Inspector, 12 days and expenses.....	162 55
To Dr. J. R. Wathen, Train Inspector, 11 days and expenses ....	130 90
To Dr. H. H. Duke, Train Inspector, 7 days and expenses.....	83 75
To Dr. J. C. Douglass, Train Inspector, 7 days and expenses....	80 35
To Dr. W. W. Smith, Train Inspector, 6 days and expenses.....	74 65
To Dr. H. E. Tuley, Train Inspector, 6 days and expenses.....	49 45
To Dr. J. N. McCormack, four trips to Louisville and 1 to Cairo..	60 00
To Kny & Sherrer Co., disinfecting apparatus and chemicals...	81 44
To Henry Drug Co., disinfecting apparatus and chemicals .....	32 60
To W. U. Telegraph Co., official telegrams.....	42 40
To Postal Telegraph Co.....	10 15
To Park City Times Pub. Co., printing.....	3 00
Total .....	\$1940 10

J. N. McCORMACK, M. D.,  
Secretary.

## INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

By Arch Dixon, Jr., M. D.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,  
Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir: Beginning September 13, 1897, and including October 7, 1897, all north-bound passenger trains were carefully inspected at station for suspicious and developed cases of yellow fever.

In order to make the work more complete, and, at the same time, to enable the authorities to keep track of all passengers from infected points, whose destination was any point within the state, on September 18, the names of all such passengers, where they were from, and their address at point of destination were taken, and the list of same reported daily to Dr. W. P. White, health officer of Louisville, or other local authority. On the same date the disinfection of all baggage from infected towns, that had a Kentucky point for its destination, was begun. This was accomplished with formaldehyde gas. After the baggage to be disinfected had been put into a separate car, the trunks, bags, etc., all opened wide so the gas could reach each garment, the apparatus was started, the car tightly closed, and kept closed until it reached Louisville. At the same time the disinfection was started, an effort was made to still further perfect the work by having all north-bound trains stop at Fulton, transfer all passengers to cars that had been disinfected—leaving the cars thus made empty at Fulton to be disinfected and used afterwards. This would have prevented the entrance into Kentucky of all baggage and cars from infected points that had not been disinfected, and would have left only the clothes that were on the passengers as the means of conveying the contagion. This was found, how-

ever, not to be practical on account of the great number of cars it would have required, and, in lieu of this, the railroad agreed not to run a car into the state that had been south of Memphis.

No cases of yellow fever or that were even suspicious were found during the period of inspection. The number of passengers from infected towns coming into Kentucky after September 17th can be obtained from my daily reports to Dr. White, and now on file at the health office in Louisville.

The only suggestion I would make in regard to such work as was performed at Fulton, in the event that yellow fever should break out in the South another season, would be to insist on the road furnishing a sufficient number of cars for it to be practical to have only those that had been disinfected come into the state, and to have all passengers from infected towns occupy separate cars from those from non-infected districts.

Henderson, Ky., October 10th, 1894.

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#### REPORT ON INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION ON CINCINNATI SOUTHERN R. R.

By B. W. Smock, M. D.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,

Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir: The inspection of passengers and disinfection of baggage was begun on this line September 13th, 1897. All baggage from infected districts to points in Kentucky was placed in tight cars and disinfected by formaldehyde gas, being held at Junction City for that purpose, and forwarded to its destination on next train. All sleeping cars from New Orleans were fumigated at Somerset, this being deemed necessary, as they remained on the Kentucky side of the river opposite Cincinnati from twelve to twenty-four hours.

I, together with Dr. W. W. Smith of Louisville, who assisted me for a week, boarded each and every train on the C., N. O. & T. P. R. R. from New Orleans. We would ascertain from the train and sleeping car conductors the names of passengers ticketed from or near any infected points. We would then interrogate such passengers as to the point from which they took passage, and as to their destination, and whether or not they had clean bills of health. We asked them for their former addresses as well as their addresses for the next 12 or 15 days. After securing this information we made memoranda of the checks for baggage, and ordered it off at Junction City for fumigation. Then I telegraphed the city, town, or county health officer of their coming and the expected time of their arrival. We were instructed to take any suspicious cases to Louisville, where an emergency hospital had been erected by that city for the reception of any sick of the fever. I am glad to inform you that it was not my office to accompany any one there.

The railroad officials, especially Mr. Griggs, Supt. at Somerset, were most courteous to us in all matters pertaining to our work.

In making a suggestion as to the best method of dealing with this pestilence, should we be called upon to battle with it next summer, I

believe with Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, one of our great practical authorities, that the greatest safety lies in absolute quarantine.

We know that yellow fever has gained a foothold in this state in the past, and has prevailed as an epidemic as far north as Quebec, and, with the rapid facilities for travel, our danger will always be great during the prevalence of the scourge in the South, the danger being greater the earlier in the season it appears.

Louisville, Ky., October 10, 1897.

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REPORT ON INSPECTION AND DISINFECTION ON THE L. & N.  
R. R.

By A. T. McCormack, M. D.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,

Secretary of the State Board of Health.

Dear Sir: On receipt of instructions from you I began the inspection of all trains from the South arriving in the Bowling Green depot September 12, 1897. During the first three days the number of refugees was small, and I was able to inspect each of the seven trains thoroughly. On the 15th travel from infected points became greater, and it became necessary to place Dr. Hall on duty with me. On the 16th all trains on this road from south of Montgomery were discontinued except a special refugee train from New Orleans, which stopped at all infected points in Mississippi and Alabama. Although this was the only really dangerous train on this system, it was deemed best to continue the inspection of all regular trains, as some stragglers were usually found on them, and you placed Dr. Wathen on duty. Drs. Hall and Wathen inspected all trains between Gallatin and Bowling Green, and between Guthrie and Bowling Green on the Memphis branch.

The refugee train was composed of a baggage car, coach and sleeper. Most of the baggage had been subjected to an alleged "fumigation" by the agents of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service. Their inefficient work was the more dangerous because it bore the stamp of national authority. We found it necessary to have all baggage opened and thoroughly disinfected. Passengers were transferred to clean coaches at Memphis Junction, and the infected coaches were subjected to twenty-four hours' fumigation with formaldehyde gas. The baggage cars were filled with the gas and sent on through to Louisville. None of the refugees objected to these precautions, as they were sensible people as a rule, and recognized their protective value to themselves as well as the public.

This inspection and disinfection of the refugee cars and baggage was continued until the first of October. At that time I went to Cincinnati and found that these cars were thoroughly disinfected by the most approved methods under the direction of Dr. Pollard, of the Montgomery, Ala., Board of Health. The disinfection of baggage for all points in Kentucky was continued until October 7th, when cold weather made further precautions unnecessary. Much of the credit for the thoroughness of our work was due to the intelligence and zeal of my assistants, Drs. Hall, Wathen and Douglass. The work was made lighter and its results much more valuable owing to the assistance given by Mr. George H. Thompson, the general agent of the road at this place.

In future epidemics I would suggest that all railroads entering the state from infected districts be required to arrange for transfer of all passengers into clean cars at the state line; that infected cars be disinfected there by the company under the direction of an officer of this Board, and that all baggage be subjected to disinfection for twenty-four hours before admission, and if this can not be done, then absolute quarantine.

Bowling Green, Ky., October 11, 1897.

#### SMALL-POX REPORTS FROM COUNTIES AND CITIES.

The following correspondence will give much valuable information in regard to the prevalence of small-pox in Kentucky, although much of it is broken and fragmentary and, for lack of time and other reasons, many of the local boards have failed to report.

##### ADAIR COUNTY.

Casey Creek, Ky., August 15, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 11th inst. came promptly to me. Casey County Board has been legally notified three times, but they refuse to act. I called Dr. U. L. Taylor, of Columbia, on the 12th inst., and he, Dr. Hood and myself saw eighteen cases of small-pox on the 13th. Some of them are well marked cases, while others have very light attacks. Was to see some of them yesterday and found them doing well, except one little boy five years old, who, I think, is dead this morning.

Most of the cases are in Casey county; the rest are in Adair near the Casey and Adair line. About 250 have been vaccinated. Will vaccinate others when virus comes.

Yesterday I notified the Board of Health of Taylor county of some suspected cases at Mannsville, and Dr. Atkinson, of Campbellsville, went out there at once and found five cases.

One Dr. \* \* \*, of that village, says it is not small-pox. He was to see the cases in Casey county yesterday and pronounced them chicken-pox. I saw him there. He went without being called. He is telling the people that there is no danger of catching the disease. When told that the Board of Health of Taylor county had hoisted yellow flags, he said he would pull them down to-day.

I telephoned Drs. Taylor, of Columbia, and Atkinson, of Campbellsville, and they promised to meet me to-morrow at the Casey county cases.

If at any time you deem it necessary to advise me in this matter I will accept it and thank you, too.

Respectfully, etc.,

Z T. GABBERT.

I live in Adair, 2 3-4 miles from the Casey county line.

Columbia, Ky., August 24th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The small-pox situation in Adair county is practically unchanged. The disease is still confined to the same two families. Every member of one family has had it, and all but two of the other. The epidemic has been exceedingly mild in Adair; very severe in Casey. I have been fearful of a wide spread in one community, from the fact that the physician treated the first case for chicken-pox, and failed to isolate it or flag the house. The family lives on a high and dry ridge, on a public road, where there is a good spring, and I was told by the father that several hundreds of people had been at the house while his boy was sick. It will be a wonder if it does not spread. As soon as I heard of the situation I went there and flagged the house, cut off travel along the road, and put them under as good sanitary condition as possible. The family consisted of eight members—the parents and six children. The children have all been sick, but the parents are still well. The young man Withington, that gave the disease to Casey county, was working at Mr. Giles' in Adair, when he was taken sick. Young Giles, the first case in the Giles family, worked and slept with Withington until the eruption made its appearance on Withington. Withington then went to his home in Casey county, and gave the disease to his father's whole family, and Mr. Woodrum's family, living near by, and it has been confined to these two families in that community, until Dr. Hood, the attending physician, was taken. So you see the connection of the disease in the two counties, and see the cause for wonder that it should be so mild in our county and so severe in Casey. The other family affected in our county lives about eight miles from the Giles family, and has not had, so far as I was able to find out, any communication with them. The head of the family is named Leslie Cox, and married a woman near Mannsville, in Taylor county. This Taylor county family is named Woodrum, and is, I understand, the same family that has small-pox in Mannsville. Mrs. Cox told me that the two families had been visiting back and forth regularly before the Cox family was taken, and after the Woodrums had been seized. Now, this is the best history that I have been able to get as to its origin. Young Withington, the cause of the most trouble, had the disease very lightly, and was confined to his room but a few days. He says he got it somewhere in the direction of Lebanon, by sleeping with an infected person. Doubtless you will hear many wild and conflicting rumors, but you will find that these are substantially the facts. We have established a quarantine in that end of the county, not a shotgun quarantine on the public roads, but one much more effectual. We are giving the suspected persons notice, and keeping them at home under heavy penalties. The shotgun quarantine on the roads stops all the best people, while the tramps and scalawags go round the guards, and go where they please. We had just as well undertake to quarantine against red foxes and jack rabbits as to undertake to stop these latter classes of people. I will keep you advised. Let me hear from you.

U. L. TAYLOR, M. D., Health Officer.

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Columbia, Ky., October 9, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: By your request I undertake to give you a short history of the small-pox epidemic in Adair county. On August 11th, while

visiting at Jamestown, Ky., I received a telephone message from Dr. W. T. Grissom, president of the Adair County Board, announcing the fact that small-pox had broken out in Casey county, just over the line from Adair. Soon after reaching home I received a message from Dr. Z. T. Gabbert, informing me that there were several suspected cases in our county, and asking me to come and look after it. I immediately went, and, in company with Dr. Gabbert, visited all the cases in Casey and Adair counties. Up to this time the Board of Health in Casey had done nothing, and the doctor in attendance had done nothing toward the prevention of the spread of the disease. I found fourteen cases of unmistakable small-pox in Casey, and four cases in Adair. The cases in Adair were all light, while a considerable number in Casey were very severe. There was one case in another family in Adair county that I did not visit, because the physician in attendance pronounced it chicken-pox. He, however, soon saw the error of his way, and seconded my efforts heartily in suppressing the disease. The different members of these two families had been so long exposed to the contagion that no effort was made to separate them from the affected ones. They were vaccinated, but without avail. Every member in these two families was seized in regular order, making fourteen cases—eight in the Giles family and six in the Cox family. The greatest hindrance that we met with in the suppression of the disease was from persons who knew nothing about it, had never seen it, but who persistently denied that it was small-pox. Some of these persons were unfortunately physicians. These doctors called it chicken-pox, Cuban itch, Cuban measles, and everything under the heavens but small-pox. The plan of quarantining that we adopted—that is, to place every suspected person under heavy penalties to remain at home, worked admirably. It was effectual, and was done without cost of guards.

The cost, in money, of the small-pox epidemic in our county has not been large. The fiscal court just closed paid me one hundred dollars for my services as health officer for the county, and paid Dr. J. C. Gose fifty dollars for waiting on the Giles family. If the Cox family had any treatment it was by a physician living in Taylor county, who persistently denied that the disease was small-pox, and I suppose charged our county nothing. Then, I think, there was a small bill allowed to a merchant in that vicinity for supplies furnished the Cox family while they were under quarantine. Casey county did not fare so well. The fiscal court in that county allowed claims growing out of small-pox, aggregating \$1,100, and Russell county's claims for her epidemic was four or five hundred dollars, and they are not yet done.

If the services of myself and the other members of the local Board have been satisfactory we would like to have the appointment again.

Hoping that this report is satisfactory, I am

Yours,

U. L. TAYLOR, M. D., County Health Officer.

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Columbia, Ky., October 16, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: We have another outbreak of small-pox in our county; this time the west end, and there are twelve or fifteen cases. The invasion was in this way, as I learned from the afflicted families: A man named John Franklin, living near Boston, Ky., had been up about

Frankfort, on business connected with the penitentiary; had been set at liberty, and on his return home contracted small-pox. He infected his own family, and after they were sufficiently recovered, but before they were well, he visited his relations in this county. He gave it to his father's family, and the physician who attended them, living at Camp Knox, in Green county, pronounced it small-pox, but advised to say nothing about it for fear of a panic in the neighborhood. That was in July. The Health Board of this county were not notified; no small-pox signals were displayed; no quarantining was done, and, of course, all the relations flocked in to see the sick. In due time some of the relatives were seized, and it gradually spread till I received notice last Saturday morning. I found in the neighborhood one desperately bad case—I think a fatal one—and about a dozen others in a mild form. I found three others in a new family, with all the premonitory symptoms, but the eruption had not made its appearance. I found that they had been visiting the infected families, and were really expecting to take small-pox. I placed the neighborhood under rigid quarantine, and it may spread no further. If the doctor above alluded to had done his duty in the premises, the trouble might have been confined to the first afflicted family. The county court are seconding my efforts, and doing everything in their power to assist in the suppression of the trouble.

I will keep you advised in regard to the matter. I will watch it closely.

Respectfully yours,

U. L. TAYLOR, M. D., Health Officer.

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#### ANDERSON COUNTY.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., August 2, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: We have in our city some cases that we are undecided as to the diagnosis. We have had cases of chicken-pox here for the last five or six months, but a case has developed that resembles small-pox. What had we better do in the matter? We are only fourteen miles south of Frankfort, and have, as far as possible, cut off all communication for there until yesterday, when our county judge refuses to give us any further assistance.

Yours respectfully,

C. A. LEATHERS, M. D.,  
President County Board of Health.

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Lawrenceburg, Ky., October 7, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: As we have rid our county of small-pox, I desire to submit you the following report: That on August 5th there were four cases discovered in our city, and we at once established a pesthouse, and also a house of detention. There were in pesthouse fourteen cases, and in house of detention there were thirty-seven persons detained,



and out of those nine took the disease. The total cost to the county amounts to \$1,985, besides a loss of almost 50 per cent in all business lines within our city during the epidemic. Inclosed find newspaper clipping, which will give you a fuller description:

#### WORST OVER.

It is now believed that we have seen our last case of small-pox in Lawrenceburg for this time. Dr. C. M. Paynter, who has been the physician in charge at the camp, has returned to town for the purpose of resuming his regular practice, and says that it will not be necessary for him to go to the camp again. There have been under his care fourteen cases. On August 5th the camp was established, and four cases were taken out, as follows: Norris Elsie, Will Burke and wife and daughter, Katie, the last three named being colored. On August 9th Cornelius Thurman, the 11-months-old child of Thos. Thurman, colored, was found to have the disease, and, in connection with its parents, was taken to the camp. The following is a list of the suspects that were stricken after being taken out of town: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Young and children, Alice, Charley and Ben, had the varioloid; another child had small-pox; Thos. Thurman had small-pox. On August 20th Charley Martin, who took the disease at Tyrone, was removed to the camp. The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Young, upon whom vaccination never took, and about whom grave fears were entertained, escaped without taking the disease at all. There are now at the camp Judge and Mrs. S. P. Martin, who were taken there as suspects, their son, Charley, and Thos. Thurman, wife and child. All the others have been discharged. It is a matter of congratulation that we have not suffered a single death from the malady. It is believed that the disease was brought here by Will Keene, colored, from Louisville. The first case in town was Noblest Alcorn, colored, son of Rev. G. W. Alcorn. Nelson, Mabel and George Keene, and John Marshall and two children, all colored, had the disease in town, and were well before the camp was established.—Anderson News.

Yours very respectfully,

C. A. LEATHERS, M. D.,  
Chairman Board of Health, Anderson County.

#### BARREN COUNTY.

Glasgow, Ky., August 4, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Our supposed case of small-pox near Temple Hill must have been chicken pox, as there has been no other case after a lapse of three weeks. The case was isolated and the usual precautions taken to prevent the disease from spreading. I think there will be no cost to the county arising from its management.

Respectfully,

J. S. LEECH, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

BELL COUNTY.

Bowling Green, Ky., July 1, 1898.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary:

Dear Sir: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the small-pox epidemic at Middlesboro:

The disease was introduced into Middlesboro by a refugee negro miner from Birmingham, Ala., in the early part of November, 1897. The first cases occurred in a thickly settled negro district, were very mild in character, and the disease spread remarkably slowly. When Drs. Robertson and Curd, of the Bell County Board of Health, first saw and diagnosed the disease as small-pox there were some fifteen or sixteen cases in several different sections of the town and numerous exposures. The Bell county officials refused to furnish any money for the suppression of the epidemic, and the local Board very properly refused to act without funds. At last the city authorities were aroused to the gravity of the situation, and furnished some money. With this a pesthouse was built of sufficient capacity to accommodate about fifteen persons. When I first went to Middlesboro there were twenty-two negroes in the pesthouse. Of these two died afterward. Besides these there were some thirty cases in town. The city authorities then agreed to build a new pesthouse to accommodate sixty persons. This was built, but never used on account of its inaccessibility. It was at this time that I was ordered to return to Middlesboro with Assistant Inspectors Bell and Smock. The county health officer, Dr. Blair, also reported to Middlesboro, where he remained actively at work for a couple of months. The city authorities furnished police, inspectors, a medical vaccinating corps, guards, etc. Dr. Bell was made chief of the vaccinating corps, and to his painstaking and thorough work is due much of the success of our work. We secured a row of unoccupied houses and isolated and guarded all who showed symptoms of the disease. Suspects and those exposed were quarantined in their houses, and these were visited once or twice daily by Dr. Blair or Dr. Smock. During the time we had charge there were 169 cases and no deaths; 1,968 persons were vaccinated, and all of these were revisited and revaccinated when necessary. The town was strictly quarantined from the day of our arrival, and no sick person escaped during that time. All houses from which the infected had been removed were disinfected, or, where this was impossible, they were burned.

Under your orders of March 14th, Dr. Wertenbaker, of the Marine Hospital Service, was shown through the pesthouse, and reported to the surgeon-general that the situation was under control, and that he would leave on the next day, unless otherwise ordered. A number of citizens who had given us little or no aid during our hard work consulted and reconsulted the Service surgeon, and, inspired either by his talk or their dreams of government pelf, they kept the wires hot with messages appealing for government assistance. Under your order of the 14th of March we withdrew from Middlesboro. For several days after that the sick were without food or attention, owing to the lack of authority on the part of the government officers. On the 16th you wired acceptance of their offer to furnish men and money to control the epidemic under the direction of Dr. L. L. Robertson, chairman of the Bell County Board. In the meantime the epidemic had gained a foothold, which it took the government officials several weeks to overcome.

I append the report of the surgeons in charge of the work for the service, which takes up the history of the epidemic where I leave off,

and the subsequent correspondence between the State Board and the surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital service in regard to the unauthorized acts of the latter and his assistants.

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. McCORMACK, M. D.,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

#### REPORT ON WORK OF THE SERVICE IN SUPPRESSING THE EPIDEMIC OF SMALL-POX AT MIDDLESBORO, KY.

On March 10, 1898, I received a request from the Congressional representatives from Tennessee and Kentucky for aid in suppressing the outbreak of small-pox at and in the vicinity of Middlesboro, Ky. As the State Board of Health had been in control of sanitary affairs up to this date, and as at a later date there was some dissatisfaction expressed by an officer of the State Board in regard to the Service attitude at Middlesboro, I publish herewith the entire correspondence on the subject:

House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1898. }

Sir: Herewith I send you a telegram just received by me from John G. Fitzpatrick, Esq., mayor of Middlesboro, Bell county, Ky., as to the small-pox situation at said place. The situation is a very grave one. All Southeast Kentucky, East Tennessee, and Southwest Virginia are involved, or liable to be, and neither the municipal, county or state authorities are able to control the epidemic. I ask your immediate consideration and such assistance as you can extend. Middlesboro, Ky., seems to be the center of the district in which the disease is now raging.

Very respectfully,

DAVID G. COLSON, M. C.

Surgeon General Marine Hospital, Washington, D. C.:

I fully concur in the above. Small-pox is spreading in my district. I ask for immediate action.

W. P. BROWNLOW, M. C.,  
First Tennessee.

(Inclosure.)

Middlesboro, Ky., March 10, 1898.

This telegram received from J. N. McCormack, Secretary State Board of Health: "Unless city or county can arrange, will be forced to release you and local Board from duty, stop all trains and advise adjoining counties to protect themselves." County refuses aid; city has no funds. Can Federal aid be had? Ascertain and answer.

J. G. FITZPATRICK, Mayor.

Hon. D. G. Colson, M. C.

In compliance with this request, P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker was ordered to proceed at once to Middlesboro, Ky., and report upon the

situation at that place, and the following telegram was sent to the secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky:

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1898.

Upon request of Kentucky and Tennessee Representatives, have ordered P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker to report on small-pox situation at Middlesboro, in its interstate aspect. Wire if Bureau can aid you.

WYMAN, Surgeon-General.

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REPORT OF PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON WERTENBAKER.

Middlesboro, Ky., March 14, 1898.

Forty-nine cases variola here in pesthouse and twenty-three suspects; 400 suspects quarantined at their homes. Population, 4,200. One hundred and sixty-nine cases since February 28th. Two new cases yesterday. Disease declared epidemic in city March 4th. City quarantined; none allowed in or out. Dr. A. T. McCormack, chief state sanitary inspector, with four assistants in control, and states that State Board is able to control epidemic, expecting to force county to furnish funds. Citizens' Committee, headed by mayor, protest that city is without funds, and the county refuses to make appropriation. In meantime patients are without food. Citizens' Committee have wired Board of Health and governor asking that government be requested to render assistance, which chief inspector says Board will not do. Under circumstances do not see that Service can do anything. I will leave to-morrow morning, rejoining Wilmington, unless otherwise ordered.

WERTENBAKER.

Surgeon-General Marine Hospital Service.

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Washington, D. C., March 14, 1898.

Are measures taken sufficient to protect Tennessee and Virginia? Wish report on prevalence of disease in these two states in that general neighborhood. Answer and await instructions.

WYMAN, Surgeon-General.

P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker, United States Marine-Hospital Service.

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Middlesboro, Ky., March 14, 1898.

The following telegram has been received by the Citizens' Committee: "J. R. Sampson and others: Your telegram received. After consultation with the Governor of Kentucky, I authorize Dr. Wertenbaker to take charge, if the Federal government will defray expenses. There is no money in our treasury and no law to appropriate any for this purpose. Signed, J. M. Mathews, President State Board of Health."

A telegram has just been received by the chief inspector from McCormack, Secretary of State Board, recalling all State Board officers. This will leave the situation absolutely unprotected. If authority in Mathews' telegram is sufficient, I recommend that I be authorized to take charge to-night, and request that camp equipage train be ordered

to report to me at once. Please authorize necessary immediate expenditures for provisions, guards, etc. In Tennessee there are fifty-nine cases at nineteen points. Albright, Secretary Tennessee Board of Health, authorizes statement that all are under control. Have heard of no cases in Virginia in this neighborhood.

WERTENBAKER.

Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

Washington, D. C., March 14, 1898.

Notify at once chief inspector, also Secretary McCormack; you have not been authorized to take control, and state officers should not be recalled. The government's interest is in protecting other states, and nowhere is the whole expense borne by the government. Every municipality should have enough pride in itself to suppress this ordinary contagious disease. In Alabama, where there were no municipal funds, the citizens raised funds. Will wire to-morrow. Keep me posted.

WYMAN, Surgeon-General.

P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker, M. H. S.

Middlesboro, Ky., March 14, 1898.

Wired McCormack on receipt of your message, as directed. Chief inspector and assistants left within an hour after receipt of orders, which directed them to leave at once, the message being doubtless sent by McCormack on receipt of copy of Mathews' message to Citizens' Committee. Local Board of Health in charge. County judge decided tonight that county had no funds and no law for appropriating funds for such purposes. Will keep you informed.

WERTENBAKER.

Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

Frankfort, Ky., March 14, 1898.

State Board of Health withdrawn from Middlesboro; county refuses to appropriate money; to-morrow last day of session, and doubtless no appropriation can be gotten through. Fitzpatrick telegraphs 70 cases; 400 suspects; nothing with which to feed them. Act of Congress not in library, and I do not know what the law allows. Am told Surgeon-General of the United States may be appealed to to take charge immediately. If such can be done, request him in my name to take charge.

W. O. BRADLEY, Governor.

Hon. D. G. Colson, M. C.,  
Washington, D. C.

Frankfort, Ky., March 15, 1898.

I asked the legislature for appropriation, but it adjourned without action.

W. O. BRADLEY, Governor of Kentucky.

Hon. D. G. Colson, M. C.,  
Washington, D. C.

Y. A. B. L. I. T. H. A. I.

Middlesboro, Ky., March 15, 1898.

Middlesboro has 3,500 people dependent for support on wages of working people. . . .

People poor; business suspended; request your immediate assistance.

J. G. FITZPATRICK, Mayor.

Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

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Washington, D. C., March 16, 1898.

Request from governor through Representative Colson for Service to take charge. Assume that this is in accordance with Board's wishes; if not, advise. Will furnish medical officers, attendants, guards, inspectors, and attend to vaccination and disinfection. Will expect local authorities to care for poor not sick and furnish all subsistence so far as possible, funds having been raised, according to mayor.

WYMAN, Surgeon-General.

J. M. Mathews,

President State Board of Health, Louisville, Ky.

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Bowling Green Depot, Ky., March 16, 1898.

Board asks you to aid and co-operate under our regulations. We accept heartily if this is your proposition.

McCORMACK,

Secretary State Board of Health.

Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

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Washington, D. C., March 17, 1898.

Will render the aid mentioned in telegram to president of Board yesterday, as aid and co-operation under your regulations. All expenditures, however, must be supervised and accounted for by our own officer, who has been directed to confer with your representative and work in harmony.

WYMAN, Surgeon-General.

Secretary State Board of Health,

Bowling Green, Ky.

As stated above, on the 10th of March, 1898, P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker was ordered to proceed from Wilmington, N. C., to Middlesboro, Ky., to investigate and report on the situation. The following is his report:

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#### SMALL-POX AT MIDDLESBORO, KY.

Middlesboro, Ky., March 14, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to telegraphic orders, Surgeon-General's Office, March 10, 1898, I arrived here last evening at 8 o'clock. This morning, accompanied by Dr. A. T. Mc-

Cormack, chief state sanitary inspector, who, with four assistants, is in control here, I visited the pesthouse and found 49 cases of variola and 23 suspects. There are also 400 suspects quarantined at their homes. The first case occurred in October, 1897, and was imported from Birmingham, Ala. The State Board of Health took charge of the epidemic on February 28, 1898, declaring the disease epidemic, and since that time there have been 169 cases and 2 deaths to this date, 34 of the cases being white and 135 negroes, one of the latter being a child one day old, the eruption appearing at the same time on mother and child. The population numbers about 4,200, and consists chiefly of the employes of the furnaces and a tannery, and miners, who live in the town and work in the adjoining mines. Nearly, if not quite, half the population are negroes. The town has been absolutely quarantined since February 28th, no one being allowed either to enter or leave it. Sixteen guards, one day and one night, guard each of the eight roads leading to the town, and no tickets are allowed to be sold either to or from the town, and practically there is no travel. Since the Board of Health took charge 1,960 people have been vaccinated, and forcible vaccination is still progressing. The occasion for the request for an officer of the Marine-Hospital Service was as follows: Middlesboro was a "boom town," started some ten years ago, and several million dollars were invested here in various enterprises. In two or three years the "boom" collapsed and left the town stranded with a heavy debt. When this epidemic came it found the town without a dollar in the treasury. The place is practically owned by two or three companies, and everybody works on a salary. These companies paid up their taxes in advance, and all having been expended, there were no other funds for the city to draw on.

The county, which is also heavily in debt, has been haggling with the city in regard to an appropriation, but none has been made. The city scrip is worthless, and the grocer who has been furnishing the supplies refuses longer to accept it. The physicians and guards are practically getting no pay. Under these circumstances the State Board of Health threatened to withdraw all guards and physicians, and quarantine the entire county, unless the county provided funds to care for the epidemic. In the presence of this threat the mayor requested that an officer of the Service be sent to investigate, trusting that the government would come to their aid financially, if not otherwise. I am informed by Dr. McCormack, chief sanitary inspector, who is a son of the secretary of the State Board, and who is acting for him here, that the disease is under control, and that the State Board is entirely able to care for it, it being the determination of the Board to force the county to provide funds. To-day the patients are without food. A committee of citizens met and discussed the matter, and have wired the situation to the governor and the State Board, asking them to request the assistance of the government. Chief Inspector McCormack informs me that the Board will not make such a request, claiming that it is able to handle the situation itself. Under these circumstances I do not see that the Service can do anything further in the matter. There are a few cases of variola at Jellico, Ky., but Dr. McCormack informs me that they are under control and thoroughly isolated. Numerous little towns and villages within a radius of twenty miles have instituted "shotgun" quarantines, and will allow no one to enter or leave them, though they have no small-pox in them. Among these places may be mentioned Pineville, Ky., Cumberland Gap, Morristown, Greeneville, Limestone, Jonesboro and Tazewell, all in Tennessee. Some of these places will not allow

any one to get off the train. While en route to this place I had to delay several hours in Knoxville, and called on the city physician and met several of the prominent business men. I am informed that in Knoxville there have been sixteen cases of variola since December 14, 1897, and thirty suspects; that there are now five cases in the pestboat, which is anchored out on the river above the city. I am informed that the disease is under control of Knoxville, and no further danger is feared except from reinfection.

Respectfully yours,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., on Special Duty.

Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

At the request of the president and secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, of the governor of the state, and of the member of Congress from the district including Middlesboro, for national aid in suppressing the epidemic of small-pox prevailing in Middlesboro and vicinity, P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker, who had been ordered on March 10th to investigate and report on the situation, was directed, on March 17th, to confer and co-operate with the state authorities by furnishing inspection, vaccination, and disinfection service.

Middlesboro, Ky., March 24, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report on the operations of the Service at this place:

Upon receipt of your telegram on the afternoon of March 17, 1898, directing me to assume control of the operations of the Service at this point, I held a consultation with the representative here of the State Board of Health (Dr. Robertson), and outlined a plan of action for the suppression of the epidemic of small-pox here. I employed five inspectors and started them at work making a thorough inspection of the city, vaccinating all persons that had not been successfully vaccinated. I also employed twenty-five guards. Not being able to secure the camp train, it became necessary to look around for some house capable of being used as a hospital. I was fortunate in securing one that was originally built for a boarding house, containing ten rooms up stairs and five large rooms on the first floor. It was occupied at the time as a boarding place, and I had to pay the proprietor \$50 to move out; but as it was the only available place to be found it was considered best to do this. The house is located in the outskirts of the city, about a mile from the center; is isolated and well adapted for the purpose. It had to be completely fitted out, as it contained, after the boarding-house keeper moved out, only a cooking stove and twelve chairs, which I bought of the keeper. By hard labor we got the house fitted up, and moved into it ninety-one persons from the former pesthouse, which was located in a thickly settled part of the city and adjoined the detention camp, and there were no adequate means of keeping the patients and suspects apart. The Service was then organized under six divisions, as follows: Headquarters, inspectors, guards, disinfecting division, suspect camp and small-pox hospital.

#### SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The small-pox hospital corps consists of Dr. W. C. Duke in charge, nurses, cooks, attendants, etc. An ambulance has been secured, and is kept near the hospital, and is sent in whenever needed for a patient.



#### SUSPECT CAMP.

The suspect camp consists of a row of wooden houses, twelve in number, adjoining a row of four houses that were formerly used as a small-pox hospital. This camp is in charge of Dr. W. N. Shoemaker, and has the usual corps of attendants. At both the small-pox hospital and suspect camp the physicians in charge remain in each, respectively, and the physician of the small-pox hospital is quarantined and not allowed to leave the place. Both the camp and hospital are supplied with tents furnished by the State Board of Health, and are used as bathing and disinfecting tents. Patients discharged from the hospital are given a bath, followed by a bichloride of mercury bath (1-2000), and then a bath in fresh water. The clothes are washed in a solution of bichloride of mercury (1-800) and dried. The same precautions are taken with suspects admitted and discharged from the suspect camp. All suspects are vaccinated on admission. Suspects are detained sixteen days.

#### INSPECTOR'S DIVISION.

Under the direction of Chief Inspector Dr. Samuel Blair, the city has been divided into five districts, and an inspector assigned to each. They report at headquarters at 9 a. m. and between 5 and 6 p. m. They make a house-to-house inspection, examining all persons, vaccinating all who have not been protected, and in the event of the refusal of any one to be vaccinated, the name of each person so refusing is sent in to headquarters, where they are turned over to the city authorities, where the option is given them of being vaccinated or being sent to jail, and in the latter event they are vaccinated as soon as they enter, under a law requiring all inmates of jails to be vaccinated. Any case of small-pox, or suspicious case of disease, is at once reported by telephone to headquarters, and the chief inspector is directed to visit and report on the case. Should the case prove to be small-pox the ambulance is sent at once to remove it to the hospital. Another ambulance, connected with the suspect camp, is kept to bring suspects and their bedclothing to the camp, this clothing being disinfected before being used.

#### GUARDS.

The guard consists of a chief and assistant chief and twenty-five privates, guarding the small-pox hospital, the suspect camp, the depot and the four principal roads leading into the city, for at the present time the city is in quarantine, and no one is allowed to go in or out except upon a permit signed by myself and Dr. Robertson. The chiefs of guard are on duty for twelve hours each daily; the guards at the camp and hospital are relieved every eight hours, while those at the depot have a twelve-hour tour of duty. Those guarding the roads are on from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. The chiefs are required to accompany each relief and put the men on duty, and also to inspect the post of each guard at least once during his tour of duty. As the guards are much scattered, the chief is furnished a horse. The guards are armed with Springfield rifles borrowed from the local military company, and the presence of a guard with a rifle on his shoulder is very effective in keeping order.

#### DISINFECTING DIVISION.

This division is under the charge of Acting Assistant Surgeon Porter. Two autoclaves, with carboy of formalin, have been received from New Orleans for use in this division. Sulphur disinfecting outfit, con-

sisting of pots, tubs, etc., have been purchased. Bichloride in barrels, with force pump and hose, has also been secured, and this division is at work. Two wagons are required to transport the outfits from house to house, and the work will be pressed as rapidly as possible. A map of the city, with each infected house marked on it with red ink, has been made, and as each new case appears the house is marked on the map, and is disinfected as soon as possible. There is much work for this division to do, as there are many infected houses. Those houses that can not be disinfected will be reported to the local authorities with the request that they be burned.

#### HEADQUARTERS.

I have secured comfortable offices, centrally located, for administrative work. I have had a telephone put in, which enables us to communicate with the small-pox hospital, the inspectors, and other parts of the city. The work now being systematized, and the raw material being gradually worked into shape, we are moving along easily and effectively. The disease has been so widespread, and the methods used so ineffectual, that it is hard to predict when the epidemic will be under control. Confidence has been restored among the people, who are now looking forward hopefully to an early termination of their trouble.

Respectfully yours,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Commanding.

Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

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Middlesboro, Ky., March 23, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the situation here is rapidly improving, and that the epidemic is under control. Only two cases have developed since March 22, and for the past six days no case has developed. Isolation of cases and suspects and disinfection of houses and clothing have been prompt.

The disinfecting division is now at work disinfecting houses that are suspicious, houses in which cases of small-pox had occurred previous to the arrival of the Service, and which have been unoccupied since.

The inspection service has been thorough, and for the past five days has been directed particularly to the infected district, which is occupied chiefly by negroes, but no case of small-pox has been found.

There are thirty-two cases in the small-pox hospital this morning, a good many of which will be discharged within the next few days. There are twenty-three suspects in the detention camp this morning; a majority of them will have covered their period of detention this week.

I think that the quarantine of the city, which was put on by the State Board of Health on February 23, 1898, can be raised by Monday, April 4, 1898, and all guards, except those for the small-pox hospital and detention camp, be discharged. \* \* \*

Respectfully yours,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

Middlesboro, Ky., April 7, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report on the small-pox situation in this city:

In the small-pox hospital there remain 19 cases; in the detention camp, 14. Since the last report (March 28, ultimo) 5 new cases of small-pox have developed, 2 of which were in the detention camp. The last case occurred yesterday.

It was thought best to continue the quarantine of the city until another thorough house-to-house inspection could be made, and until the work of disinfection of all known infected houses could be completed. The 300 tubes of virus telegraphed for upon my arrival April 4 came yesterday, and another inspection of the city was begun. This will be finished this week, as will also the work of disinfection.

In my opinion, quarantine may be safely raised on Monday, April 11, and I have communicated with the State Board of Health, through its representative here, to that effect. By that time the detention camp can be abandoned, the quarantine guards dismissed, and our force reduced to those necessary for the care of the three or four patients remaining in the small-pox hospital. Unless other cases develop these few can be transferred to the county pesthouse, if orders to that effect are received from the Bureau, and the Service affairs here can be brought to a close on the 12th or 13th instant.

\* \* \* \* \*

Very respectfully,

HILL HASTINGS,  
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

Middlesboro, Ky., April 15, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the work of the Service in suppressing the epidemic of small-pox in this city:

A brief resume of the course of the epidemic before the Service took charge may not be inappropriate. The first case of small-pox in this city developed in the latter part of November. No accurate knowledge can be obtained as to the date of occurrence or whence it came. It is thought to have come from Birmingham, Ala. From this the disease spread among the negroes and lower class of white people. Owing to its mildness and the doubts that existed as to its being small-pox, no active steps to prevent the spread of the disease were taken at first. Many cases would recover without medical attention. After small-pox had become epidemic the city and county health officials undertook to stamp out the disease. As there was no pesthouse established, the cases, with those who had been exposed, were gathered together in a row of vacant houses, vaccination of the inhabitants, estimated at 3,000, was begun, and quarantine of the city was declared by the State Board of Health. When the resources of the city and county were exhausted, the State Board of Health was applied to for relief. Vaccination inspectors were sent and the vaccination of the inhabitants was thoroughly done as long as the inspectors remained. But the state authorities refused to bear the expense of the epidemic. An appeal was then made to the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service. P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertenbaker was directed by telegraphic orders, dated March 10,

to proceed to Middlesboro and to report on the situation. On the 17th instant, at the request of the State Board of Health, Dr. Wertenbaker was directed by this Bureau to co-operate with the Board of Health, through its representative, Dr. L. L. Robertson, in stamping out the small-pox, and took charge of Government measures. There were then 89 cases of small-pox and 56 suspects. The number of cases that had occurred previous to this was estimated at 100 to 150; only 2 fatal cases had occurred. As rapidly as possible isolation of the suspects was accomplished. The small-pox cases were transferred to a large building that was secured for a hospital, and Dr. C. W. Duke, of Memphis, Tenn., who had been trained in Service methods in previous epidemic work, was made resident physician. A suspect camp was at once established, with Dr. W. N. Shoemaker, of Birmingham, Ala. (who was also familiar with Service methods), as resident physician. A disinfecting corps was organized, and the work of disinfection of all known infected houses was begun under the supervision of Acting Asst. Surg. Ira W. Porter. A thorough force of guards was organized to carry out the quarantine proclamation of the State Board of Health and to guard the small-pox hospital and suspect camp. A house-to-house inspection of the city was made and repeated until the epidemic was at an end. To facilitate the transaction of business with neighboring states, quarantine passes were given to those who were successfully vaccinated and were free of infection.

After the Service took control 7 cases of small-pox in all were found (one of these occurred in the suspect camp) and 14 suspects were placed in camp. The last case developed on April 6. Previous to the separation in separate camps of suspects from small-pox cases 7 suspects were taken with small-pox. The infected houses, 97 in number, were disinfected by 1-800 solution of bichloride of mercury, and all clothing and household goods were soaked in solution of the same strength. Mattresses, pillows, and thick quilts were burned. Except in a few instances, it was impossible to disinfect with sulphur or formaldehyde, as the infected houses were not close enough for gaseous disinfection. As directed by telegraphic orders of the 2d instant, I relieved Passed Assistant Surgeon Wertenbaker on April 5. The methods already put in operation were continued. A final house-to-house inspection was made, of which the result is shown by Exhibit A. The detention camp was abolished on April 9, after discharge of the last suspect. The disinfection of the remaining infected houses was finished on April 11, and the quarantine was raised and guards dismissed on the same day. The schools, which had been closed for two months, were allowed to begin, after inspection of the children and revaccination when necessary. On April 14 the number of cases of small-pox had been reduced to 2. These were transferred to the county pesthouse, and on the following day, by order of the Bureau, the camp was broken up and the Service affairs brought to an end.

The following tables are taken from the records of the small-pox hospital. Exhibit A shows the number of successful vaccinations in the city:

## EXHIBIT A.

## Final House-to-House Inspection.

Number of houses.....	475
Persons inspected .....	a 2,817
Successfully vaccinated .....	2,552
Primary and revaccination .....	265

*Biennial Report of the Kentucky*

## Patients Treated at Small-Pox Hospital.

Colored . . . . .	76
White . . . . .	27
Total . . . . .	103
Male . . . . .	64
Female . . . . .	39

## Age.

Under 1 year . . . . .	7
Under 10 years . . . . .	15
10 to 20 years . . . . .	19
20 to 30 years . . . . .	43
30 to 40 years . . . . .	13
40 to 50 years . . . . .	4
50 to 60 years . . . . .	2
Number of deaths . . . . .	*0

## Development of Small-Pox Cases.

Week ending—	Cases.
March 3 . . . . .	31
March 10 . . . . .	31
March 17 . . . . .	18
March 24 . . . . .	11
March 31 . . . . .	2
April 7 . . . . .	3

Valuable assistance was rendered by Acting Asst. Surg. Ira W. Porter, Drs. C. W. Duke, W. N. Shoemaker, Byron Dozier, J. W. Francisco, and J. G. Moss, and by Stewards F. R. Hanrath and F. H. Peck. The Service is indebted to Dr. L. L. Robertson, of Middlesboro, the representative of the State Board of Health, for his hearty co-operation and assistance. To the Mayor of Middlesboro, the city and county officials, and to the people of the city, the officers of the Service, whose pleasure it was to serve them, are greatly indebted for the uniform courtesy and active co-operation extended throughout the epidemic.

Very respectfully,

HILL HASTINGS,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

Office of the State Board of Health,  
Bowling Green, Ky., April 9, 1898.

Dr. Walter Wyman,  
Supervising Surg.-Gen. U. S. M. H. Service,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor: I write to correct a misstatement made in the current number of your "Public Health Reports," to the effect that this Board, the Governor of Kentucky, or any one else having authority to do so, asked for national aid in suppressing small-pox at Middlesboro. The

request was made by Representative Colson, who had no authority in the matter whatever, as you must have known. When your representative arrived the disease was under control and a speedy termination of the epidemic was confidently expected, as he reported to you when he asked to be relieved. You ordered him to stay, but, under his instructions, he refused to co-operate with us, or to do anything unless given absolute control, and by reckless statements made to certain citizens as to government funds available if he got this control, so confused our effort to get money from the county, which was amply able to raise it, that our Board withdrew, and the state was forced to accept a co-operation from you it had never sanctioned or needed. We hesitated to give you absolute control because of the ineffectual methods adopted by your Service in Alabama, which had permitted the present epidemic in Tennessee and Kentucky, and of its similar history in former years in dealing with yellow fever and small-pox. After our inspectors left, your representative found that he had no authority to assume charge. Our quarantine was continued in force to protect the balance of the state, but no one had charge in Middlesboro for almost a week, and the disease made such headway that it has required over a month to bring it under control to the same degree as when we left. With all due respect to you and your Service, we are satisfied that your interference was unauthorized and unwise, and ask that the correction be given a place in your next issue.

J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary.

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Treasury Department,  
Office of the Supervising Surgeon-General  
Marine-Hospital Service,

Washington, D. C., April 13, 1898.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,  
Secretary State Board of Health,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Doctor:

In reply to your letter of April 9th, 1898, in which you request a correction of an alleged misstatement made in the current number of the Public Health Reports regarding small-pox epidemic in Middlesboro, I have to say that the statements in said Public Health Reports are verified by the records of this office, which show that not only the Governor of Kentucky, the President and Secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, and a member of Congress from the district including Middlesboro, requested nation aid in suppressing the epidemic of small-pox at Middlesboro, but that a similar request was also received from the Mayor of Middlesboro; so that your request for a correction was evidently made under a misapprehension of the facts.

Contrary to your assertion, no instructions were given to Dr. Wertenbaker to refuse to co-operate or do anything unless given absolute control.

You are equally in error in regard to the success of the Service in the methods adopted for the suppression of the epidemic in Alabama, as the Service never assumed charge of small-pox throughout the state of Alabama, its operations being in Birmingham and vicinity.

With regard to the history of this Service in dealing with yellow fever and small-pox in former years, it is only necessary to call your

attention to the Annual Reports of the Service, as well as the Public Health Reports, to prove the incorrectness of your statement.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER WYMAN,  
Supervising Surgeon-General, M. H. S.

Dictated.

State Board of Health of Kentucky.  
Executive Office, Bowling Green, Ky., April 20, 1898.

Dr. Walter Wyman,  
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I regret very much that you felt it necessary to make the statements contained in your letter. Your records can not show that the officers of this Board or the Governor of Kentucky asked you to send any one to Middlesboro, for the very simple reason that they did not do so. After Dr. Wertenbaker was sent without official invitation he reported to you that we had the epidemic under control; that no interstate question was involved, and asked to be relieved. You ordered him to remain for reasons best known to yourself, until his presence and your promise to furnish funds demoralized the local officials, who had from the first objected to bearing the expense properly imposed under our statutes. Under a gross misrepresentation of the facts the president of this Board and the governor were induced to ask your Service for aid, and I withdrew our inspectors, when it was found that Dr. Wertenbaker had no authority to do anything. Chaos reigned for several days, hundreds were exposed, and the epidemic was again on, and was, only prevented from reaching serious proportions by the systematic vaccination done by us before your interference. I have no means of knowing what instructions you gave Dr. Wertenbaker, but he stated in a public meeting and often in private that he could only co-operate with us upon condition that he was given absolute control.

As you refuse to make the correction, demanded alike by the facts and fair dealing, I will be forced to take my own methods of doing so.

Respectfully,

J. N. McCORMACK,  
Secretary.

Editor of the Journal:

In the April 1 number of "Health Reports," published by the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, the statement was officially made that national aid was sent to this state at the request of this Board and of Governor Bradley, and that the representative of that Service found the methods of this Board inefficient. Upon receipt of the publication I at once wrote the Surgeon-General asking that the false and unjust statement be corrected. As he has declined to make the correction, and as this Bureau is the chief obstacle to the enactment of efficient national legislation for the protection of the public health interests of the country, I ask that the subjoined correspondence be given a place in your columns, that health officials and the profession may know what to expect

at the hands of this Bureau should its persistent requests for increased power be granted.

Very respectfully,

J. N. McCORMACK,

Secretary.

To the Editor of the Journal of the Am. Med. Association, Chicago, Ill. .

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BOYD COUNTY.

Ashland, Ky., Feby. 22d, '99.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.:

Gentlemen: I regret to report that a case of small-pox developed here 18th inst. The patient, a resident of this city, came off a steam-boat. His family and several others in the same house had not been—but are now—vaccinated. He was sick in the house about six days, then the county physician and another saw him and reported the case as small-pox. I was sick at the time and could not see the case to verify diagnosis. The patient and those exposed have been removed to the city pesthouse, a mile away, and are in charge of the county. A general vaccination is being performed.

This county has no County Board of Health, and of course no health officer. Would it not be well for you to inform the county judge of the necessity of his organizing such a board, and of his informing you of the existence of the board? Is there a statute requiring county courts to appoint and perpetuate County Boards of Health? I ask for information. In the absence of such a board, is not the county judge authorized to take charge of a small-pox epidemic and incur a debt of expense in caring for the same?

Will you please send me your latest book of Health Laws, and refer me to any acts later than the book, or not embodied in it, pertaining to health interests. Will be glad to receive any other papers, suggestions, instructions, etc. that may be of assistance in keeping well posted on all matters connected with the duties of the situation.

Apologizing for this intrusion, and asking an early response, I am, sir,

Yours respy..

THOS. R. YOUNG,

City Health Officer.

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Ashland, Ky., March 14th, '99.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.:

Gentlemen: In reply to yours of 11th, I would state that the first case of small-pox we had has his home and family here, but was running the river as deck-hand on a steamboat plying between Pittsburg and St. Louis. He had come off the boat several days before he broke out. About a week after that case had been taken to the pesthouse, I saw a negro with small-pox who had come from Joliet, Illinois. The doctor in attendance had diagnosed syphilis. I sent him to the pesthouse and it proved a highly typical case. Strange that we should have



two cases in such a short time, but from entirely different sources. Am preparing a report of the epidemic, which I hope to forward you soon. We sent to the pesthouse grounds eight persons who had been exposed to the two cases, and kept them 200 yards away from the cases. Three of these developed small-pox and three varioloid. The two others, by reason of a previous successful vaccination, will likely escape. There has been no death.

I have seen in the city two cases which in my judgment were varioloid. They had vaccinations in full bloom, but I could not trace any possible exposure to the cases of small-pox. There was another smuggled case in a wealthy family, which I did not see, but have abundant reason to believe was varioloid; in fact, the family telephoned their relatives that their child had varioloid. They must have gotten their idea from their physician, though he denied it to me. These three cases, ages 3, 4, and 16, were in widely separated localities. Herein is a "nut to crack." Most authors think varioloid can not be directly caused by vaccination. This and previous experience compel me to doubt the theory. What is your opinion? Hoping the points given in this letter will excuse its length, and believing they may be of interest to you, I am

Yours fraternally,

THOS. R. YOUNG,  
City Health Officer.

Ashland, Ky., Aug. 14th, '99.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.:

Gentlemen: In reply to your request for a report of the recent small-pox epidemic in this city, I would state that on Feby. 16th, '99, Hiram Kazee, white, was found with well-developed small-pox. He had been sick in his home for about a week before he was visited by Dr. A. G. Berry. There were about a dozen inmates in the same house, most of whom had been directly exposed, four of whom had escaped from the premises. All the rest were promptly removed to the city pesthouse, an enclosure of about twenty acres a mile from the city, where they were cared for by the county authorities under the management of Dr. A. G. Berry.

The patient was kept isolated from those exposed. Four of these in due time developed small-pox, the others, being vaccinated, developed varioloid. About a week after their removal to the pesthouse I visited Wm. Dawkins, colored, and found him with small-pox. He had come by rail from an entirely different region—Joliet, Illinois. He, too, was removed to the pesthouse. The family with whom he was boarding, six persons, were not removed, but vaccinated and rigidly quarantined in their home. None of these developed the disease, though one of them had slept with the patient. There were in all eight cases, five of whom had small-pox of severe type, and three had severe varioloid. There were no deaths. The treatment adopted was quite simple and entirely symptomatic and supportive, with scarcely any stimulation. The total cost of the epidemic was nearly \$1,700, and was borne by the county. The prompt removal of the cases and those directly exposed, and the rigid quarantine observed, gave such complete control of the situation, the loss to business was practically nothing. The last cases were discharged April 15, sixty days after the first appearance of the disease. The City Council passed a compulsory vaccination ordinance,

which was thoroughly carried out. There was one singular circumstance happened during the epidemic—namely, I saw two cases (and there was one I did not see) of unmistakable varioloid, at different points in the city, and apparently entirely resulting from vaccination, as I could find nothing to awaken the slightest suspicion that either case had been exposed to any case of small-pox. These cases were also quarantined, for I considered them quite competent to convey true small-pox to unvaccinated persons. This opinion may be in conflict with accepted theories, but I was not willing to take the risk of that situation, and it is just in this way that I think small-pox has been sometimes perpetuated. But as it is not the province of this report to controvert present theories or to introduce new ones, I am content to dismiss the subject. If there are any late acts or decisions affecting the duties of Boards of Health I would be glad to have them.

Respectfully,

THOS. R. YOUNG,  
Health Officer.

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BREATHITT COUNTY.

Jackson, Ky., Aug. 8, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.:

Gentlemen: I was to-day called to see a man who is under the care of another physician that ten days ago came from Hot Springs, Ark. On the night of the 6th he had an eruption appear on his face, head, etc. To-day I find him without fever, but the forehead, face, nose, lips, soft palate, palms, etc., broke out with numerous papilla. No fever. Four or five days before this he says he felt lazy, languid, etc., having night sweats and a little chilly before the eruption took place; a little sick at the stomach at times. Throat a little sore now. Has never been vaccinated. The attending physician stated to him the trouble came from his stomach, and to me he made no statement of the cause when I called on him at his office. While in Hot Springs the patient states they had small-pox there. He also came via Little Rock, where they have it. I am not sure, as I have never seen a case, but I firmly believe he has small-pox. I would like for you to advise me about the matter or come up at once. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Very truly,

W. G. DAILEY, M. D.,  
Member County Board of Health.

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Jackson, Ky., Aug. 11, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.:

Gentlemen: I was more than sorry when you stated in your message to-day, "No one available or necessary. Isolate and vaccinate thoroughly." There are a few people who yet say it is not small-pox, and if you will come or send some experienced man we can then end any dispute and stamp the disease in its infancy. The man was on the town up to Saturday, and broke out some on forehead and scalp Sat-

urday night, and for three or four days previous to this guarded the jury. Now, are these jurors suspects, and are the people who he was with Friday and Saturday liable to acquire the disease? Outside of this we have about twelve who were with him Sunday; one of this number slept in the room with him Sunday night, and five others, or rather five out of the twelve are yet at the house in which he was taken. Myself and Dr. Redwine are added to the twelve above mentioned. I was last vaccinated in March of this year, and had only a little pustule; revaccinated myself as soon as I left the patient. Am I apt to be a victim or not? Should I go to the house of detention? How about the others I have mentioned? The county judge this evening 'most refused to build a place to hold the suspects, and if he should what can we do? His idea is to use the house in center of town where the first case occurred for a detention house, but my, it is in the center of town. Now, you say it is not necessary to come. I will ask you to please tell me why it is not. We are all inexperienced, and if you will come to our relief we can stamp the disease out at once. We are in distress and feel you are doing us an injustice in not coming. We, your officers here, are working in unity, but we are laboring under great difficulties, and unless we can get matters better arranged the whole county will be affected. I forgot to mention the Institute was also in session this week. Now, will you aid us with your appearance or some specialist, or shall we labor on under the difficulties and suffer the result? I hope it is your duty to come, and that as such you will do it. Let me hear from you at once.

Yours,

W. G. DAILEY, M. D.,  
Member County Board of Health.

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Jackson, Ky., Aug. 10th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.:

Gentlemen: In reply to your favor of the 8th, will say we had only one case of small-pox here. The eruption was complete. I visited him on 7th, 8th and 9th of August, '98; the eruption had been developed four or five days before he was isolated. It seemed to be a mild case. The actual cost to this county was about \$100. Cost to patient about \$100. Loss to business eight hundred or a thousand dollars. Something like two-thirds of the people here were vaccinated.

Yours truly,

J. S. REDWINE, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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#### BULLITT COUNTY.

Early in March, 1899, a railroad employe whose run was between Lebanon Junction and Corbin contracted small-pox, probably in Louisville, where it had existed for months, and came down with it at his father's home in Williamsburg, his father being an undergraduate physician, practicing under the time limit and examination clause of the medical law. The disease was not recognized as small-pox, and, as

soon as he was able to travel, after communicating the disease to his family, he returned to his brother's at Lebanon Junction, covered with scabs, bringing the disease to them, as well as to several of his fellow-employees.

As has been the case throughout the epidemic, most of the cases were mild, patients being quite ill usually until the eruption appeared, and then in a few days feeling well enough to walk about, having little if any secondary fever, many of the cases not even sending for a physician. Quite a number of cases occurred and the disease had been carried from this point to Horse Cave, Corbin and into Nelson county before this Board received information that anything suspicious was there.

One of our most experienced inspectors was sent at once, but he was unable to induce either the town or county authorities to take any interest in the matter, although he found a number of cases well marked, in the contagious stage on the street and lounging about the depot platform. As Lebanon Junction is the end of the Knoxville Division of the L. & N. Railroad, where many of the employees get their lay-off, and, as the principal boarding-houses were within thirty feet of the stopping place for many of the passenger trains, it is an important town from a small-pox standpoint. The executive officer went to the place in person, upon the failure of the inspector to interest the authorities or people, and he was equally unsuccessful, although he had learned in the meantime that the disease had already been carried from this point to Horse Cave, Corbin and into Nelson. He met one man on the street, starting off with a fishing party, who was covered with scabs; and found that others had been going about in the same manner, and that a majority of the people and officials could not be induced to adopt any efficient measures either to stamp out the disease in the town or for the protection of the traveling public, which was more or less constantly exposed while trains stood at the depot for the transfer of passengers.

Believing that the conditions existing there so seriously endangered a large portion of the state as to demand immediate action, this officer took the first train for Louisville, calling a meeting by wire, and the following was at once issued:

#### SMALL-POX AT LEBANON JUNCTION.

Proclamation by the State Board of Health.

Bowling Green, Ky., April 17, 1899.

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this Board that small-pox is epidemic at Lebanon Junction, Bullitt county, Kentucky, that practically all the inhabitants and railroad employees at that place have been exposed to said disease, and that very many of them are not only unprotected by vaccination, but appear not to appreciate the importance of this and the other recognized precautions to be used against this disease, and,

Whereas, The conditions and railroad connections at this place are such as to endanger the health and business interests of a large portion of the state;

Now, therefore, Be it Known, That the State Board of Health, in the exercise of the authority vested in it by law, hereby declares the town and suburbs of Lebanon Junction, and each of the inhabitants thereof, temporary and permanent, to be in quarantine, and, under the pains and penalties of law, forbids any person to enter or leave said place, or to approach near any railroad train or depot ground, or the

reception or discharge at this place by any train of any passenger or employe, without a special permit from this Board, and forbids any person afflicted with this disease to go upon or near any street, alley or other public road or way. This quarantine to be in force from this date until raised.

By order of the Board.

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company,  
Louisville Division and Branches,  
Office of the Superintendent,  
Louisville, Ky., April 22, '99.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,  
Secy. State Board of Health,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Sir: As per arrangements made while you were here April 17, we have run our Knoxville Division trains into and out of Louisville, required every employe at Lebanon Junction and on both main line and Knoxville Division to be vaccinated, and they are not allowed to go out on their run without showing certificate to this effect. Have special watchmen at Lebanon Junction to prevent the people at that point from coming in contact with trainmen and passengers, and we are not handling passengers to or from that station at all. The agent advises me this morning that there is only one case of small-pox now under treatment, the others having been dismissed from treatment by the doctors, but as an extra precaution they are kept in out of the way. When we run our train crews into Louisville, you know, it paralyzes the business of Lebanon Junction, and on this account the people there have been very active since the quarantine was put in force to wipe out the disease and prevent its spread, and the fact that everybody has been vaccinated by your instructions is no doubt the cause of the present condition of affairs. Running the crews through to Louisville as at present is exceedingly expensive, and just at this particular time it is crippling us in another way; that is, causing a shortage of power to handle the business on the Knoxville Division on account of the time lost by the engines and crews coming on into Louisville with their trains, and then getting their trains to go back to the Knoxville Division with. Heretofore, we handled this additional freight on regular trains between these two points.

The C., N. O. & T. P. have a bridge down on their line, and on this account are turning a number of trains over to us at Junction City to be handled to Jellico, and giving us others at Jellico to be handled to Junction City, and this extra business, coupled with the regular business, makes the power question a serious one.

As stated to you here in the office, we want to work hand in hand with you in getting rid of the contagious disease; in fact, we would not want to run any risk of spreading the disease even if there were no restrictions placed around us by your proclamation, but, as explained in the beginning of my letter, so long as every one of the employes have been vaccinated and hold certificates to that effect, and as there is only one case reported under the care of a doctor at the Junction, do you not think it would be entirely safe for us to resume turning our crews

at Lebanon Junction, instead of running them on into Louisville, and we could still keep the guard at the station to keep the traveling public from coming in contact with the people at that point, and the quarantine restrictions, so far as it applies to passengers, could remain in force; or, in other words, leave the quarantine stand as you think best, except giving us the right to turn trains at Lebanon Junction, so as not to seriously interfere with the traffic, as explained above?

If you approve of this arrangement, will you kindly wire me to this effect, sending message by bearer of this letter, and very much oblige.

In the meantime, if you have any suggestions to make, or if we can serve you in any way, please command me.

Very truly yours,

B. M. STARKS,  
Superintendent.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company,  
Louisville Division and Branches.  
Office of the Superintendent,  
Louisville, Ky., April 30, '99.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,  
Secy. S. B. of H., Bowling Green, Ky.

My Dear Doctor: I have your favor of April 28th, with reference to small-pox situation at Lebanon Junction.

I am sorry indeed to see such a discouraging report, especially since I received in the same mail a letter from Mr. Hocker at Lebanon Junction, which letter ran their stock up to nearly par, on account of the way he described the precautions being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. You state in your letter that passengers buy tickets to near-by stations and then get off at Lebanon Junction. I have been unable to locate a case of this kind, but I do locate cases where parties living at Lebanon Junction buy tickets to Belmont, Booths or Smith's Switch—the three places nearest Lebanon Junction on either side—and then walk into Lebanon Junction after getting off at any of these points, and then out of Lebanon Junction and get on the train again. Some go horseback. Others move back and forth in buggy or spring-wagon, as it is only a short drive to either of the points named.

If the citizens of Lebanon Junction are going to be permitted by the health authorities to go into and out of the town by all of the country roads as they like, and come to near-by stations and board trains, it looks as though we might let railroad people go into and out of town as to permit the public in general to do so in the manner I have described above. We have been trying to do everything in our power to wipe out the contagion at Lebanon Junction by having all of the employes present certificates of recent vaccination, and not allowing them to go out on their runs until they presented such certificates, by moving our terminal away from Lebanon Junction at a heavy expense, giving up the earnings of the station, by hauling transfer passengers by to meeting points or into Louisville instead of transferring them at that station, placed a special agent at Lebanon Junction representing both the railroad and Health Department, to as far as possible keep the citizens of Lebanon Junction from coming in contact with trainmen and passengers passing that station, and it looks as though we were getting hold of the warm end of the hardships in this particular epidemic. It does look as though an out-of-the-way residence could have

been condemned, if necessary, to be used as an eruptive hospital, and let the afflicted be confined to this hospital and others sent there or to some other place for detention who had been exposed, all at a very much less expense and inconvenience than is being suffered by the present arrangement.

I suppose, however, that you leave arrangements of this kind in the hands of the local authorities, and as explained by you when in to see me, the local health people do not seem to be as energetic in wiping out the disease as they should be, but if you can now, at this late day, fix some other plan that could be adopted or some other arrangement that could be made, so as to give us some relief in the way of handling train service, the same will be very much appreciated.

It surely doesn't look fair to have the railroad tied up and put to an enormous expense on account of a few cases of small-pox that could be bottled up in some hospital and taken care of at a very small fee.

Yours truly,

B. M. STARKS, Supt.

Dictated.

State Board of Health of Kentucky.

Executive Office, Bowling Green, Ky., May 1, 1899.

Dear Doctor Johnson:

I enclose a letter just received from Mr. Starks, which is self-explanatory. There is much justice in his complaint, and it does seem that your authorities ought to be able to stop the practices to which he refers. It is just this kind of recklessness that took the disease to your town to begin with, and which has made it so difficult to control. This is such an important matter to your town, both now and in the future, that I think it better for you to see the letter. Please write me fully, returning Mr. Starks' letter.

Very respectfully,

J. N. McCORMACK,  
Secretary.

Lebanon Junction, Ky., May 2, 1899.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,  
Secretary State Board of Health,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Sir: Yours of 1st received, and in reply will say that I see no reason why the quarantine at this place should not be raised. There has been no new cases since you were here. Mrs. Thompson is the only case in the town, and she is up going about in her room. I consider her isolated, as you are aware of the location of the house.

Our people wrote you under date of May 1st, making some promises as to what they would do if you would raise the quarantine. I will guarantee you that they will carry out the promises as therein stated. Should any new cases develop, I will personally see that they are immediately isolated.

Yours truly,

J. E. JOHNSON, M. D.,  
Health Officer.

Lebanon Junction, Ky., May 2, 1899.

J. N. McCormack, M. D.,  
Secretary State Board of Health,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Sir: In addition to the enclosed petition, will say that I have had both my houses thoroughly renovated. Have burned everything that was in the rooms, re-papered them and painted, scrubbed the floors, and now my house is in first-class shape.

We feel confident that our town is in good shape, and there is no further danger from the disease.

Do what you can for us.

Yours truly,

R. M. HOCKER.

Lebanon Junction, Ky., May 1, 1899.

J. N. McCormack, M. D.,  
Secretary State Board of Health,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, physicians, business men and citizens of the town of Lebanon Junction, Ky., feel that the business interests of the town are being greatly damaged by the quarantine now existing here. We think the situation has greatly improved here. The negro that you saw when here last was promptly removed to the pesthouse, leaving Mrs. Thompson the only positive case in the town, and we consider her isolated from the rest of the town. Besides, Mr. Chappell, the L. & N. Co.'s special agent, says he will guard the Thompson house and allow no one to go to the house nor any of the family to leave it. Nearly all our people have been vaccinated, and we do not anticipate any further spread of the disease. If, however, any new cases should develop, we promise you that we will have them promptly removed to the pesthouse or have guards placed at their houses.

We kindly ask that you have the quarantine raised from our town. Trusting an early and favorable reply, we are

Yours respectfully,

J. E. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon Health Office.  
F. A. BARNETT, Physician.  
H. B. DUNCAN, Physician.  
J. B. DAWSON, Fire Director.  
C. C. RICKETS, Cashier Bank.  
R. M. HOCKER, Hotel Proprietor.  
J. W. MASDEN, Implements.  
W. P. MARTIN, Operator.  
MAGRUDER & PADEN, Merchants.  
MURRAY & Co., Druggists.  
W. D. COZATT, Agent L. & N. R. R.  
J. A. McROBERTS, Asst. Agent L. & N. R. R.  
H. C. KING, Conductor L. & N. R. R.  
G. H. ASH, Butcher.  
J. MAHLEY, Merchant.  
D. DAVIS & SONS, Merchants.  
A. O. TATRO, Barber.  
U. WUNDERLICH & SON, Merchants.  
FRANK BELL, Lineman W. U. Tel. Co.  
J. H. HARKINS, Bank President.  
G. T. McNEIL, Assistant Postmaster.



Lebanon Junction, Ky., August 4, 1899.

The origin of small-pox at this place was caused by a man coming out from Louisville and going around the town, with little suspicion as to his case until several were taken down with the disease.

There were about thirty cases in all, and were all in a light form. The outbreak occurred about the 1st of April, lasting until about the last of May. All the cases were treated in the families in which it occurred, except three, which were moved to the pesthouse.

The total cost to the town and county will reach two hundred dollars. The estimated cost in business will reach two or three thousand dollars.

J. E. JOHNSON, M. D.,  
Local Health Board.

#### BUTLER COUNTY.

Morgantown, Ky., August 26, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: In pursuance of my duty as secty. of Local Board of Health of Butler County, I herewith present you this my official report of small-pox in Butler county, Ky.:

On April 4, 1899, Mr. Harry Butler, who had been living in Louisville, came home. He soon was taken sick with fever, a physician called, diagnosed malarial fever; in four or five days was out at church, with papules on, but I saw him on the street in the vesicular stage. I called his physician's attention to the case, but failed to get him to realize that it was a suspicious case; but two days later I called the Board together, and quarantined the infected house. One case developed from the exposure in the papular stage at the church, and one case developed from the infected house. Then two cases developed in fourteen days after exposure. We had several meetings of the Board to decide the best way to stamp out the disease, encountering from the first much opposition. We had six cases in all, and finally succeeded in getting all of them to the pesthouse. The first house was burned, and valuable time was lost by slow action of our county judge and the influence of the laity. I can not say what damage was sustained by having small-pox here. I estimate \$15,000. I believe we will be able to control it better if the disease should break out again. I am under many obligations for your visit and valuable assistance in getting this disease checked.

Yours fraternally,

E. A. CHERRY, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

#### CAMPBELL COUNTY.

Dayton, Ky., February 11, 1899.

Dr. J. N. McCormack:

Dear Sir: I write you to-day in reference to small-pox in our county. During the month of January a case developed in Newport. As soon as discovered the health officer, Dr. Locke, went to the house

and notified all in the house to remain there; went to the mayor to get guards stationed at the house. The mayor refused, and he went to the chief of police. It was two days before the guards were obtained. One girl, who had been nursing the case before it was diagnosed, lived in the country, and before the house was quarantined skipped out and went home. In due time she developed small-pox, and another member of the family has since taken the disease in a mild form. Dr. G. W. Ragan, of Cold Springs, is in attendance, but failed to report the case to me or any of the Board, and it was only through the health officer of Newport that I heard of it last Sunday (February 5th). It seems that the mother and two or three of the sons, belonging to the family in which the small-pox exists, was in Newport on Saturday (the 4th inst.), in a dry goods store full of people, and remained there for half an hour. Dr. Locke telephoned this startling news Sunday. I tried to get Dr. Houston, of Alexandria (whom we appointed health officer of the county last year), but telephone connection had been cut off by the storm Saturday night. I then went to Newport and had a consultation with Dr. Locke and County Judge Brown, and through the latter got a messenger to go to Alexandria to Dr. J. F. Houston, to whom I sent a letter stating the case and asking him to see the cases at once, with Dr. Ragan, and confer with Judge Brown, who would hold court in Alexandria on Monday (the next day). On Tuesday I called up Dr. Locke and inquired what had been done. He replied that he had not heard. At my request he went to see Judge Brown, who said that Dr. Houston was sick in bed, but had asked him to call and see him, before leaving Alexandria, but the judge had forgotten to call. On Wednesday Dr. Shaw, of Alexandria, called me up from Cold Springs, and said he had been sent by Dr. Houston. He went to Dr. Ragan's office, but the doctor was not at home. I asked him if he had been to see the small-pox cases; he said he had not and did not intend to; so his visit amounted to nothing. Thursday Dr. Ragan called me up in answer to a call from me, and I asked him about the cases; if he had reported them; if the house had been posted or placarded; if all who had been exposed to infection had been vaccinated. To all of which he answered in the negative. There are several children in the family, but the parents refused to allow the doctor to vaccinate them. I asked if any one outside of the family had been exposed. He said, "Yes, about 20 or 25 persons." I asked if they had all been vaccinated. He did not know. I told him that I had heard that the mother and two or three of the family had been in Newport. He said: "I guess that is about true." "Well," I said, "Doctor, do you not know that in failing to report those cases, to placard the house and vaccinate those exposed to the disease, you are violating the law and laying yourself liable to a severe fine, and the family are doing the same?" "Well, I think I am doing all I can do. I have notified the people around that there is small-pox in that house, and the family to remain on the premises." On Friday morning I telephoned Cold Springs to have Dr. Ragan meet me at the Gray farm, where the Brown family resides. Mrs. Ragan answered that Dr. R. was not at home, but she would tell him when he returned, and she was confident he would meet us. Dr. Tingley and myself went out, arriving at Brown's at 3 p. m. Dr. R. was not there. The house is about fifty yards from the road; the nearest house about one-quarter of a mile distant. I did not go in to see the cases, as I had no means of disinfecting myself. There was neither outhouse or barn where I could make any change of clothing, and the temperature 6 deg. below zero, so to have gone in would have been doing just what I would arrest

another for doing. I have been through two epidemics of small-pox, and have no fear of the disease personally, but I have no desire to contribute to the spreading of the disease. I expected to meet Dr. Ragan, and was not prepared to go into such a pesthole as I saw out there. There were only three rooms in the house, occupied by eight or ten persons, and as filthy in appearance as possible. I called the father to the back door and talked to him, and told him he must have all his family vaccinated. He said he didn't believe it was small-pox. He pointed to his daughter (about 14 or 15 years old), and said she had nursed them all and had never been vaccinated, "and she has not taken it." I told him it was not time yet, but that she would probably have it. He was also told that he and all his family must remain on their premises, and if they did not they would be liable to fine and imprisonment.

I wrote Dr. Ragan, asking him to take every precaution to protect the public; to notify me if any other cases developed; to destroy all furniture and bedding that could not be disinfected otherwise, after the family recovered, and thoroughly disinfect all clothing and the house, and render the bill to the county.

Our laws are extremely inefficient. We are empowered and directed to do certain things, and no provision made to defray the expenses. The judge and fiscal court may allow whatever they see fit. If you have a liberal judge and court you are all right. Judge Brown will not spend a cent unless the law specifies the amount. I talked to him an hour yesterday before he would take the responsibility of paying for a carriage to take Dr. Tingley and myself to the Gray farm, eight miles out. He will not make an order for any amount toward isolating the cases or keeping them on their premises. I do not see how we could guard the place; there is no place nearer than a quarter of a mile where a guard could stay—the weather is at and below zero. I told Dr. Ragan in my letter that I would have to make him a special health officer in that case, to see the constable for that district and tell him to arrest any of the Brown family found off of their premises. I think all the damage that will be done in the case was done before last Sunday, but I would like to have such suggestions and instructions as you may see proper to send me, and if you deem it necessary for one of the members of the State Board to come and investigate for you we will be glad to receive him. Our greatest danger is from Cincinnati. The negroes from that side coming to this, and vice versa, carry the disease. I suppose you have our annual report by this time, as I signed ready to send some ten days ago. The county judge wanted to incorporate it with the county report, is the cause of our delay in sending it.

I have not received a copy of the rules of the State Board of Health. Will you kindly send me a copy?

This is a voluminous communication, which I hope you will pardon me for inflicting you with, but I could not very well state the situation more briefly to make it clear to you just what we were doing or not doing, as you may be pleased to view it. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. B. SCHOOLFIELD,  
President County Board of Health.

Newport, Ky., September 22, 1899.

To the State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The Campbell County Board of Health met at the office of Dr. W. A. Young. All the officers present. Dr. C. B. Schoolfield in the chair; Dr. W. A. Young, Secretary. Dr. Schoolfield stated that the object of the meeting was to make a report to the State Board of Health, with especial reference to small-pox in the county during the year.

In making this report we feel that the county is to be congratulated in having, through the efficiency of the various municipal and county Boards of Health, escaped an epidemic of small-pox, notwithstanding the proximity to Cincinnati, where the disease existed in epidemic form, and to a greater extent than in any other city in the United States, in proportion to its inhabitants, and that we were not quarantined against said city. The few cases that occurred in our midst were so successfully handled that in two instances only was the disease allowed to get beyond the house of original infection.

The first case occurred at No. 425 West Fifth street, Newport. Before steps could be taken, after the diagnosis was made, to place guards at the house, a domestic in the family, Maggie Brown, whose home was in the country, made her escape and went home, and in due time took the disease. There were 25 or 30 persons exposed to the disease in this case, all of whom were vaccinated by Dr. J. F. Houston, the county health officer. Dr. Houston made seven visits to this case and vicinity, vaccinating those exposed to the disease, and spending one day in disinfecting the premises. The articles destroyed amounted to seven dollars. Drs. Schoolfield and Tingley made one visit and took steps to prevent the family from leaving the premises, and through our efforts the disease was limited to this one case in the rural districts. The origin of the disease in Newport is not known, but supposed to be from Cincinnati. There were ten cases in all; actual outlay, \$350, all of which has no doubt been reported by the city health officer, Dr. F. Locke. There were eight cases in Dayton, four of which were in one family, the father having quite a severe case; the mother and two children having it in a very light form. Two other cases occurred in one family; both were children, and had never been vaccinated. The two mentioned in the first family also had never been vaccinated. The other two were in separate families, and had not been vaccinated. All were discrete forms and mild in character. There were five cases in Bellevue, four of them in one family. Three had not been previously protected, but were vaccinated as soon as it was recognized in the first patient. All three took well, but had the disease in a very mild form. The cost to the city was \$150. In every case guards were placed at front and rear of premises, and perfect isolation maintained. After recovery the premises were disinfected with formaldehyde, and such articles as could not be disinfected were destroyed. The estimated cost in business and wages in Dayton was \$245. The actual outlay to the city was \$125. The cost to Bellevue, \$150 actual outlay. No estimate of business loss given.

There were a number of cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the county, but not epidemic. Lagrippe was epidemic in January and February, but in very mild form. We also had an epidemic of measles, with few fatalities.

There is one thing in connection with the small-pox in this county that we deem worthy of special mention, that is the mild character of the disease in the unvaccinated children. Of the eight cases in Dayton only two had been protected, yet they were all benign. We can account

for this only through an immunity inherited from parents and ancestors who had been vaccinated. None of the parents had had small-pox. We mention this peculiar experience for your consideration, hoping to hear the experience of other Boards of Health in this particular, through you.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. SCHOOLFIELD, M. D.,

W. A. YOUNG, M. D.,

J. FRANK HOUSTON, M. D.,

County Board of Health.

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CARROLL COUNTY.

Carrollton, Ky., August 7, 1899.

To the State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: In accordance with request of secretary of State Board of Health, herewith submit report of a recent epidemic of small-pox in Carrollton:

On the morning of February 11th last a negro man presented himself to me for medical advice. Upon examination discovered at once a suspicious eruption on forehead and wrists, and while the number of papules did not aggregate more than fifteen or twenty, and a conspicuous absence of any constitutional symptoms, yet considered the case of sufficient importance to report it to the city authorities, and advise his immediate isolation. But while they were taking steps to carry out my orders the patient made good his escape, but not until he had informed me that he had been put off the Madison and Cincinnati packet three days before, and that he had spent the nights with three separate families of his own race. Just fourteen days from this date small-pox broke out simultaneously in the three families referred to. We hastily improvised a pesthouse two miles from the corporate limits, and removed the patients (six in number), of two of the families, thence. Two patients in the other family were allowed to remain at home, as the house was not nearer than two hundred yards from the town proper, while we instituted a rigid quarantine. Five days thereafter three other persons were attacked, two whites and one black. It was an unusually mild type of the disease, as no treatment was deemed necessary after the initial stage had passed. All of the patients (eleven in number) made uneventful recoveries, leaving but slight evidences of the malady.

On April 12th following was notified by a homeopathic practitioner that he had a suspicious case, and desired me to see it. I found it more than suspicious, as it proved to be a confluent case of small-pox in the pustular stage. The patient was a white woman, aged 48. Ten days later her son was attacked and died. Have never been able to discover origin of second outbreak. The woman's husband was an engineer on the steamer Big Kanawha, and made frequent trips to Madison and Louisville with him, and we suppose she contracted it on one of these trips. No medical treatment at all in last two cases. None of those attacked had ever been rendered immune by vaccination.

The cost to the city, in round numbers, was \$1,200. Estimated cost in loss of business, \$5,000.

To briefly recapitulate:

We had 13 cases of small-pox; four were whites, and 9 were blacks; 11 males, and 2 females, of the latter one each of white and colored; 11 were discrete and 2 confluent and 1 death.

Respectfully submitted,

F. H. GAINES,  
President of Carroll County Board of Health.

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CASEY COUNTY.

Middleburg, Ky., August 17, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have just returned from the infected district near Clementsville, and found your letter on my return. Clementsville is near the western border of this county, twenty miles west of here. There are about fifteen cases of small-pox in the community in this county, and we have it from reliable authority that there are several cases across the line in the counties of Adair and Taylor. We have quarantined the families where the disease exists, are erecting some pesthouses, have appointed vigilance committees, etc., and are having the people vaccinated as rapidly as it can be done.

This is the first time our county Board have been called to take action in matters of this sort, and we labor under some embarrassment; but we are doing the best we can, and any assistance from you, by your presence, suggestions or orders, will be gladly received and as faithfully complied with as possible. Dr. Hood, of that community, is nobly standing by the people. Dr. Lowde, of our Board, has moved from our county. I will furnish you another name soon: I will confer with the county authorities, and we will do all in our power to control the disease.

Should there be further developments I will report to you at once.

Very respectfully,

J. T. WESLEY, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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Middleburg, Ky., August 18, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have but little to report from our small-pox district. I understand one of the patients died yesterday. No new cases reported. I learned this afternoon that there were two persons in an adjoining neighborhood who were thought to have been exposed that were taken sick yesterday. I sent Dr. Hammonds to see them and investigate and report to me by telephone in the morning. If anything should develop we will look after it immediately and report to you.

We are vaccinating throughout the county as rapidly as possible, but we meet with some opposition—don't know just how to meet. Some parties absolutely refuse to be vaccinated, or to have their children vaccinated. We have consulted our attorneys, but they appear to be undecided as to our power and authority, so if you can give us a few points



touching our duty and authority along this line you will confer a favor. For instance, a man living on the public highway (turnpike) has seven or eight children, who have not been vaccinated, says positively: "I will not be vaccinated, and no man shall vaccinate my children."

Another, a merchant, living in a village on a public highway, regular hack line, where drummers and traveling men are daily going in and out from all parts of the county, and that merchant says: "You shall not vaccinate me nor my children." What shall we do?

Any instructions or information you can give us touching any of these matters will be gratefully received.

Will report again soon.

Very respectfully,

J. T. WESLEY, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

Middleburg, Ky., August 21, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have just received a telephone message informing me that there are two new cases of small-pox at Clementsville, each in families that had the disease; also that Dr. Hood, who had been the attending physician, was sick, and that he had all the characteristics of small-pox.

I sent Dr. L. J. Godbey with a nurse to Clementsville this afternoon. Dr. Godbey will remain with them if necessary. I will have a conference with Dr. Beeler at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Any instructions, orders or suggestions will be gladly received and carried out to the best of our ability.

Very respectfully,

J. T. WESLEY, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

Middleburg, Ky., August 23, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: There are about three more new cases of small-pox in the vicinity of Clementsville. Dr. Hood now has the disease, and Dr. Godbey has the entire thing under his care. There has been twenty-one cases and one death to this date. I had a conference with Dr. Beeler yesterday. We have ordered the entire county to be vaccinated. We have had some temporary buildings erected; have furnished mattresses, sheets, towels, sponges, tubs, medicines, provisions, nurses, doctor, etc., and are caring for them the best we can.

As I stated to you a few days ago, we meet with considerable opposition in some of our work, and would be glad you would give us all the information you can as to our duties and powers. We hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience, doctor, touching all these points, and if we are likely to transcend our bounds you must haul us down. You will please add the name of Dr. James Wesley, of Liberty Ky., to our Board, and send me his commission. Also, I would love to have Dr. Hood on the Board as soon as he recovers.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest opportunity, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. T. WESLEY, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

Middleburg, Ky., October 20, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Small-pox prevailed in the western part of Casey county, near the lines of Marion, Taylor and Adair, from the latter part of July to September 15, 1899, when all quarantine restrictions were lifted and the infected premises disinfected.

A diagnosis of the disease was not made until August 10th, when the fourth person was so seriously ill that he demanded the close attention of a physician. As the different stages of the disease appeared a diagnosis was readily made and warning given to the surrounding community, and a notice sent to the chairman of the county Board of Health.

Steps were immediately taken to prevent the spread of the disease and to care for those infected. All who had been exposed were placed under quarantine restrictions. The disease was confined to three private residences, and the temporary pesthouse, which was erected in the infected district. However, seven families were represented in full or in part. The epidemic is justly believed to have originated at Lebanon, Ky. It was mild in character, and it was difficult to make the laity (who did not see the patients, but heard of the mortality), believe that it was really small-pox. This, with other erroneous hearsays as to the dangers of vaccinations, made it difficult, and, in fact, impracticable to comply with the order of the county Board of Health, general vaccination throughout the county. This was the only difficulty met with during our earnest but successful efforts to put down the dread malady.

The total number of cases was twenty-six, with but one death. This one, a child five years old, had the discrete hemorrhagic variety. Five cases were confluent; the others discrete or of the varioloid character. Three of the number had been successfully vaccinated in 1862. Two of these had varioloid; the other confluent small-pox.

The attending physician, Dr. Hood, who had never had a successful vaccination, inoculated himself and had the discrete variety, which ran a more rapid course. Two had their vaccination to take effect with the disease, each successive stage was shortened and the disease was very mild.

Our experience goes to prove that the disease is far less contagious than generally supposed by the laity and doctors.

The total cost to the county is about \$1,000.

Very respectfully,

J. T. WESLEY, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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#### CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

Hopkinsville, Ky., May '21, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your inspector, Dr. Arthur T. McCormack, has doubtless reported to you the case he saw here yesterday in company with Dr. T. W. Blakey. Dr. McCormack was of the opinion that it was a case of small-pox, and, acting upon his suggestion, we have taken every step we could to prevent any further trouble. We placed a guard at



once over the house and hung out the usual sign. The tents ordered have not arrived, otherwise we would have had the patient and those exposed removed to proper quarters.

In the morning we will have temporary buildings put up for them until the tents arrive.

The suspected case was located this evening, and I visited at 6 o'clock. His name is William Whitfield, colored, age, 16; works in tobacco factory and lives in same part of town as the other patient. He showed no evidence of sickness until yesterday at 9 a. m. At that time the eruption appeared upon arms, face, scalp and shoulders mostly—scarcely any eruption upon legs or abdomen. Says he has had no headache, backache, rigors or fever, and that he feels as well as he ever did. Pulse 72; temperature 98 1-2, and on inspection presents no evidence except the eruption of being a sick man. I think it is a case of varicella. Have reported the case to Drs. Blakey and Stites, and one of them will see it with me in the morning. I failed to say that I saw the girl with small-pox at 4 p. m., and I think she is much better. Pulse 100; temperature 101, and has taken her food because she had a desire for it. We were very glad to have Dr. McCormack with us, and appreciate his coming so promptly. Of course, we recognize your right to direct us in this matter, and it is only necessary to say that we intend to make a very honest effort to carry out your instructions.

Yours very truly,

H. H. WALLACE, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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Hopkinsville, Ky., May, 24, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The members of the Christian County Board of Health met this morning, and with them the mayor and county judge. It was agreed for the following reasons not to remove patient with small-pox, and those in the house with it, to camp until another case occurred, for the following reasons: Until to-day we have had heavy rains every day for several days. The patient's condition is such that her removal to a wet camp would lessen her chances of recovery; moving her would increase the danger of infecting others, and last, but not least, hoping that this will be the only case, the county and city will be saved much expense.

It was decided to continue a strict guard over the house until the period of danger was past, and, after properly attending to inmates to burn house and everything in it. Dr. Blakey visited the suspected case this morning, and states positively that it is not small-pox. The patient who has it is doing very well. The tents are here, and the Board returns its thanks for them, and if not used will return them. With kindest regards to Dr. and Mrs. Arthur McCormack, I am

Yours very truly,

H. H. WALLACE, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.



abated until stage of pustulation, when they again became severe. Complications during the disease were numerous, the most common being oedema of ankles and lower extremities. This complication was very common in those past middle age. I also encountered two abortions. The children, of course, were still-born, but both mothers survived and rapidly recovered. I anticipated, or rather feared, septic poisoning in both cases, but luckily escaped it. I had considerable hemorrhage in one case, owing to an adherent placenta. However, I managed to detach it, which was immediately followed by its expulsion, the contraction of the uterus and stoppage of the hemorrhage. I also had one case complicated with abscesses. This patient had about twenty-five or thirty abscesses; mostly on his lower extremities and arms, but also a few on his body and neck. I incised each one of these separately, which was followed by an immense outpour of pus. As the patients recovered they were given a corrosive sublimate bath, a change of clothing, a certificate of discharge and then turned out of camp.

All houses ever occupied by a small-pox case were either burned or thoroughly disinfected by me. I used strong corrosive sublimate wash for floors and walls and sulphur fumigation. All articles in the room that could not be thoroughly disinfected were destroyed, after being appraised. The negroes always endeavored to get more than the appraised value for their property destroyed.

The total cost to the county in this epidemic, extending over three months, was in the neighborhood of \$5,000, including everything—physicians, guards, food, clothing, tents, bedding, etc. The cost from loss of business was very small, as it was in the country districts. I think \$2,500 would cover it.

J. W. HARNED,  
County Health Officer.

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#### CLAY COUNTY.

Manchester, Ky., July 30, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The situation has not changed much since you were here. Some of the suspects have contracted the disease. Most of the others are convalescing. I think we will be able to control it right away. Two of my cases, I think, will die—the old lady and the infant. It is pretty hard to make headway against so many fools and hard-headed people, and nothing less than a good case of small-pox with some of them will do any good. I have not been able to get the situation at Jackson lately or since you were here. I understand there were three more cases in northern part of Laurel county, quite remote from the original neighborhood of the previous breaking out. Will write you again shortly.

Yours truly,  
J. R. BURCHELL.

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Pigeon Roost, Ky., August 16, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I am still looking after the small-pox here, and am pleased to let you know that the most of the cases are well on the road

to recovery, and I think by the middle of September I will have everything cleaned up. I have two new cases among the inevitables and inside of the boundary of the quarantine. I have had thirty-six cases up to this time outside of the suspects; some very interesting cases, from varioloid to several confluent forms. I have one very remarkable case—a young man twenty-six years of age, who broke out in blisters from the size of a ten-cent piece to large ones eight or ten inches in diameter. These were filled with serum, and in these blisters were the pustules, well developed and approaching the confluent form. He is suffering a great deal from that burning sensation that follows the rupture of a large blister from a burn. I have gotten many a cursing behind my back from the people who taboo the idea of small-pox. Many, however, are being convinced of the genuineness of the disease, and have ceased to disturb me with their talk. One gentleman's idea of small-pox was that when a man had small-pox he was in a hell of a bad fix, and as no one had been in that condition, therefore there had been no small-pox. I will be glad to make a full report to you when I wind up.

Yours truly,

J. R. BURCHELL.

Manchester, Ky., August 8, 1899.

State Board of Health:

Gentlemen: In accordance with your request I beg to transmit herewith a condensed report of the outbreak of the small-pox as it occurred in Clay county in 1898. Rumors of the prevalence of small-pox in some of the adjoining counties, and also at Richmond, Ky., reached us at different times, but being off from the railroad some distance, our people and authorities gave the matter very little attention until sometime in May. A young girl of bad reputation passed through the county, stopping at several places. So, soon after she left persons at whose houses she had stayed and come in contact with began to break out with chicken-pox, as they thought, until the disease began to spread to an alarming extent, developing some very bad cases, though no fatal ones; also the same state of affairs began to develop in Laurel county. The State Board of Health got information of the state of affairs, and sent Dr. Smock, of Louisville, to investigate and ascertain if there was any small-pox in Laurel and Clay, and also what was being done to stop it. That it was really small-pox was too true, and nothing had been done to stop it. A meeting of the county officials was called, arrangements were immediately made to check the spread of the disease and stamp it out if possible. I was appointed health officer to take complete control of affairs, and ordered to use my best judgment in managing the outbreak. This I did, and was on the ground near the center of infection July 14th, and found that twenty cases had already developed and were in different stages of the disease. My acquaintance with the people and their peculiarities aided me a great deal in controlling the disease. The epidemic was scattered over considerable territory, and the question of a pesthouse at one point I knew would be out of the question, and as the population was scattering, I simply kept each family and locality to itself, placing guards on the roads communicating with each neighborhood where the disease was, not so much to keep the people at home who were infected, but to keep others out. The guards were withdrawn after a short time, or when the people got to understand what I wanted them to do. In the care of an isolated case

that was alone I moved it to a house where there were other cases, and paid the family so much for care, etc. Under this plan I found that I could dispense with guards in a short time, and also solved the nurse-and-board problem without any trouble and very little cost, as most of the cases were mild, and some of a family were always able to wait on the others. Most of the families had something to live upon, so I had but very little expense in that line; whereas, in a pesthouse we would have had all the expense of nursing and board and furnishing the house.

The outbreak lasted until the 20th of September, 1898, when at that time all cases were well, houses were disinfected and cleaned up, old bedding and clothing burned, and every precaution had been taken to prevent it again breaking out. I had forty-two cases with two deaths in little, feeble children who had complications. I had six cases of a confluent form, one case of varioloid and the remainder were of a discrete character, some of them showing the form distinctly, and were most interesting cases to study, showing the different forms and stages most beautifully.

The total cost in managing this outbreak was \$1,584.56. The estimated cost in loss of business would be hard for me to come at. I would say about \$1,500. I put it at that amount, because some, or many of the people, had no business and would not have been engaged anyway. I vaccinated about three hundred people, and 90 per cent of them were successful.

In making this report I wish to acknowledge the assistance of Dr. J. N. McCormack, representing the State Board, and also my county officials, and Drs. Manning, Sandlin and Phillips, of this county.

Respectfully,

J. R. BURCHELL, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Frankfort, Ky., July 8, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Yours with inclosed from Auditor Stone received. As formerly stated to you, one case did occur in the county. The Health Board made report of it to fiscal court. After consultation the court turned the case over to the Board with full and absolute control. They immediately purchased an old house, moved the case into a tent within fifty yards of that house, put an immune nurse with him—those of his household with whom he had come in contact were removed to the old house adjoining the tent. Every article in the original house was burned, and thoroughly disinfected the walls, clean clothing supplied them. An old man, father of the patient, sister and two children, all were vaccinated and a guard stationed to completely isolate them. The patient is convalescent and will soon be well enough to clean up; but within nine or twelve days the father, the sister and one child had varioloid, and the other child is now a suspect. This constitutes the full report of the county. No other cases; no county excitement.

Now for the town. There has been but little doubt that for the past three weeks there have been cases of small-pox in the town. The case in the county was a town negro, servant of Judge Holt, lived in his family and slept in his house; was sick for a week, drove the carriage with the fever and headache and backache. Mrs. Holt said to Judge:

"Tom is sick. I think he is going to have fever. Send him to his father's; don't want him sick here with a spell of fever." He went to his father, and I have given you the rest. But that was Thursday, did go to his father, came back to town Saturday—the eruption was then well out—back to country and to a negro meeting on Sunday; back to town Monday, home in country Tuesday. The cry then raised and the fiscal court notified Wednesday, but not until the next second day was the case turned over to the Health Board with full power.

Now to Col. Stone's case. Monday was county court day. The negro was well broken out; had been sick for several days. He was on the streets all day; town full of country people. Saw and was close to numbers of country people and as many town people. On Tuesday morning he came out on the street. Was on Main street, near the courthouse. The magistrate saw him, ordered him off the street; made him sit down in the corner of yard, telephoned me. I took the doctor (Price), whom we have employed for the county patients. He pronounced it small-pox. Five other doctors saw it. All agreed with Price. I notified the mayor, and to accommodate the mayor I procured a room, then bought a pair of cheap blankets, poured over them a bottle of Platt's chloride. Price took them, wrapped the negro in them, and a policeman marched him to the room where a small-pox case was convalescing, and I had Price put up a yellow flag. While I was out another case was reported, and Price went to see that patient. He pronounced it small-pox, and put up another yellow flag. We returned to mayor's office. I notified him of what we had done. I called a meeting of the Health Board and they indorsed my action. This brings up to Tuesday noon. Wednesday noon I called on the mayor and told him that I gave him official notice that small-pox existed in the town, and unless some action was taken immediately I would telegraph the State Board. He said he would see his Health Committee. Afterward a council meeting was called. Dr. Hume and Dr. Chinn, the members of the Board of Health, met them, told them small-pox existed, and demanded immediate action. After much wrangling, in which the chairman of the Health Committee said there was no case of small-pox in the city (the county judge had said the same thing to the Board the morning of that day, and further said that no case was in the city or county, and had not been for five years); also another member of the council declared no case existed in the city. But after the committee, through one of its members, declared he would not serve on the committee without the aid of the Board, and the Board being present declared they would not assume control unless the council surrender the absolute and entire control to them. A resolution was passed satisfactory to Dr. Chinn and Dr. Hume, and that night (Thursday) the Board was placed in charge. Immediately began a most rigid effort to secure a location for small-pox hospital tent, and at the end of forty hours notified the council it was impossible to secure a place, and asked that legal measures be taken to secure such place. And now at this meeting, 3 p. m., Saturday 8th, we have been notified of no definite plan, but in few hours hope to be furnished suitable place. In the meantime we have examined all reported cases, and have flagged five points in the city. Three others will probably be flagged to-day. At each flag a special guard is placed day and night. All egress or ingress stopped.

One case was the child of a councilman, the chairman of the Health Committee, who opposed the Board and declared no case existed in Frankfort. The child was that moment broken out. Dr. Ely, Dr. Hume, Dr. Chinn and Dr. Duvall all saw it, pronounced it small-pox, ordered a flag put up. It was threatened by the councilman to pull it

down, but the flag was put up, and he was told at his peril to pull it down. It still waves and a policeman stands guard over it. We do not have the support of the county judge, not all the council, nor very many of the substantial citizens, but the case is assuming such proportions as the better class in large numbers are coming to our relief constantly, and within the next forty-eight hours we doubtless will have the disease in proper limits, all cases flagged and guarded. If hospital furnished us we will remove the cases to-night, and make this our official report to your honorable body up to 3 p. m., July 7, 1899.

W. V. WILLIAMS, M. D., Chairman,

E. E. HUME, M. D.,

G. W. CHINN, M. D.,

County and City Board of Health.

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#### REPORT OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

Frankfort, Ky., October 2, 1899.

To the Hon. J. D. Moore, Judge of Franklin County Court:

To the Hon. W. S. Dehoney, Mayor of the City of Frankfort:

To the Honorable the Fiscal Court of Franklin County:

And to the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Frankfort.

Sirs: The undersigned, the Franklin County Board of Health, appointed by, and auxiliary to, the State Board of Health, beg herewith to present to your honorable bodies, most respectfully, their report of the recent outbreak of small-pox in the county of Franklin and city of Frankfort. From the best information obtainable we are of opinion that the initial case was imported into the city and county by visitors from the military camp at Lexington during the occupancy of that city by Federal troops, during the summer of 1898. Occasional sporadic cases, at intervals for several months, appeared thereafter, which were overlooked because of error in diagnosis, mainly caused by the very mild type of the disease.

The first alarming case occurred on June 13, 1899, in the county, in the person of a negro employed in Frankfort, but whose parents resided in the county, who, becoming ill, was removed to the country home of his parents, from which place the first note of alarm was sounded. He, with his entire family, were isolated in a secluded locality, where all the family of five subsequently were affected, none of whom had been successfully vaccinated, four of the number had never been at all.

On July 4th, subsequently, the first pronounced case was publicly known in the city in the person of a negro man, who, when thoroughly broken out, had been on the street during county court day, and had endangered a very great number of persons. Up to this time the fiscal court had turned over the management of the situation to the County Board of Health, and within a few days thereafter the council of the city also requested the Board to take charge of the city's cases. As soon as possible a location for an eruptive camp was leased and well supplied with tents, cots and all necessary appliances, and all cases were taken to the camp, and all suspects were removed to a detention camp. A compulsory and general vaccination of the city was ordered and rigidly enforced, and all infected points in the county were likewise





Frankfort, Ky., September 24, 1899.

To the Boards of Health of Frankfort and Franklin County—U. V. Williams, E. E. Hume, Geo. W. Chinn.

Gentlemen: Having been honored by you in being appointed as physician in charge of the eruptive hospital of the city and county, I now take pleasure in submitting to you the following report:

The grounds were secured by great efforts on the part of the mayor and members of the council, and the first two cases of small-pox were removed from the city on the night of July 10th. All others, who were so unfortunate as to have contracted this terrible and loathsome disease, were, by you and your valuable assistants' untiring efforts, speedily removed from the city and county to the eruptive camp. I think you will see the wisdom, from the appended statistics of the camp, of two things in particular that were done according to your advice. I refer to the compulsory vaccination in the city, and the removal to the camp of detention of all persons who had been exposed to the disease.

Number of people in camp, white .....	72
Number of people in camp, colored .....	66
Total .....	138
Number in detention camp, white .....	27
Number in detention camp, colored .....	16
Total .....	43
Number of cases that broke out in detention camp, white .....	15
Number of cases that broke out in detention camp, colored .....	10
Total .....	25
Number cases true small-pox, white .....	31
Number cases true small-pox, colored .....	24
Total .....	55
Number cases varioloid, white .....	14
Number cases varioloid, colored .....	26
Total .....	40
Number cases confluent small-pox .....	4
Number cases discrete small-pox .....	51
Total number cases true small-pox .....	55
Number persons with true small-pox who had never been vaccinated .....	51
Number persons with true small-pox who had been vaccinated, but showed no mark .....	4
Total .....	55
Number city inmates .....	117
Number county inmates .....	21
Total county and city .....	138

Deaths ..... none.  
 Total number persons in camp vaccinated ..... 78  
 Persons who claimed to have been vaccinated, but who had no mark, 7

I beg to call your attention to the fact that there was not a single case of true small-pox in a person who had been well vaccinated. You will readily see from the above statistics of the camp that about one-half only of the number of persons who had been exposed to small-pox either contracted small-pox or varioloid (small-pox in a modified form).

There were a few of the suspects who refused to be vaccinated, all of whom afterward contracted true small-pox. Therefore I would urge the necessity of vaccinating all persons who had been exposed to the disease before removing them to a small-pox camp, as physicians in charge of such camps seldom have the authority to compel inmates to be vaccinated. I now believe that this endemic of the disease is practically wiped out, as there are now just four people left at the camp, all of one family and all convalescent. There has not been a case of small-pox or varioloid outside of the camp in this city or county since the 7th of August.

In conclusion I would like to express my sincere thanks through you to that able physician and man, Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, who has for so many years rendered such valuable assistance in small-pox and other epidemics throughout the state. His advice and suggestions were certainly most valuable to me. I desire also to express to you, gentlemen, my unbounded appreciation of the great aid rendered me by the men who worked with me so well and faithfully, and of the absolute confidence you placed in us throughout those trying times.

Respectfully,

JNO. G. SOUTH,

Physician in charge of Eruptive Hospital.

The total cost of the epidemic to the city and county was \$9,077.06.

#### INVENTORY OF ARTICLES AT ERUPTIVE HOSPITAL.

Tents .....	50
Cots .....	72
Comforts and blankets .....	131
Chairs .....	62
Lanterns .....	21
Picks .....	2
Shovels .....	1
Axes .....	2
Hatchets .....	2
Coal oil cans .....	2
Milk cans .....	5
Large coffee boilers .....	2
Coffee pots .....	5
Clocks .....	1
Coffee mills .....	1
Wash tubs .....	9
Wash boards .....	5

Wash pans .....	30
Water coolers .....	5
Chambers .....	1
Bed pans .....	1
Hot water bags .....	1
Cooking stoves .....	2
Range and cooking utensils .....	1
Dish pans .....	4
Grind stones .....	1
Center tables .....	1
Large kettles .....	3
Pumps .....	1
Mash tubs .....	2
Water barrels .....	7
Boxes of drugs .....	2
Platt's Chloride .....	1 dozen bottles.
Darby's fluid .....	1-2 dozen bottles.
Knives, forks and spoons .....	6 dozen.
Tin cups and plates .....	6 dozen.
China plates .....	43
Soup bowls .....	44
Tea cups .....	56
Saucers .....	59
Vegetable dishes .....	3
Meat dishes .....	2
Small dishes .....	7

To the Health Board, City of Frankfort.

Sirs: Please find above an inventory of all articles left at the hospital camp, and which have been thoroughly disinfected and stored as you have directed. All worthless articles have been burned. The tents have been properly disinfected and aired. The cots are woven wire. All cloth-top cots destroyed.

Most respectfully submitted, etc.,

MORGAN BRAWNER,  
Sanitary Inspector and Disinfecter.

#### REPORT OF COUNTY HEALTH BOARD.

To the Honorable, the Fiscal Court of Franklin County:

Honored Sirs: On the 13th of June last you were informed of the existence of small-pox within the county, in the person of one Tom Price, colored. Complaint was made to your body by the citizens in the community of his home. You requested the County Board of Health to take charge of same, which they did, removing him to an out-of-the-way old dwelling, and also all his family, of father, sister and three children, all of whom subsequently had the disease, none having been vaccinated. On the establishment of a general hospital by the city and county these patients were, at the end of thirty days, removed to the hospital. The cost of establishing and maintaining the temporary hospital has been reported to you and paid by your orders. The tent and cots used there

were burned. For further details see report of physician in charge, Dr. J. L. Price, whose report is made part of this report. His efficient and superior management of the situation is highly commended by the Health Board.

Since the removal of the county patients to the general hospital twenty-one patients from the county have been treated there, and the cost of same has not yet been adjusted. The Health Board would most respectfully suggest a committee from your body to meet with a like committee from the council of the city of Frankfort, who, in consultation with the Health Board, may be able to adjust the cost of the hospital and pro rata the same so as to be just to both city and county. For all of which, and the most considerate and courteous treatment the Health Board has received from your honorable body, we most respectfully submit this our final report, etc.

U. V. WILLIAMS, Chairman,  
E. E. HUME,  
GEO. W. CHINN, Secretary,  
Franklin County Health Board.

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#### REPORT OF COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Health of Franklin County, Ky.—Dr. U. V. Williams, Chairman Health Board; E. E. Hume, G. W. Chinn, Secretary Health Board:

Gentlemen: I herewith submit report of cases of variola (small-pox) in my care during the recent epidemic in this city and county:

June 15, 1899, called at Mr. Hughes', five miles southeast of Frankfort, on the Lawrenceburg pike, to see Tom Price, said to have small-pox. Learned he had gone to see County Judge Moore. Found him next day in Clark's woods, about two miles from town, delirious and covered with an eruption, which, on examination, proved to be a well-marked case of variola. Provided him with a tent as shelter, food, etc., leaving him in charge of nurse whom I had taken out with me. Returning to Hughes' place on same day, I vaccinated four members of the Price family, who had been exposed to disease by contact with Tom, he having slept in the house for several nights after eruption had appeared. A day or two after, by order of the Board of Health of Franklin county, removed Tom Price to Hughes' camp, and also moved the other four members of the family to cabin about 100 yards from tent of first patient. With them was placed a guard to enforce strict isolation. All, however, were attacked with an exceedingly mild form of varioloid, two of the cases not having over twenty or thirty spots of eruption, and none of them being confined to bed over two or three days. The treatment consisted of generous diet, with sparing use of stimulants, with inunction of olive oil and application of sub-nitrate of bismuth, covering entire body with same. On July 14, 1899, by order of the Board, removed the patients to the general camp, about two miles from town, in charge of Dr. South, all the patients being at this time convalescent.

All the cases were extremely mild, that of the first patient being the worst under my care, with also a more general eruption—a typical case of the so-called discrete form of eruption. The treatment con-

sisted merely of diet, slight amount of stimulation, with inunction of olive oil dusted over freely with bismuth sub. nit. The names of this family, etc., are:

Tom Price, aged about 30 years.  
Charles Price, aged about 60 years.  
Ellen Price, aged about 26 years.  
—— Price, aged 3 years.  
—— Price, aged 8 months.

No deaths.

Very respectfully,

J. LAMPTON PRICE, M. D.

Frankfort, Ky., October 10, 1899.

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#### FULTON COUNTY.

Fulton, Ky., Mch. 17, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: We have two well-defined cases of small-pox here. I passed on them last Monday, but as some of the citizens were not satisfied about it, Dr. Rivers, of Paducah, was called in, who agrees with us that they are well-defined cases (both negroes). I expect there are forty or fifty exposures. The two cases and the suspects are isolated and guarded. City will proceed at once to get a place and put up pest-house. It is the duty of county board I believe to condemn land, if necessary, to put it on. Will you kindly send me a copy of quarantine law. I have lost mine. Write me any advice or instructions you think best. Will report from time to time.

Yours truly,

A. B. WHAYNE,  
Chm. County Board, Fulton Co.

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#### GARRARD COUNTY.

Lancaster, Ky., Feb. 20, '98.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Yesterday our local Board of Health went before the city council and urged them to issue orders to the citizens to become vaccinated immediately. Before the day was gone the mayor had issued a proclamation calling the attention to the wishes of the State Board and requesting all to get vaccinated before compulsory measures were adopted. I immediately telegraphed to Henry Drug Co. for 200 virus points. The city will pay for vaccination of paupers.

We have asked for a meeting of the county court, so that we may present the matter to them for action. We want every man, woman and child in the county vaccinated within the next two weeks.

There are many negroes from this section working in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, who are likely to drop in upon us with small-

**pox.** Our county court is liberal, our city council will act promptly, and we are "ready to meet the enemy."

We had a case of mild scarlet fever reported to us yesterday, whereupon we sent notice and directions for preventing spread to the family. Another case was reported to-day, but we are not at all afraid of an epidemic. For several years we have had an occasional mild case in the county, but no bad cases and no deaths.

Should the county pay for virus for paupers? I remember you once furnished me with some points, but I do not remember to have paid you for them.

We will do all that can be done to prevent small-pox getting a start in Central Kentucky by timely vaccination.

Advise me if there is any need to do more than warn and vaccinate. With best wishes,

Your friend,

J. B. KINNAIRD, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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GRAVES COUNTY.

Mayfield, Ky., April 7th, 1899.

To the State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Under instructions by telegraph from you bearing date April 6th, Dr. J. D. Landrum was commissioned to visit Clay Switch, this county, and investigate the sick there supposed to have been exposed to the case of small-pox sent to pesthouse at Paducah.

Enclosed you will find original report to Graves County Board Health from Dr. Landrum.

Again, to-day, he is in receipt of telephone from Clay Switch requesting that he again visit the sick there. I have requested that he go there at once, take charge of the situation, isolate, vaccinate, et id omne genus, till such time as it will be prudent to discontinue his visits and oversight. In meanwhile, should any change, or evidence you should know, supervene, I will give you due notice. I have just gotten up from a long illness, or I should write you more at length. I am behind in every direction, and am rushed to catch up. Will write you if any material change takes place.

May the gods defend you till life shall end.

Respectfully,

JOHN L. DISMUKES, SR., M. D.,  
Chairman County Board of Health.

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Mayfield, Ky., April 5th, 1899.

J. L. Dismukes, M. D., Chairman of County Board of Health, and Others:

Dear Sirs: In obedience to your orders, I visited Clay Switch and Pryorsburg this day, and find that the negro, John Smith, undoubtedly had small-pox in a contagious stage from 24 to 36 hours before he left Clay Switch; he then went to Pryorsburg, and from there to Paducah,

traveling afoot. The last seen or heard of him was near this place, Mayfield. Next he is reported in the pesthouse in Paducah, with a full developed case of small-pox.

Now, I am fully satisfied that 50 or 100 persons, if not a greater number, have been exposed in this county to the disease, mostly at Clay Switch and Pryorsburg. Furthermore, I believe one-third of them only are protected by vaccination or otherwise. Now, I did most earnestly advise vaccination and revaccination of all unprotected persons, and that without delay. All the doctors and all the people, with one accord, proceeded to carry out my instruction, and pledged themselves to faithful observance of your instructions, through me, or otherwise expressed.

With high regards,

J. D. LANDRUM, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

Mayfield, Ky., April 14th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The mayors of Paducah and Pryorsburg are, I fear, giving you a false impression of Capt. Cooley, of Clay Switch. Mr. Cooley is a law-abiding citizen and a good man. In order to get at the bottom facts, I got on the train yesterday and went to Clay Switch to see the situation for myself. There is no sickness there, and the case of small-pox, taken ill there, is quarantined in a house one mile distant and doing well.

Mr. Cooley denies sending the case to Paducah or to Pryorsburg. But in explanation, says that the negro went to Pryorsburg to go home. He did not live at Clay Switch, but was only a laborer, and when he reported to Mr. Cooley he was sick, Cooley advised him to go home. The negro said he had no money to pay his fare home. Cooley asked him what sum it required, and gave the negro three dollars, the sum necessary. When the negro got to Pryorsburg, Drs. Howard and Slaughter told him he had small-pox. The negro then went to Paducah, walking and riding on trains as he could, and passing through Mayfield. Cooley had no part in this, he says. There is bad blood over a postoffice located at the Switch, as also a rival store there for the Clay Switch Co. trade. Allison is a Republican, and attempts to run his private business into politics. So says Mr. Cooley. "Let us have peace."

Up to date things are running smoothly here at Clay Switch.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN L. DISMUKES,  
Chairman Co. Board Health.

N. B.—Dr. Landrum is keeping Water Valley under observation and the disease there is well in hand.

J. L. D.

Mayfield, Ky., May 18th, 1899.

Drs. Dismukes, Pryor, Stevens and Mathews, Co. Board of Health of Graves Co., Ky.

Gentlemen: I have the honor of submitting the following report: Clay Switch and Pryorsburg patients have all been discharged; pesthouse been properly fumigated and purified. I think all necessary pre-

caution has been taken, and the house free from further trouble of small-pox, with only one death. I will go to Water Valley Saturday next and "graduate" the two patients there.

The woman (of col.), Bell Kaufman, who came to this city on last Tuesday morning from Evansville, Ind., with a full-developed case of small-pox, has been safely lodged in a tent on the south part of "Poor House farm," one-half mile from any residence, under strict guard, and well cared for. This woman came on the train, with her face heavily veiled, and that at night; waited four hours at Princeton and handled her tickets, having this disease, small-pox, at the time, in a contagious form.

I have telegraphed to the Supt. of Louisville division, and also the Memphis division of the I. C. R. R., and asked them to please instruct their conductors to let no one pass over the road with a mask or veil without investigating to see whether they are trying to conceal this loathsome disease or other contagion. For it is well known that small-pox is prevailing in many parts of the country. We do not wish to lay a quarantine or embargo upon the railroad to interfere with business or travel.

Many of the citizens, mostly colored, have been exposed to her. As many as we could find have been vaccinated and are in quarantine. About 100, more or less, have been vaccinated, especially her household and near neighbors, the latter under strict quarantine, awaiting developments.

This woman was in this city from early in the morning until after dark (on Tuesday) before I was notified. Where the blame rests I can not say, as I was not on police duty at that hour.

With highest regards, I am

Your obedient servant,

J. D. LANDRUM, M. D.,  
Health Officer.

Mayfield, Ky., June 17th, 1899.

Dr. J. L. Dismukes, Chairman of Board of Health of Graves Co., Ky.

Dear Sir: I herewith submit my final small-pox report: My last report stated that Bell Coffman (col.) was in the pesthouse, with her husband as nurse, and that I had six others who had been exposed to the disease, in quarantine station, isolated and securely guarded. Of these six, only one, a daughter of Bell, had the disease. The period of incubation suggests that she contracted the disease before leaving Evansville. Sunday night, before leaving, she slept with her mother, who had the eruption on her in a contagious stage. Vaccination and isolation saved all the others. On the 3d day of June I discharged all that were left in quarantine, and to-day discharged those in the pesthouse, they being entirely well; having all the bedding and clothing that were infected burned. In all, viz., Water Valley, Clay Switch, and this place, there have been 15 cases—10 small-pox and five varioloid, with one death. Now there is not a case of small-pox or anything like it in the county. Our safety for the future depends on constant vigilance, which I most earnestly enjoin. I have visited quite a number of suspicious cases, and will continue so to do. Awaiting further orders,

Respectfully,

J. D. LANDRUM,  
Health Officer.



Mayfield, Ky., Aug. 5th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I hereby submit my report of the several invasions of small-pox in Graves county since the first of April up to the present time.

On the 5th of April I was called to Clay Switch, near Pryorsburg, where a colored man, a day laborer, John Smith, who had been sick three or four days, when an eruption appeared, which proved to be small-pox.

More than 40 persons had been exposed to him after it became contagious, nearly all of whom were unprotected by vaccination or otherwise.

Vaccination, isolation and quarantine were rigidly enforced. But eight fell victims to variola, three to varioloid, making eleven colored laborers at this place, with one death. This man Smith, we think, brought the disease from Fulton, Ky.

On the 7th of April I was called to Water Valley, 17 miles south, in this county, where I found a colored man who had been put off the train the night before, with small-pox in its vesicular stage, hence contagious. A dozen or more of unprotected persons were exposed to him before I saw him. Vaccination, isolation and quarantine were enforced. Vaccination saved all but one, making two cases of the disease. No deaths.

On the 16th of May a colored woman (Bell Coffman) arrived in this city from Evansville, Ind., under a veil, with a well-developed case of small-pox in contagious stage. Eight unprotected persons, all of her household, besides several others, were exposed to her. Vaccination did an excellent work, saving all except one, her daughter, who came with her and evidently contracted the disease in Evansville.

June 9th Thomas Phillips, of Tennessee, was brought into town with variola, fever just at beginning of the eruptive period. I put him in quarantine. Next morning he slipped away while the guard was at breakfast, and made good his escape to Tennessee before it became contagious, i. e., during papulous stage. This man brought the disease from Missouri.

On the 19th of July I was called to see Robt. McNatt (white), 17 miles south of this place, near Dukedom, who had confluent small-pox in its pustulous stage. Only two, his brother and brother's wife, were victims, and they were his nurses. Vaccination failed to protect. The former has the disease in discrete form, but his wife has semi-confluent variola, besides, she is enceinte, at the fourth month, hence the prognosis is uncertain. Robt. McNatt, the initial case, died on the 13th day of the eruption, and was buried at low 12 in a grave 6 1-2 feet deep, due east and west, by myself and two others.

To sum up, from April 5th to date, we had five invasions of the disease in this county, 15 of variola, 3 of varioloid, and two deaths. The first death was a colored man, Richard Saxon, who died of hemorrhage of the bowels, having suffered from chronic dysentery for six months before entrance to the hospital. This was at Clay Switch. The other death was McNatt, as stated above. We have had no "epidemic;" no serious obstruction to traffic, trade or travel. No quarantine advised or enforced except against pesthouses and quarantine stations. The disease was stamped out in a reasonably short time, in each invasion, the present being under complete control. No possible chance for it to spread.

The cost to the county and city will not probably exceed \$2,500 all told.

Respectfully,

J. D. LANDRUM, M. D.,  
Health Officer of Graves Co.

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Mayfield, Ky., Oct. 9th, 1899.

To State Board of Health:

Believing that the court of claims for Graves county has been too parsimonious in paying Dr. J. D. Landrum, the very efficient county physician, appointed by this County Board of Health to attend the small-pox epidemic this summer at various points in this county, as well as in Mayfield; and Dr. Landrum, in open court, refusing to serve us in like capacity under any future emergency; and we, the several members of the Graves County Board of Health, being unwilling to do the work ourselves, with the prospect of an expensive suit against the county for our services and expenses, should an occasion arise in the future demanding our services; and knowing of no doctor here who would surrender, for the time and occasion, his practice for the attendant risks and pay; and for many other reasons not necessary to mention at this time and place, do hereby tender our resignations as members of the Graves County Board of Health, to take effect on receipt of this letter.

JOHN L. DISMUKES, M. D.,  
E. A. STEVENS, M. D.,  
J. D. PRYOR, M. D.,  
S. J. MATHEWS, M. D.,  
County Board Health.

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HARDIN COUNTY.

Cecilia, Ky., Aug. 25th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The small-pox epidemic made its first appearance in Hardin county, at Cecilia, in February, 1899, in the person of a negro man by the name of Berry, who had been on a visit to Louisville, Ky. As health officer I called to see him three days after the eruption made its appearance. I found him in a negro boarding-house and in a family consisting of mother, father and ten children. The place was a rendezvous for all our colored population. None of the family of visitors, except the father, had been vaccinated. I immediately vaccinated all who had been exposed except three of the visitors, who got away too soon. All the vaccinations took well except the father, who had been vaccinated; all who were vaccinated or had been previously vaccinated escaped the disease. The three who got away without vaccination came back to me in from 12 to 14 days suffering from the disease.

Hardin county owns a large county farm, on which was an out-house set apart to be used to care for contagious diseases. To this house it was my intention to move Berry, and any other cases which

might occur. We have also perhaps the most extensive free telephone system in the world. Our telephone system reaches nearly every farmhouse in the county, and in making my arrangements to have the house prepared for my patient, I suppose some one was eavesdropping, and before I could reach the house it was burned to the ground. I then took Berry, together with the three subsequent cases, to a house on my own farm, where I cared for them until well.

I have narrated the burning of the county eruptive hospital that I may tell you what your County Board for Hardin county did, and to give due credit to our worthy county court. Judge H. W. English immediately convened the fiscal court, and by the advice of the County Board of Health an appropriation sufficient to build a nice and convenient eruptive hospital on the county farm was made, and in two weeks we were prepared to give to small-pox cases the best possible attention. Some of our best and most respectable people went to this hospital, and were treated. The fifth case was in the person of a Mr. Bunnell, who contracted the disease, perhaps at Lebanon Junction, and was taken sick at a boarding-house in Elizabethtown, and was attended by Dr. J. W. O'Conner, who promptly notified the health officers, and the case was immediately removed to the eruptive hospital. All exposed persons were vaccinated and flags of warning tacked up. No spread.

Next outbreak was at Stithton, Ky., in the person of a young Mr. Barker, who rode out from Louisville on a wheel, and when seen by Dr. Allen, of Stithton, was told to go home immediately and stay there, for he had and was broken out with small-pox. Dr. Allen called me up by telephone, and together with Drs. N. S. Willis, Allen and Reaser, I went to see young Barker at his father's house, and when I told the old man that his boy had small-pox, I was not very politely told by the old man that he had had small-pox himself, and knew a great deal more about it than I did, and he would not submit to vaccination. I sent off, however, and got vaccine virus to vaccinate two young sisters of the patient, and who had been exposed. The virus proved to be too old and inert. The young ladies refused to be re-vaccinated, and the consequence was the father and the two girls afterwards had the disease. The mother had been vaccinated. No further spread at Stithton.

I had not gotten home from Stithton before the old man called up a lawyer in Elizabethtown to know if he could not get damages from a doctor for saying his son had small-pox when it was a lie.

The next was in the person of Mrs. Holland, manager of the County Telephone Exchange at Vine Grove, Ky. She had been on a visit in Louisville, and began breaking out on Sunday, and had quite an amount of company that day. Many persons came into her room to do telephoning. She was removed to the eruptive hospital, and all persons who had been exposed were successfully vaccinated. There was no spread.

The next case was in the person of Miss Peak, on East Rudes Creek. She also had been visiting in Louisville, and the gentleman at whose house she was stopping broke out with the disease. She came home and was attended by F. P. Strickler, M. D., who kept the case well isolated, and vaccinated father, mother and nine small children. No spread.

I have been told that there has been a suspicious case or so in Hardin county, on the line with Grayson county, near Big Clifty. I visited the locality, but could find no new cases in Hardin county. In this locality many have been exposed, and the outcome at this time can not be told. Please note: All the initial cases except Bunnell came

from Louisville. He came from Lebanon Junction. In each case many others were exposed, and all who had been or were afterwards exposed and had not been successfully vaccinated took the disease, proving beyond any doubt, in my mind, that the disease was small-pox.

In each case I depended on nurses immune only by vaccination. I would take any one I could get and vaccinate them and put them in the room with the patient, where they would remain and nurse the case through. Here I wish to commend Mrs. Strange, at whose boarding-house Mr. Bunnell was taken sick. With a true woman's heart, she volunteered to go to the hospital to nurse her boarder, and, together with her only child, a boy of seven years, she remained with the unfortunate man, who had the hemorrhagic variety and died. This was the only death in the county.

You see it has made its appearance in all parts of the county and at six different times, and in no instance was it allowed to spread from the point of the first infection. By means of our great system of free telephones we would hear of any suspicious cases, and made it a point to follow all reports up and see for ourselves if it were small-pox.

I can not say too much in commendation of my two associates, Drs. F. P. Strickler and S. N. Willis. They were always on the alert, and fearless of the consequences to themselves, they did their duty.

The cost outside of the building of the hospital (which all counties should have) will not exceed four hundred dollars.

The greatest loss will be in time to those infected and those ostracised on account of being exposed.

We flatter ourselves that if we have not managed these outbreaks in "the very best manner," we have at least merited the injunction, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Fraternally yours,

C. Z. AUD, M. D.,  
Health Officer of Hardin Co., Ky.

(Dictated.)

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#### HART COUNTY.

Horse Cave, Ky., 8-29-'99.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to report to you the small-pox scare of the town of Horse Cave. On the morning of April the 10th one Marshall Logsdon came into our town with a well-developed case of discrete small-pox, creating a stampede of our people. I endeavored to have him arrested, but he eluded the officer and went out into the country to his father's, about two miles north of our town. I followed him and had him quarantined at his father's, with two younger brothers and his father. I thoroughly vaccinated the two brothers and revaccinated the father. The vaccination was all O. K. on both of the brothers, but failed on the father. He contracted a mild case of varioloid. I quarantined three other families in the same neighborhood and had all vaccinated. Kept them in until all danger was over. Our town trustees were called together at once and had every exposed person vaccinated and arrangements to care for any case that should show up. There was considerable kicking and cussing, I receiving my full to overflowing part of it. The

man who brought the disease to this place came from Lebanon Junction. It seems strange that a health officer in attempting to protect the people should be so abused by people who should know better, but the fool-killer hasn't come yet. The cost to the county will be only about \$125.00; the loss to traffic but little.

I wish to return my thanks to our town trustees and police judge for their prompt co-operation, and also to Rev. Joseph Chandler, of the M. E. church, South, and Rev. Voyles, of the Baptist church of this place, for their assistance in quieting our people; and also to Judge McCandless, of Hart county court, and also to Mr. Cap Carden, our efficient county attorney, for their prompt assistance and advice.

Respectfully,

T. H. GARVIN, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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#### HENRY COUNTY.

Bethlehem, Ky., May 29th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have a case of small-pox, and in reporting same to the health department, I want information as regards the exposed parties. There have been possibly ten (10) persons, besides myself and the physicians that I have had called to confirm my diagnosis, other than the family. I am holding a strict quarantine upon the household and patient.

The neighborhood is much concerned and considerable consternation. I have and am continually advising all parties who have been exposed to keep close in their homes and allow no one to come where they are, as the period of incubation is about out, and that they are very liable to take same variola, while on visits, etc., as many of them are prone to do. I have hoisted the "yellow flag" and am doing everything and taking every precaution known to us to circumscribe and stop the dissemination of the malady.

Is there any law by which we can compel parties to stay in quarantine? If you think proper send a health officer here, as I am having considerable trouble to properly impress certain parties of the necessity of strictly obeying instructions.

Please let me hear from you by return mail.

Yours fraternally,

C. L. CRAWFORD, M. D.

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Bethlehem, Ky., June 5th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I wrote you yesterday that I had one more case of small-pox, and to-day another member of the exposed persons is sick, though suffering with none of the premonitory symptoms of small-pox.

Doctor, I have a large practice here, as you can ascertain, and have been compelled to give it up entirely, and though I have now been superintending the pesthouse (as I was the physician in charge) without a

written appointment from the local board or county judge, I have, though, an order from our justice of the peace to attend them dating from May 20th ult. Now, you are too well acquainted with just what I am now having to contend with not to know that I am not at all pleasantly situated. Have been forced to give up a handsome practice of from \$200.00 to \$300.00 per month, as my books will show, to fight an army of small-pox invaders without knowing anything about what I am going to receive as compensation. I heartily believe under the circumstances that \$250 or \$300.00 per month is little enough to compensate a physician for practice in a small-pox hospital. Or will my bill when presented upon the order of the justice have to be allowed?

The county judge has refused to make the appointment, and now I am in the third week of the epidemic. The president of the local board, Dr. Jameson, told me to go ahead and present my bill to the court of claims. I have called Dr. Jameson's attention to the matter. Will you kindly advise me. I have the statutes of Kentucky, and in Sec. 2049 it seems that the State Board can fix the compensation. Will promptly advise you if any new cases develop.

Yours fraternally,

C. L. CRAWFORD, M. D.

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State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Report of small-pox cases occurring in Henry county during May, June, July and August: At Bethlehem, six cases; at North Pleasureville, one; at Eminence, one.

No. 1. Mrs. Nettie C., married, pregnant, aged 23. Developed May 17; sick seven weeks; did not miscarry; never vaccinated.

No. 2. David C., Jr., aged 23, husband of No. 1; developed May 21; sick 22 days; recovered; never vaccinated until after exposure.

No. 3. Mrs. Amanda C., aged 58; developed June 28; sick five weeks; recovered; vaccinated in childhood and again after exposure.

No. 4. Dr. P. H. C., aged 28; developed June 15; sick four weeks; recovered; never vaccinated until after exposure.

No. 5. Newt. M., colored, aged 28; developed July 12; sick three weeks; recovered; never vaccinated.

Varioloid occurring in the above epidemic, three cases. All contracted the disease from exposure to the small-pox cases at Bethlehem. One aged 50, one 62, and one 28. All vaccinated in childhood.

No. 1 contracted the disease from a relative who visited a family in Carrollton, where there had been small-pox. No. 5, the colored man, contracted his disease in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Expense Account.

Cost of epidemic to the county, for physician, nurse, cooks, guard and property destroyed, \$1,800. Cost by loss of business, \$1,000.

Both county officials and people, as soon as they fully appreciated the fact that separation of the sick and exposed and guarding them was lawful and best, and realized the power of the law, became satisfied and yielded all assistance required.

Eminence, Ky., Sept. 4, '99.

W. A. JEMISON, M. D.,  
Chairman B. of H. Henry Co.

## HENDERSON COUNTY.

Henderson, Ky., Oct. 30, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: During the year of 1898 the county of Henderson was free from small-pox, and not until the month of March did it make its appearance in 1899, when on the 24th one John Freels, a resident tramp, was found with a fully developed case. Freels had been sleeping in box cars and other places frequented by tramps, and he claimed to have spent one night with a member of his fraternity from Illinois, sharing the same "sleeper." This brother from the state of Illinois had what he thought to be "Cuban itch." Before the arrest and isolation of Freels, many were exposed, for he had gone from house to house and played with the children of those who were so unfortunate as to have formed his acquaintance and tolerated his presence. In one house visited by him there were three children, father, mother and grandfather; all developed the disease excepting the father, who had been successfully vaccinated before exposure. The grandfather—a man of seventy-four years—died. His case was of the confluent type.

In another home there were four children, with parents. All developed small-pox excepting the father, he being successfully vaccinated immediately after exposure. And still another family, consisting of mother, father and nine children, were exposed. Here Freels spent the night, sleeping on floor in room with children. Eight of these children were stricken with the disease, and the father also, who suffered from a severe attack.

Although many were exposed, and our county officials appealed to, not until the second crop developed did they make an effort to care for the afflicted or protect those not exposed. During this time the Board of Health had caused hundreds to be vaccinated and placed guards over the houses of those sick, but the Board of Health was considerably handicapped, for the county officials were just realizing that an eruptive hospital was necessary, and that they would be compelled to take care of their unfortunate constituents, and two weeks later a hospital was placed at the disposal of the Board of Health; and well may it be said to the credit of this Board, that the epidemic in Henderson and vicinity was brought to a rapid ending; for never did a body of men work under more serious difficulties than did this. The second point of infection was at McDonald's Landing, twelve miles below the city of Henderson, where Jerry McDonald, postmaster, developed the disease. Mr. McDonald had been in Evansville two weeks from the onset of his trouble, and had, no doubt, contracted the disease there. Vaccination was practiced on those exposed, and only three cases developed from said exposure. Later, and during the month of June, small-pox made its appearance on Diamond Island. Here two negroes were attacked. About twelve days previous to the outbreak a negro from Newburg, Ind., had stopped and was given work on the island. He was sick and had what was thought to be chicken-pox; being unable to work, this negro started for West Franklin, on the Indiana side, and was drowned in a slough. There were thirty-eight other negroes on the island, all of whom were vaccinated and quarantined on said island. Only one case developed after vaccination had been practiced, and this in a man whose vaccination was unsuccessful. I might add that all the negroes sleeping in the same house with the first case had been vaccinated with the exception of two, and these two were the ones subsequently to de-

velop the disease; and that during the entire epidemic in Henderson county—about forty cases in all—not one case occurred in an individual who had been successfully vaccinated before exposure.

There are now several cases in the lower part of the county, traceable direct from Union county.

Respectfully,

J. C. MOSELY, M. D.,  
Inspecting Officer for the County Board of Health.

Nov. 6th, '99.

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HICKMAN COUNTY.

Clinton, Ky., Aug. 10, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your letter of inquiry just received. I will give you the history of the small-pox cases we had here as I know it. On April 13th Mrs. Dick Jackson (colored) called at my son's, Dr. G. F. Beeler, office, requesting him to prescribe for her husband (Dick Jackson) for malarial fever. He gave her the prescription to have filled for the fever, and the necessary directions. On April 15th Dr. G. F. Beeler was called to see Dick Jackson (colored). After visiting the patient he returned to my house and informed me that Dick Jackson had small-pox. I sent for the city mayor, and after talking the case over with him, he called a meeting of the city council. The council passed an ordinance quarantining the residence of Dick Jackson and adjoining houses. We hired nurses for the patient and men to guard the houses to see that no one came out or went in.

I called up the other two members of the County Board of Health, Drs. Jackson and Scarborough, over the telephone on the evening of the 15th, but it being late I did not get to talk to them. The next morning, Sunday (16th), I talked with Drs. Jackson and Scarborough, and they informed me that they could not meet me on that day, but for me to go ahead and do everything I thought best and they would endorse same.

On April 16th I was called to see the Thomas family (colored). Dr. G. F. Beeler visited the family and reported that Mrs. Thomas and her two children had varioloid. This being near Dick Jackson's house, we also had it quarantined.

On April 17th we had a meeting of the County Board of Health. The Board decided it would be best not to move the patient, as we had no pesthouse. These cases had small-pox several days before a doctor was called. They were in the edge of town, where there were few residences, no business houses and no passing. We could not get a better place for a pesthouse. We kept them confined to the house and places guarded by men hired by the county. These cases had people visiting them up to the time it was pronounced small-pox. All of these people that had visited them we had quarantined. We had notices printed and distributed calling on the citizens of Clinton to clean up and put their premises in good sanitary condition; also prohibiting people from congregating. We had schools adjourned and had no services at the churches.

We notified all people to be vaccinated that had not successfully been vaccinated. We appointed Dr. G. F. Beeler to look after the small-



pox cases, and directed him to call at all colored people's houses and vaccinate all that were not successfully vaccinated. On April 29th Dr. G. F. Beeler was called to see Nettie Swain (colored), who lived near, and had visited the Thomas family. We had this family quarantined at the time of quarantining the Thomas family. On the same day Dr. G. F. Beeler was called to see Arthur Hansborough's baby, whose mother was a sister of Dick Jackson, and had nursed Dick Jackson during the first part of his sickness, and the baby being present all the time. This case was also quarantined at the time we quarantined Dick Jackson's residence.

All of these cases did nicely and were soon well. The history of these cases was that a colored man from Jackson, Tenn., came here and engaged board from Dick Jackson. A short time after he came here he had varioloid. He had no treatment, worked all the time, and told Dick Jackson's family that he had chicken-pox. This fellow disappeared from town at the time Dick Jackson's case was pronounced small-pox. On May 8th Dr. W. W. Richmond was called to see Miss Spicer, the daughter of the county jailer, and found her suffering from varioloid. I called to see Miss Spicer with Dr. Richmond, and on inquiry I learned that Miss Spicer had called at the house of Dick Jackson (colored) hunting a cook. At the time she called, Dick Jackson was in adjoining room, sick with small-pox. On May 28th I learned that the wife of the county jailer was sick. On visiting her I found that she had varioloid. These last two cases were sick only a few days, and were the only white people that had small-pox. All the cases we had of small-pox and varioloid except Mrs. Spicer had been exposed to the disease before we were called to see the first case and pronounced it small-pox. Mrs. Spicer contracted the varioloid from her daughter. The estimated cost of taking care, treating and preventing spread of small-pox here was about \$300.00. The estimated cost in loss of business I can't say; the bankers say there was no loss, yet the merchants say there was some small loss of business. While I was in Hot Springs last winter I am told there were some cases of small-pox in Columbus, Ky.

I have been confined to my bed nearly all the time since then, and could not get report of the cases. I will have Dr. Jackson to make a report of the small-pox cases at Columbus, and I will send it to you when I receive same.

A short time after my return from Louisville in the spring I was stricken with paralysis of my left side, and have not been able to be out of my bed since. I am not able to do any of the work that falls to a member of the County Board of Health. I would be very glad if you would appoint my son, Dr. G. F. Beeler, a member of the County Board in my stead. I would also like very much for you to appoint Dr. W. W. Richmond, of Clinton, Ky., a member of the County Board of Health.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. BEELER, M. D.,  
Chairman County Board Health.

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Columbus, Ky., August 29, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: At the request of Dr. Beeler, made during my absence at Dawson Springs, Ky., on account of sickness, having returned and at my post again, I herewith make statement, concerning the prevalence

especially of small-pox in this city: On the 16th day of February last it was reported to me that there were several cases of an eruptive disease in the lower part of the city. Although I was down with la grippe at the time, and the ground covered with snow, I drove down to investigate the cases. I found five cases of genuine variola. I at once had the cases all confined in two rooms. I had them isolated at once and employed two immunes to nurse them. Two days afterwards I visited them again. Owing to my sickness at the time, and knowing I was not able to give them regular attention, I employed Dr. J. W. Manire, of this city, to attend them in my stead.

He gave them constant and faithful attention during their illness. All made a good recovery except one, a negro girl of scrofulous taint, who died on the sixteenth day of her disease. This case was confluent. She would have recovered had it not been for her strumous condition and disintegrated state of the blood. When the disease manifested itself here, I proceeded to vaccinate and to have vaccinated all those in that vicinity who had no protection against the disease. Dr. Manire called on me every day and consulted me as to the management of the cases. At my suggestion the city ordered tents, but no landowners would allow them to be stationed on their grounds; hence they were kept in their respective rooms until their recovery.

Upon investigation I learned that two negro boys escaped from the small-pox hospital at Cairo, one of whom concealed himself in the house in which the disease broke out here. The other one landed six miles below here. One negro man contracted the disease from him. Sent for Dr. Smith, of Oakton. The doctor contracted the disease himself from his patients. Both made satisfactory recovery. Beyond this the disease did not spread in this vicinity. In the meantime, vari-cella broke out in rather a severe form among the negroes on the hill. This caused much anxiety among our citizens, fearing it was small-pox. The disease has entirely subsided and the city is in a good sanitary and healthful condition. We have had no epidemics, endemics, up to this time this year. There is one case of typhoid fever in the city, and will doubtless recover. Our malarial diseases have been of a very mild type. Some few cases of dysentery, but of a mild character and doubtless produced by eating unripe fruit, etc.

The expenses to the county are as follows:

Dr. Manire, medical attention, \$100.00; Mr. Fletcher, drug bill, \$50.00, and my bill for services rendered, \$12.00. Further than this I have no reports to make.

Very respectfully,

J. M. JACKSON,

Secy. County Board of Health.

Earlington, Ky., 6-1-'99.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: We have, we believe, two well-defined cases of small-pox in the town. We have in quarantine the man and woman, and have taken the other seven inmates of the house (all colored) to a deserted car on a switch north of town. We have sent for tents for these men and their guards. Dr. Chatten has history of the cases, and if the other cases develop will notify you.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM F. BURR,  
Mayor.

## JACKSON COUNTY.

In the latter part of April, 1898, a dissolute white woman made her escape from the pesthouse at Richmond before she was entirely well and cleaned up, returned to her former home in Jackson county, communicating small-pox to her kin-people and neighbors. As it was in a remote mountain district, and the disease was attended with little mortality, it attracted no attention until, in the latter part of June, another strolling woman from this section with small-pox wandered into Laurel county, and thence along the highway to Manchester, in Clay county, a distance of thirty miles, and back again to Jackson county, stopping to rest and ask for food and drink from time to time, and communicating the disease to most of those with whom she came in contact. The Board was asked to send an inspector to Laurel county, and he readily traced the disease back into Jackson county.

When Dr. Smock, our inspector, had completed his work in Laurel and Clay counties and reported, he was instructed by wire to follow the track of the disease into Jackson county and give the local board all necessary instructions and assistance. The report of Dr. Smock follows:

Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen:

Responding to the telegram from your secretary, "Yes, go to Jackson county, complete the work, and report by wire upon your return to railroad." I arrived at Annville, Jackson county, the night of the 13th. I found Dr. Azbill and learned from him that they had no small-pox in their county, but that they had a "breaking-out disease" that was mighty "ketching" up in what is known as Horse Lick Creek, and that there were about one hundred cases. He further stated that some ten days ago a man by the name of Hillard, of his immediate neighborhood, two weeks after a visit to a family in the neighborhood where this "ketching" disease was prevailing, came home, was taken violently ill, and, after two visits from him, the man died. He further stated that his skin was very red and it looked to him like, "had he lived two days longer, he might have had the measles." The day following the death of this man a coroner's inquest was held by the county judge, and, after listening to the evidence of Dr. Azbill, who had made a post mortem on the man, the verdict of the jury was that the man had been "pizened." After this conversation with Dr. Azbill I stated to him that I was satisfied that this breaking-out disease was simply "seven-day-in-a-week, stay-with-you-forever small-pox."

I sent a message for County Judge Levi Johnston and Dr. Goodman, of Welchburg, to meet me at 8 o'clock p. m. At this meeting I read the whole of Chap. 63 Kentucky Statutes to these gentlemen and outlined their duty. At six o'clock July 14th, in company with County Judge Johnston and Dr. Azbill, we started for the infected district, arriving there at two o'clock p. m. I found one boy in about the tenth day of the eruptive stage of the disease, a pupil in attendance at the district school. I ordered the school closed at once. Proceeding about a mile I arrived at the home of one Charles Phillips, where I found a child about two years of age in the fourth day of the eruption of a discrete form. I was informed by the mother that they had had six cases in her family, none, however, severe. After a thorough investigation in this neighborhood I learned that ten or fifteen families had suffered with the disease, with a total of fifty-two cases.

As a result of this investigation it was demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of Judge Johnston and Dr. Azbill that they had small-pox to contend with. Judge Johnston promised me his hearty support, and finding that it would be the following Tuesday before he could get his court together, I left Jackson county the following morning and arrived at Livingston and communicated with you, thinking it needless to remain longer awaiting the calling of the court. Being very anxious that you should understand the true status of the matter as I found it at Jackson county, I took the train to Bowling Green. After a conference with you and Dr. William Bailey, of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health, I was again ordered back to Jackson county to meet with the local Board of Health and the county court. I arrived at McKee the afternoon of July 18th. On the morning of the 19th I organized, by your authority, a new County Board of Health, commissioning Judge William H. Clark, Judge C. S. Martin and Dr. N. M. Clark as members. A meeting of this Board was held, at which an organization was completed by electing Judge Clark chairman, and Dr. Clark health officer. The situation in their county was most freely discussed. They made arrangements that Dr. Moss Gibson, of Richmond, Ky., should be employed to go into their county and take charge of the epidemic. We adjourned to the courthouse, where we met the full county court, with County Judge Levi Johnston presiding. In my talk to the court I attempted as forcibly as possible to lay before them the situation as I found it, and urged them earnestly to ratify the action of the local board. Judge Clark, as well as Judge Martin, also made earnest appeals. They refused most positively to lend any aid, either morally or financially. They could not be persuaded that they have small-pox to contend with. One member of the county court stated that "he did not believe that it was small-pox, and that if it was, the Lord sent it, and in due season would take it away." I was asked if I had a diploma or any other such kind of credentials. I was then called upon by another member of the court to be sworn. Not being satisfied with this, they called a young fellow, whose breast was covered with small boils, and asked me if this fellow had small-pox. Seeing that this county was determined to do nothing, and having heard that there was another family with this breaking-out disease, I, together with Dr. Clark, visited the home of one Hood Turner, where I found him, together with four of his children, with the disease in about the tenth day of the eruption. I found him at his mill giving out grist to four or five householders. I mention this to show how careless they have been, as well as to give you an idea of the number of exposures.

The day before, I met a man and woman whose faces were covered with scabs as a result of confluent small-pox, walking the streets of McKee, the county seat. It is safe to state that there are and has been at least one hundred cases in this county, and that one-half of one per cent will include the whole number vaccinated. The disease was brought into this county by a woman named Rose, who escaped the vigilance of the authorities at Richmond while the disease prevailed there in April.

I have attempted to give you a detailed report in as brief a space as was possible. I advise that a most rigid quarantine be issued against Jackson county, as the authorities and people will do nothing to prevent the spread of the disease, so that the entire mountain region is seriously endangered.

Very respectfully submitted.

B. W. SMOCK, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, Kentucky State Board of Health.

Acting upon Dr. Smock's report, and information from adjoining counties, a meeting was called, and, after careful consideration, the following was issued:

#### QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

State Board of Health,

Bowling Green, Ky., July 21, 1898.

Whereas, Official information has come to this Board that small-pox is prevailing as an epidemic in Jackson county, in this state; and,

Whereas, After due notice and repeated urging from this and the County Board of Health, the authorities of said county have persistently failed and refused to take any steps to prevent the spread of this highly dangerous and contagious disease within said county, or to adjoining counties, thus endangering the health, lives and commercial interests of the entire state:

Now, therefore, be it known, That the State Board of Health of Kentucky, in the exercise of the authority vested in it by law, hereby declares Jackson county, and each of its inhabitants, to be in quarantine, and establishes a quarantine line along the entire boundary of said county, and forbids any person to enter or leave said county without a special permit from this Board, under the pains and penalties of law, which is a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail of not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment.

County Boards of Health and officials in adjoining counties are requested and directed to enforce this order of quarantine at their respective county lines, bordering on Jackson county, and cause the prompt arrest, vaccination and prosecution of any and all persons violating the same.

By order of the Board:

J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary.

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

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In order to make the quarantine effective the Board directed its executive officer to visit all of the counties bordering on Jackson county, and urge upon the officials the importance of confining the disease to that jurisdiction, and of preparing to deal with it should their respective territories be invaded. This duty was undertaken at once, this official being accompanied on the long and tedious, but interesting trip, by a talented young newspaper representative, whose account of the journey, prepared for a popular publication, is inserted here:

**CONQUERING A SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN KENTUCKY.**

By Shirley Everton Johnson, the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

The yellow flag fastened to a gate post strikes terror to the hearts of all, and even the bravest touch up their horses as they pass; but the publication in a daily newspaper that small-pox exists within the limits of any state causes immediate consternation. Every one has been taught to fear small-pox like they fear yellow fever and cholera; and the appearance of a case, even in the remotest sections, gives rise to a widespread anxiety. Small-pox is regarded as the most contagious of all diseases, and its outbreak in epidemic form in a locality may usually be traced to the introduction of a single case from a distance.

Much obscurity surrounds the early history of small-pox. It appears to have been imported from Asia, where it had been known and recognized from remote antiquity. The earliest accounts of its existence reach back to the middle of the sixth century, when it occurred in epidemic form in Arabia, Egypt and the south of Europe. The United States has not been free from the scourge, but the most serious epidemics have occurred among the negroes of the South, for the disease seems to thrive best among the dark-skinned races. Yet the color of the skin or the manner of living is not an immunity against the disease. Experience has taught that vaccination alone is a protection against it, and the only way to suppress an epidemic which has once fairly started is by a general vaccination and a complete isolation of the persons affected.

In March, 1898, the people of Kentucky were startled by the announcement that an epidemic of small-pox prevailed in the pretty college town of Richmond, which is the county seat of Madison, one of the richest and most picturesque counties of the state. The State Board of Health, the county officials, and the local physicians turned their attention at once to the stricken town. In an incredibly short space of time small-pox hospitals were erected a mile from town, and patients from the infected locality were taken there and put under medical treatment. That section of the town where the disease had originated was thoroughly scoured, disinfected, and many houses were burned. Fortunately, the epidemic was controlled in its infancy, and when the few hundred patients who had the disease were restored to health, it was thought that no more trouble would result; but in June information came to the State Board of Health that small-pox prevailed as an epidemic in Jackson county, and prompt measures were taken to prevent the spread of this highly dangerous and contagious disease.

Jackson county is situated in the southeastern part of Kentucky, midway between the Cumberland mountains and the richest section of the bluegrass. Notwithstanding its approximate nearness to the bluegrass region, it is in that section of the state which is, as yet, undeveloped, having no railroad nor telegraphic communication. McKee, the county seat, is thirty-five miles removed from the nearest railway station, and its people are typical of the mountain class which lives the same life that was followed by the pioneers of that section a hundred years ago. The county has about ten thousand inhabitants, scattered over a large tract of land, who take little interest in politics or in the progress of the world. The average mountaineer is satisfied to own a small patch of land, part of which may be upon a rugged hillside, with a log cabin for a home. To be sure, there are some ambitious people who, by constant application and thriftiness, make their fortunes and

build better houses. There is, too, a certain educated class of men who fill the political and professional offices in the community. The chief characteristic of a mountain community is its unwillingness to take any action differing in the slightest degree from the time-honored customs with which they have been familiar.

It was under these conditions that the State Board of Health sent official notices urging the authorities of Jackson county to take steps to prevent the spread of small-pox within the county or to adjoining counties, it being pointed out that the epidemic was endangering the health, lives and commercial interests of the entire state. But the authorities failed to see the responsibility which rested upon them. They contended resolutely that small-pox did not exist within their borders, and declined to take any action which might confine any of their citizens in an isolated hospital, or to issue an order for a general vaccination. The State Board of Health sent a representative to plead with them; and for two hours in the county court-house he discussed the dangers of the disease, and pointed out the county's evident duty. The county judge had promised his support, but when a preacher arose and said, "The Lord has sent this affliction upon us, and the Lord will take it away in his own good time," the County Judge was moved; and when the county attorney, who was appealing to his constituents, said there was no proof that small-pox existed, and that the time for definite action had not arrived, and he was opposed to any measures which might cost his dear people one dollar of their hard-earned money, the court called for a vote of all present, and to a man they voted that small-pox did not exist, notwithstanding the fact that two men with distinct pustules on their faces were in the crowd.

When this action was reported to the State Board of Health by its representative, it was decided to take rigid measures to bring the authorities of Jackson county to a realization of the danger which threatened not only their community, not only the health of the entire mountain district, but also that of the entire state; and, therefore, a quarantine proclamation was issued on July 21, declaring Jackson county and each of its inhabitants to be in quarantine, and established a quarantine line along the entire boundary of said county, and forbade any person to enter or leave said county without a special permit from the Board, under the penalty of the law, which is a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment. The County Boards of Health and the officials in adjoining counties were requested and directed to enforce this order along their respective county lines bordering on Jackson county, and enjoined to cause the prompt arrest, vaccination and detention of any and all persons violating the order.

It is easy enough to issue a quarantine proclamation, and it is comparatively an easy thing to establish an effectual quarantine in a civilized community. But the Board of Health was not dealing with the residents of a city, or with reasoning beings, and consequently the establishment of quarantine regulations was a matter of considerable difficulty. As soon as the proclamation had been printed and sent to every physician in the surrounding counties, and to the County Boards of Health, with instructions to post in conspicuous places, Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary of the State Board of Health, started to make a circuit of the adjoining counties, and at each county seat had a conference with the county officers and the local Board of Health. In every instance it was decided to place guards on all roads leading into Jackson

county, and to issue orders for a general vaccination along the border line, so that at the end of ten days Jackson county was isolated from the world.

The history of the epidemic is quickly told. In the squalid portion of Richmond, just at the intersection of Irvine and B streets, are numerous one and two-story tenement houses, occupied chiefly by negroes. Two frame houses, but little better than a cheap country barn, are built upon the same narrow lot. In the house farthest removed from the street, so far as can be learned, the small-pox epidemic is supposed to have started. A dissolute white woman, named Jennie Rose, lodged there with a family of negroes. The disease spread rapidly from this house throughout the thickly settled neighborhood, and before its nature was discovered it had gained great headway; so much so, indeed, that there was danger of its spread from the confines of this squalid locality. The burning of four or five houses, however, and the prompt removal of the several patients to improvised hospitals, saved the little town.

The case of Jennie Rose seemed to be more severe and protracted than the others, and she was among the last to leave the hospital. In fact, she escaped before the physicians pronounced her well. With that peculiar fear which possesses all mountain people regarding advanced medical ideas, she fled from the doctors' care as from an officer of the law. She sought refuge in Jackson county, the home of her father; and ere long the section known as the "Jim Rose neighborhood" became infected. This district lies about eighteen miles north of the Laurel county line, and is south of McKee, which is near the center of the county. Rose and his relatives lived on a prominent road leading into McKee, and the travel was very heavy. It can be easily understood, then, how the disease spread; first along the road, then to McKee, and from McKee to other sections of the county, until there were some one hundred cases reported. The spread of the disease within the limits of the county, however, was not the most dangerous feature of the case. Annie Dixon, a half-witted, wandering woman, without money or means of support, contracted the disease in the Rose neighborhood, and moved by degrees into Clay county. At Manchester, the county seat, she sought refuge in the house of a physician, and was given a pallet in the kitchen. Fortunately, however, for the physician and the citizens of Manchester, the disease was not in a contagious state, and she passed on some six or seven miles down Horse Creek to the locality known as Pigeon Roost; and as the result of her visit twenty-two actual cases developed, and two more people were placed under surveillance. After a day or two spent at Sam Rowland's, the woman passed on into Laurel county, and after stopping at the house of Matilda Hibberd, a vigorous, well-preserved woman, aged seventy-four years, who developed the only confluent case of the epidemic, she went on to the modest house belonging to the Begley family, about five miles from the town of London. Here she complained of being sick and was taken in, and as a result Mr. Begley, his wife and eight children were, in order, taken with the dread disease, and were soon sent to the pesthouse. All the other cases in Laurel and Jackson counties can be traced directly back to the presence of the Dixon woman, and ultimately to the escaped prisoner of the first epidemic.

When Dr. McCormack undertook to make the circuit of the counties surrounding the infected district, and to investigate the condition of the pesthouses in Laurel and Clay counties, and take all other necessary precautions, he invited me to accompany him. The prospect of a trip so interesting allured me, and being freshly vaccinated, I went into



the very presence of the dread disease. The first stop we made was at Mt. Vernon, the county seat of Rockcastle, where we heard from a doctor living at Wilder, which is close to the Jackson county line, that a preacher across the line, on the Sunday before, had publicly denounced from his pulpit the representative of the State Board of Health who had visited Jackson county, alleging that he was a drunkard and had remained in town only a few hours (although he is a teetotaler and was there several days), and did not know anything about small-pox, and furthermore, stated emphatically that there was no small-pox within the limits of the county. Instructions were left to guard closely the line between Jackson and Rockcastle counties, and we pushed on to the town of Livingston, some miles distant. Here John Morris, a prominent citizen of McKee, was seen upon the streets and promptly put under arrest. Being taken before the county judge, he was fined the limit and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment. Morris stated that he was a law-abiding citizen, and was ready to accept the will of the court; but he pleaded that he was in total ignorance of the existence of the quarantine, and asked for leniency. Dr. McCormack, believing that the man could be of more service in Jackson county after his exciting experience than in jail, recommended his release upon condition that he be vaccinated and returned at once to his home. Morris readily submitted to vaccination, and was so anxious to get on his horse that he could hardly wait for certain dispatches which the secretary of the State Board of Health desired to send to the county officers of Jackson. At London, the county seat of Laurel, a thriving town of the mountains, we left the railroad for six days. Dr. McCormack experienced no difficulty with the county officers of this progressive section. The county judge, who during the prevalence of the scare a year previous had declined positively to be vaccinated, stated that he would allow a physician to vaccinate him publicly at a mass-meeting on the morning following; and as all cases within the limits of the county which had come to the notice of the officials were isolated in the pesthouse, there seemed to be no further danger in the community. The next morning Dr. McCormack and I started on a twenty-five mile drive to Manchester, the county seat of Clay county, which has lately received considerable notoriety on account of the Howard-Baker feud.

Five miles from town we passed the Begley home. It was a double log house, with porches and kitchen built on, and because it was so open and roughly built that it could not be safely disinfected, Dr. McCormack ordered the structure burned. The county officers arranged to purchase the property for one hundred dollars, and it was destroyed, with its contents, as soon as the stove and some canned fruit could be disinfected and removed.

Five miles further on the yellow flag of the pesthouse warned persons passing on the road that there was danger. Dr. R. T. Ramsay, the chairman of the Laurel County Board of Health, took us into the house and demonstrated what he was doing for the relief of the patients confined therein. Unfortunately, the house was not large enough for the fourteen patients, and new wooden camps were being constructed. There was a garden adjoining, and Begley's cows, horse and wagon were there, so that they had reasonable comfort and good food. Two of the older Begley girls were looking to the cooking and washing, as they were nearly well. Pigeon Roost, where the Clay county house was, is about midway between the pesthouse in Laurel county and Manchester. All along the road Dr. McCormack questioned the people closely, and learned of the cases in the county. He found the people anxious

about the matter, and all declared emphatically that the residents in that section were avoiding any contact with the infected districts. The majority of these people had been vaccinated, or were willing to be, and only one square-jawed mountain woman, sitting on a raw-boned horse, remarked that she had never been vaccinated, and "nobody never was gwine ter, nuther." There were twenty-two cases at Pigeon Roost. The disease started in the family of Sam Rowland, where there were four well-defined cases; five cases in Matt Philpot's, and five in John Jones' family. Those who had the disease in a more or less severe stage are David Chadwell, John Sasser, Gibson Owens, Mary Jane Sasser, her children, and three cases in the family of Reld Dixon. These people live in the same neighborhood, and the entire district was shut off from the rest of the county by quarantine guards.

We then continued our journey over a rather rough mountain road to Manchester. About two miles from the town we passed the place where John Baker and Frank Clarke were killed from ambush as they were returning to town late on the night of July 22. It is an open stretch of land, where the road branches toward Cumberland Gap, but it is not near as dangerous looking a place as a cliff about half a mile above, where Horse Creek flows peacefully some forty feet below on the right, while the cliff rises a hundred feet or more on the left, and is covered with thick woods and overhanging ivy. Even in broad day the situation and the darkness seemed a trifle uncanny. We drove on, and shortly afterwards entered the public square of the little town of Manchester, where only a few nights before a bloody duel had been fought between the members of rival families, and where two stores had been riddled by more than forty bullets from Winchester rifles. We did not stop at either of the so-called hotels in the place, because those hotels faced on the square, and we had heard that the men interested in the feud were likely to congregate in the square, and nearly every night some shots were fired. We did not fear any violence directed toward us, but we did not care to be within range of a chance shot. On the contrary, we were invited to make our headquarters at the home of a very charming widow, who is perhaps the richest woman in the county, and here we had absolute security. At table we sat with the widow of Sheriff W. L. White, who was on her way to Barbourville, where the trial of Thomas and D. Baker, charged with his murder, was about to begin. A niece of our hostess, who had attended some good woman's college, remarked that she hoped that in writing about the mountain people I would not follow in the footsteps of a certain New York correspondent, who had described all mountain girls as chewing tobacco and running barefoot. Our stay in Manchester was unmarked by any unusual incident. The county officers promised their support, and prompt quarantine measures were taken; consequently, we arranged to leave the next afternoon.

We went to the Webb Hotel and asked the proprietor if he could furnish us with a team to take us to Booneville, thirty-five miles distant. "Yes," said he, "I have two very fine horses, and I can arrange to borrow a surrey;" and we closed the bargain. The truth is, we didn't have much of a team except the driver. The antiquated surrey, with its wobbly wheels, looked like it might break down at any time. The horses were mere frames, as shown by the fact that one of them died at the end of the journey; and there was no harness to speak of, a few bits of leather being tied together with strings, while the traces were only fastened to the singletrees off and on. As we left Manchester, there was a steep, rocky road at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and

as we descended, every trace came loose. The horses had never been driven in double harness before, and were naturally a little fractious. Besides, the tongue of the surrey was very short for mountain travel, and the surrey ran up on the horses, which made them all the more inclined to break away. Dr. McCormack and I preferred to walk down this hill, and the only thing that prevented us from going back and declining to take the team was our confidence in the negro driver, James Gilbert, an old-time negro, who had been a slave, and who is now the proud possessor of a small patch of land upon which he raises a small stock of the necessities of life. Gilbert was as black as the ace of spades, but withal he had a good heart. He realized that we were city folks and unused to mountain ways, and on our journey up and down the roughest road I ever traveled he told us something of his history. He has four sons in the regular army, and with his daughters and one son lives upon his little farm, and tries to keep out of the difficulties which are constantly arising between the factions in this peculiar district. He told us that efforts had been made to involve him in the feud, but that he had scrupulously avoided any connection with it. The night that John Baker and Frank Clark were "laywayed," as they say in the mountains, Gilbert sat in his doorway with a Winchester in hand, and awaited developments, but he was not attacked; and he thanked his lucky stars that at the present moment he was driving the most unruly team over the most uncertain road that we had ever encountered.

We had not expected to make the entire thirty-five miles without a stop, and about seven o'clock we arranged for accommodations at the house of Jim Murphy, at Sexton's Creek. Jim Murphy was one of your typical mountain storekeepers. He had learned by experience that it was dangerous to run accounts, and was now conducting a small cross-roads store, together with the government postoffice, on the cash basis. He lived in a small house with very low ceilings, and seemed quite content. He was willing to receive us, despite the fact that we were investigating the small-pox situation, because, as we afterwards learned, he had had a very severe case. A mile or two before we reached Jim Murphy's the Widow Clark had declined to accommodate us over night because we had visited the pesthouses in Laurel and Clay counties. That night we had a typical mountain supper, made up chiefly of bacon, fried in great quantities of grease, an old-fashioned hoeecake, some very poor coffee and a glass of milk. Afterwards we sat in front of this humble cottage lying in the valley between two great mountains, smoking our cigars as the evening damp settled. About nine o'clock we decided to go to bed, and Dr. McCormack asked Mr. Murphy to look out for our faithful driver. "Oh, yes," he said, without the least concern, "there are two beds in your room; Jim will occupy one, and you and Mr. Johnson the other!" And thus it was arranged.

Early next morning we continued our trip to Booneville, and reached that thriving little town in time for dinner. The inhabitants of Booneville, numbering probably five hundred, are an independent, progressive lot of people. Every family owns its cows, its hogs and its garden patch; but there is practically no trading at the country stores. It being the county seat of Owsley, one of the smallest and one of the most delightful counties in the state, there is more business and some trading done on county court days. There are three physicians located in Booneville, and all of them were interested in preventing the spread of small-pox. We had no trouble whatever in having guards placed on the line, but caused the arrest of a man named Tyre, who had recently driven a herd of cattle to Richmond and returned through Jackson

county. The sheriff brought him before the county judge, and the enormity of his crime was graphically presented to him. He was fined to the extent of the law, but, as in the previous case, was released upon condition that he would submit to immediate vaccination. It was with considerable reluctance that he bared his arm and allowed Dr. McCormack to vaccinate him in three places. However, he was willing to do it rather than go to jail; and the moral effect of his arrest, vaccination and return to his home, seven miles distant, accomplished a world of good.

Before we left Booneville it was arranged to stop a commercial traveler who had sent his cards ahead stating that he would be in Booneville on a certain day, and turn him back at the Jackson county line. Two or three others, who had sent letters announcing their determination to cross the line, notwithstanding the quarantine, were put upon the black list, and instructions were issued for their prompt arrest.

We secured at Booneville a newly painted vehicle, two mules, and a negro driver, whom we afterwards learned was an ex-convict, to take us to Beattyville, the county seat of Lee county. Upon reaching Beattyville, the boom town of Eastern Kentucky, we were the star boarders at an elaborate hotel which was about to close. The county officers and the County Board of Health agreed to take decisive measures as to quarantine, and in two hours we arranged to leave the town. Not being able to engage any sort of team at Beattyville, we were compelled to take the vehicle procured at Booneville on to Irvine. There was something peculiar about our vehicle. The springs were new and stiff, and the back was narrow and sharp, and about the middle of the afternoon we were considerably bruised. We were compelled to ascend slowly a mountain road for about two hours, and gained the summit of a Kentucky mountain. Then we drove for six miles across the top, through the most lonely section we had ever seen. Our driver pointed out a tree where a bandit had been hung three years before, whose chief occupation was holding up quondam travelers and robbing them. At this point he said there was not a house within six miles in any direction, and we got out of the wagon long enough to practice shooting at a mark on a near-by tree. After this little rest we drove on some twelve miles, and about sundown reached the comfortable home of Mr. David Pryse, who was a member of the late Constitutional Convention. He owns some three hundred acres of bottom land in the most picturesque part of the Kentucky river region, and is far more prosperous than any other farmer in that section. We were treated royally at his place, and enjoyed our night's sleep to the fullest extent. The next morning we started for Irvine, the county seat of Estill, nine miles distant. We had only gone about three miles when we encountered a gully-washer in all its fury. Our wagon was unprotected by any covering save an old sun umbrella, and Dr. McCormack and I were drenched to the skin, so that when we drove into the thriving town of Irvine we presented a most woe-begone appearance. Nevertheless, we went to the hotel at Estill Springs and secured a change of clothing.

The mere fact that we were drenched, and that nearly all our belongings were soaked, did not interfere with our business, and we found the county officials quite ready to aid in any way possible to stamp out the dread disease in Jackson county, and we were enabled to take the afternoon train to Richmond.

Some people are inclined to question the luxury of an ordinary passenger coach, but Dr. McCormack and I felt, after our varied ex-

periences in the mountain region, that there was nothing on this earth quite so conducive to comfort as a seat in a coach on the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine and Beattyville railroad.

At Richmond we had no trouble whatever, because the people, who had had some experience with small-pox, were alive to its full meaning, and had already arranged for a complete enforcement of the quarantine regulations. At this point we decided not to go into Jackson county, as our presence would do no good. Dr. McCormack believed that if the county officials would not heed the suggestions of the inspector of the State Board, they would not consider the recommendations of the secretary; and it was therefore decided to let the people of the county feel the restrictions of the quarantine law. We returned to Louisville that night and awaited developments.

During our trip we had heard many stories concerning the people of Jackson county, their views on the small-pox situation, and their opinion of the inspector of the State Board of Health. As in all cases where a serious epidemic exists, the people stoutly denied its existence, and claimed that the inspector of the State Board of Health did not know the difference between small-pox and "elephant's itch," whatever that may be. Medical dictionaries do not define "elephant's itch," and no physician ever heard of it unless he had been familiar with the language of the old-time negroes. The mountaineers had adopted, for various obvious reasons, the term which the negroes of the olden South were prone to apply to small-pox, and on that basis had argued that the disease prevalent within the county borders was not small-pox, but, on the contrary, "elephant's itch." This disease, they held, was not dangerous, and confidently pointed to the fact that there had been up to that date no deaths. To persons familiar with small-pox it is readily apparent how this could be accounted for. The best authorities hold that the mortality is not great where small-pox prevails when the thermometer is high; and while the State Board of Health realized that the danger of the parties was not great, it also knew that it was the most insidious of all contagious diseases. While the suppression of the disease in Jackson county was the primary object of the State Board of Health, the quarantine was enforced because, had the disease been allowed to spread into the neighboring counties and continue until the winter months, the danger to the entire state would have been greatly intensified.

Ten days after the quarantine line was effectually established, certain leading citizens of McKee made overtures to the State Board of Health for relief from the quarantine. Dr. W. M. Gibson, who was in charge of the epidemic which prevailed at Richmond, was promptly sent to their assistance; and after a conference, it was decided that he should have full control of the patients, with authority to establish a house of detention, and to take any other measures necessary to stamp out the disease.

The Executive Committee notified him that the quarantine of Jackson county would be raised upon his recommendation, it being understood that the citizens of that county should agree to support him in every measure, and upon his statement that all suspicious cases were carefully guarded.

The quarantine of Jackson county was raised on September 10, and thus ended one of the most dangerous local epidemics of small-pox that has existed in Kentucky for many years.

Richmond, Ky., Aug. 1, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have just heard a speech from Senator W. H. Clark, of Jackson county, in regard to the conditions existing there as regards small-pox. First, he says he is president of the County Board of Health. Second, they have employed guards (sworn in), and have the infected homes and people under guard; the suspects are also watched. Third, that they propose to keep this up, and will allow no escapes if in their power to prevent. He then made a strong appeal to us to raise the quarantine.

I assured him that we had no power to raise the quarantine; that power was in the State Board of Health; if under this statement you were willing to raise the quarantine, we would cheerfully submit. He says he came here to meet you, and that he wanted to state the facts. He blustered and blew off a great deal, but I don't know just what to say to you. Of course you know more about his statements than I do, therefore you must act as you think best.

Telegraph me if you raise the quarantine, and we will withdraw our guards. We have every road well guarded.

I am yours,

J. M. POYNTZ, M. D.,  
President County Board of Health.

Richmond, Ky., August 11th, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to report that I made the trip to McKee, Jackson county, as per your request. I found the fiscal court and the people somewhat excited, as all those people are when any event of importance is taking place.

I found sixty-five cases of small-pox. In all six deaths have occurred since the breaking out of the disease; two deaths occurred while I was there; fifty-nine cases are located on Horse Lick, six cases on Laurel Fork, a distance of sixteen miles from Horse Lick.

The fiscal court, after strong persuasion, consented to make sufficient appropriation to enable the health authorities to take steps to erect a pesthouse, also a house of detention, and they also employed me to take charge of the entire matter, and I shall do all in my power to have the cases and suspects kept under perfect restraint. The people are opposed to vaccination, but I shall vaccinate all who willingly apply; but should you enforce the law, you will find it necessary to send four battalions of four hundred soldiers each, well armed; under no other circumstances can we enforce general vaccination.

I have succeeded in interesting Dr. and Senator Clark, whom I think will have great influence with the people and will be of great assistance to us.

Thanking you very much for your kindness, I have the honor to be, with great respect,

W. M. GIBSON, M. D.,  
Inspector for the State Board of Health.

Richmond, Ky., Sept. 15th, 1898.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Sir: I have the honor this morning to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, which came last evening. I have just returned from McKee, Jackson county, Ky. My brother seems to be getting on nicely. All patients, etc., and suspects have been discharged with the exception of two or three cases on Pond creek. Those people are very much disturbed, and claim they have been badly treated by McCormack, Smock and Gibson.

On my way to McKee I hailed every man, woman and child I could see and inquired if there was any small-pox in the county. In that way I succeeded in ascertaining the feeling of the people, and what they had to say was a plenty.

I think my brother will get home in a few days, and I will have him mail his report to you at once. He requested me to inclose you statement of account against State Board of Health for six days' services. He claims that it will be impossible for him to collect this account from Jackson county, as they have positively refused to pay more than they contracted to pay.

With great respect,

H. R. GIBSON, M. D.

Richmond, Ky., Sept. 21st, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to report that I have finished my work in Jackson county, Ky.

I discharged the last case Sept. 17th. In all there were sixty-seven (67) cases.

Nine (9) deaths, about eighteen (18) confluent cases; the remainder discrete; same very mild. Perhaps one hundred people were vaccinated; all others refused or declined; all suspects were vaccinated. I am under the impression that the disease is eradicated in the section of the country where I was located.

I had the hearty co-operation of Dr. N. M. Clark, health officer, also Senator Clark and Judge Martin. I feel that the work done will elevate the Health Board and win the confidence of the best people in that county.

Most respectfully,

W. M. GIBSON, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector.

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CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., August 9, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Answering your letter of the 1st inst. relative to the recent outbreak of small-pox in this city, will say, that on December 4, 1898, a case of small-pox developed in the person of a colored man at 344 Water street. He was an employe of one of the boats plying between

this city and Cincinnati, O., where he evidently contracted the disease. Between that time and August 4, 1899 (when the last case was reported to this office) 534 cases have occurred within the city limits. During this time nine cases have been sent to the eruptive hospital from the county of Jefferson. There were six deaths at the eruptive hospital.

Of the 534 cases occurring in the city all were sent to the eruptive hospital excepting nine, and they were in such physical condition that I did not deem it wise to have them removed. Of this number three died.

I had ordinances passed early in the epidemic giving the health officer authority to enforce vaccination, and also to have removed to the eruptive hospital any person afflicted with small-pox.

You will observe how completely isolation was effected.

Immediately after the removal of the patient, inspectors were sent to the infected house, and all infected material, such as bedding, carpets, window curtains, etc., were removed from the room or rooms, saturated with coal oil, and cremated by fire.

The infected room or rooms were then thoroughly fumigated with formaldehyde gas. Physicians were then sent to vaccinate all persons in the neighborhood of the immediate infected locality.

Early in the epidemic all public, private and parochial schools were visited and the pupils vaccinated. We employed 23 additional physicians in the early part of the year, who visited crowded tenement houses, alleys, manufacturing establishments and work shops, and vaccinated all persons who were found to be unprotected. About 33,000 persons were vaccinated between January 1st and April 1st, 1899, through this office. It is my opinion that the private practitioners of the city vaccinated about 50,000 during this period. There was \$8,251.09 expended from an emergency fund, directly chargeable to the epidemic.

I am of the opinion that the city sustained a loss through her business interests of at least one hundred thousand dollars.

State and municipal health authorities should be on the alert for the coming winter. Vaccination should be freely practiced, and enforced if necessary. There is great danger from the fact that the infection seems to be lingering in many parts of the state.

If material is present upon the advent of cold weather, we may have a more troublesome time than we have experienced during the past year.

Very respectfully,

M. K. ALLEN,  
Health Officer.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Louisville, Ky., November 20, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: In compliance with your request for a report on small-pox in Jefferson county outside of the corporate limits of Louisville for the year 1899, I have the honor to report that the first case of the disease that came to my notice in the capacity of health officer was found on February 10th, in a negro family just outside the city limits, on the river road. The disease was brought into the family by the father, who contracted it unloading merchandise off a boat on the levy. There were seven cases in this first family. The house was immediately quaran-



tined and guards placed around it and the patients cared for until they were well.

On the 12th day of February the Jefferson County Board of Health issued a proclamation of vaccination, giving me full authority to act. I employed seven physicians in different sections of the county instructing them to vaccinate all of the negro population in the territory assigned to them, together with all the school children, both white and black. How well this was done will be shown in the statement that 3,600 children were vaccinated.

Not wanting to tire you with a long-drawn-out tabulation of each case, when and where it occurred, etc., I will state that we had to do with the handling of fifteen cases, scattered pretty generally over the county, no two cases occurring in any one family, with the exception of the first family mentioned and in a negro family at Tucker's Station. I mention this fact to show you how the several work of isolating, vaccinating, fumigating and cremating was done.

After our first unsatisfactory experience with trying to treat and control the disease in private residences, the health officers, with Judge Gregory, made arrangements with the Board of Safety whereby we were to have all small-pox patients cared for at the city eruptive hospital. These cases were scattered out pretty well over four months. The expense incurred in the handling of this trouble in the territory named was \$1,500.00.

In addition to the work done in the handling of small-pox, we had to do with three small outbreaks of scarlet fever in the past year, in three different neighborhoods, but by prompt measures the trouble was soon stamped out, without mortality, and also without interfering very materially with the public schools.

I made a number of sanitary surveys over the most of the county; served notices and had abated about two hundred nuisances. I gave particular attention to the sanitation of milk dairies and slaughter-houses. This work being new, I met with some opposition in carrying out the rules and regulations as prescribed by the State Board.

As I expect to continue in this work, I hope to do better and accomplish more in the coming year than I did in the past.

Respectfully submitted,

B. W. SMOCK,  
Health Officer Jefferson County.

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#### JESSAMINE COUNTY.

Nicholasville, Ky., Feb. 2, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Our small-pox case is doing very nicely. We have him in the country two miles from town. Have the suspects in house of detention in the country. No new cases yet. I think we are masters of the situation. The Boards have adjusted their differences and everything is moving nicely. I will keep you advised regarding the situation.

Yours truly,

J. A. VANARSDALL, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

Nicholasville, Ky., Feb. 8, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The small-pox situation here is very encouraging. Two cases have appeared at the house of detention; both are very mild. No new cases have appeared in the city. We are using every precaution. We do not allow the negroes to hold church services or school. We have 24 suspects at the house of detention; three cases at pesthouse; all doing well. The city is pretty thoroughly vaccinated. I will keep you posted regarding the situation.

Respectfully yours,

J. A. VANARSDALL.

Report of small-pox epidemic at Nicholasville, Ky., February and March, 1899:

Origin, negro from Cincinnati, O., visited his family in this city on or about 24th of January. The eruption appeared on him on the second day after his arrival in the city. The last case was dismissed on the 18th of March.

Total number of cases, nine. House of detention was fitted up two miles from town; all suspects were confined here for two or three weeks under daily inspection of physician. Upon the appearance of the symptoms of the disease the patients were immediately removed to tents. Nurses supplied their wants, while two guards did duty night and day. A physician was appointed by the Health Board.

The total cost was about fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00), and was borne by the county and city jointly, the county paying three-fourths of the expense and the city one-fourth.

Estimated cost in loss of business, about \$5,000.00 to \$8,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. VANARSDALL,

Physician in Charge.

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KENTON COUNTY.

Covington, Ky., Jan. 31, 1899.

To Dr. J. N. McCormack,

Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir: On last Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1898, a negro (Henry Smith), who had been stopping at some negro bawdy houses in this city, left here, went to Cincinnati, and applied for admission to City Hospital. Upon examination he was found to have small-pox. He was sent to the branch hospital and we were notified. We at once fumigated the houses and vaccinated all the inmates and have them under guard. This latter measure has aroused opposition from some of our physicians, being, as they term it, an unnecessary scare.

On Sunday last I visited the Cincinnati branch hospital, together with the local and state authorities (Dr. Probst, of Columbus), and we found confined there 54 cases of true small-pox, and our man was among the number. Dr. Probst is anxious lest we have an outbreak, as the cases are coming in from one to three daily from all parts of the

city. I thought best to advise you of this and ask for instructions. Will you mail me pamphlets, etc.?

Our B. of H. meets at 4 p. m. to-morrow, and we will publish a circular letter in the papers asking a revaccination.

I am in close touch with Cincinnati authorities, and am studying small-pox at their branch. I shall try to have our own pesthouse in order and ready for emergencies.

Nicholasville reports a case in this morning's paper as coming from here. What do you know of it?

Respectfully,  
WILLIS W. RANSHAW, M. D.,  
City Health Officer.

Independence, Ky., 8-7-'99.

J. N. McCormack, M. D.,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

My Dear Sir: By request I send you the following report of our small-pox cases:

In February, 1899, we had a case of small-pox to develop in an ex-soldier, who had just been mustered out of Cuban service. The place was quarantined as soon as reported to me, and strictly guarded day and night for about six weeks, during which time there were two other ex-soldiers staying at the house, who took it and died, but these two cases were not reported sick until they died. All the members of this negro family were vaccinated on appearance of the first case, but the two who after took it and died. They claimed to have been vaccinated on entering the service a few months previously, but it developed afterward the vaccination had not taken.

Cost of managing these cases was more than it would have been had they been responsible and had any support.

The total cost was about \$250.00, including \$50.00 for the old cabin which we had burned. They claimed that they did not know when they were exposed to the contagion. It was either in the army or on the way home, as it was only a few days after their return when they took sick.

In April and May we had a case to develop in a white boy of 14 years of age, who contracted the disease while in Cincinnati having some dental work done at a free dental college, or supposed to have contracted in this way. His three brothers took it from him. It was in a mild form, as all recovered without a physician, and was considered by the family as chicken-pox. A brother-in-law, on visiting the family, took the disease, and the attending physician pronounced it varicella and treated it as such for about 10 days, during which time many persons were exposed. As soon as I was apprised of the suspicious nature of the eruption, I at once investigated the case and found it to be a rather severe case of small-pox. All persons exposed, as well as all living in the vicinity, was ordered vaccinated, but another brother contracted the disease and died. Three other members of the family had an attack of varioloid.

The cost to county in these cases was about \$75.00. All of the cases were strictly quarantined.

We have had nine cases of small-pox, with three (3) deaths—one white and two colored. Three cases of varioloid without a death.

Total cost of all cases to county, \$325.

Yours fraternally,  
JNO. F. LOOMIS, M. D.,  
Ex-Health Officer of Kenton Co., Ky.

Covington, Ky., Oct. 27, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have the honor herewith to send you a report of our recent small-pox epidemic.

Our first case was reported to the Health Department, Feb. 24, 1899. The man had worked in Cincinnati, at which place small-pox was at that time prevalent.

The house was at once quarantined and the case subsequently moved to the pesthouse. This was the first of a series of cases, thirty-five in number, which we have treated at our pesthouse from Feb. 24, to August 28.

From August 28 until Sept. 26 we had no cases in the city limits of which the Board had any cognizance. On Sept. 26 there was reported a case of small-pox in a man whose child had had "chicken-pox" (?). The case was removed to the pesthouse; the child had recovered before the parent became ill, and had attended a parochial school (this without the knowledge of the Health Department).

From this case alone we have traced the infection of our other cases, fifteen in number, through the medium of the parochial school. This school, on account of the strong opposition of the German citizens to vaccination, had not been prompt in carrying out the vaccination law. This matter has been subsequently attended to, and all school children of the city are now vaccinated.

Our epidemic has been remarkable for its mildness, but it has been equally remarkable for its prevalence during the hottest months of the year.

We have had six cases of varioloid, meaning by this term small-pox modified by a previous vaccination. In no case had a person contracted small-pox who had been vaccinated within three years of this time. We have had six cases of confluent small-pox. Five of our cases of varioloid had, at the same time, a well-developed vaccine vesicle and small-pox eruption. This was due to the fact that they had been vaccinated six or seven days after the breaking out of the eruption of the patients removed from their homes.

The apparent tardiness in vaccinating these cases was due, not to a lack of attention on the part of the health officer, but to the fact that these cases were seldom reported to the office until the small-pox eruption was well advanced.

We had one patient with a second attack of true small-pox. At the time of the breaking out of his eruption, his face and body showed many scars of the attack from which he had suffered seventeen years before.

We have had but five colored people, our cases having been mostly confined to the lower classes of German and Irish citizens.

In no case was the infection traceable from house to house, save in one case from Holman street to 12th street. This case was not reported by the attending physician until found by the sanitary officer. Infection had been carried from 12th street to Holman prior to the time the report was made to this office.

The only exception to this statement being the infection that was carried through the medium of the parochial school above mentioned. In all other cases the infection was traceable to Cincinnati. This fact is not strange when it is known that Covington is but a gigantic bedroom to Cincinnati, as fully two-thirds of our population work in Cincinnati.

Our epidemic to date, including the management of the pesthouse,

the maintenance of quarantine in the city, supplies furnished to quarantined people, sanitary officers, and the rebuilding of our pesthouse, has cost the city, in round numbers, seven thousand (\$7,000) dollars.

Our method of quarantine has been severe. As soon as cases have been reported to the office the patients were removed at once to the pesthouse, and all persons in the house from which they were taken were vaccinated immediately and placed under guard for fourteen days. This, of course, meant heavy expense to the city, but we believe the end gained justified the means employed, as we have had, as before stated, fifty cases, and these cases came from thirty-five different and widely separated localities.

In no case had there been a reappearance of the disease in any locality after the Health Department had taken charge therein. Much credit is due for this efficient service to our local health officer, Dr. J. P. Riffe, into whose hands the enforcing of the quarantine was placed.

Our main difficulties in managing the epidemic have been:

1st. The stubborn resistance of many people to our vaccination law.

2d. The slowness of our city council to recognize the gravity of the situation, hence the lack of support and consequent hampering of our operations.

3d. The doubt existing in the minds of many physicians as to the genuineness of the disease. Many older physicians refuse to believe that the mild cases were more than bad cases of chicken-pox.

4th. The inability to properly impress the lay members of the Health Board with the importance of enforcing sanitary measures. We believe our Health Boards would be better constituted for work were they composed wholly of physicians.

5th. The lack of compulsory vaccination laws in our state and city, save for school children.

These we believe to have been our most serious obstacles. Of course, the natural aversion of the people to a pesthouse has brought upon the Board much condemnation, but this has at last been overcome by the assurance that the infection hospital has been conducted as a regular hospital, the control of the house having been under the care of trained nurses.

To this latter fact we attribute our success in handling those suffering from this dread disease, as up to this date we have had not one single death from small-pox. We are unfortunately situated in our city so far as sources of infection are concerned. Ludlow, with its sixteen or eighteen cases of small-pox, is just on our western border; Independence, with its cases, just a few miles south, while Cincinnati is just north of us across the Ohio river.

The fact that Cincinnati has had, during the past year about fifteen hundred (1,500) cases of small-pox, and that our working classes were constantly exposed to the contagion, has kept us constantly upon the alert for the first manifestation of the disease in our city. We have done our best to keep this portion of the state free from this terrible plague. The results of our labors we leave you to judge.

We feel under much obligation to you for your kindness in so faithfully upholding us during these trying times. We are aware that our labors have been hard and must still be hard, for we are apprehensive of a wide-spread epidemic during our winter months, but we promise, with your kindly assistance and encouragement, that we will do our utmost to keep our portion of the state as free as possible from small-pox.

Since dictating the above we have six new cases in the city and one at Erlanger, in the county, with one death. Our council has also let the contract for a new eruptive hospital—a substantial brick structure.

Very respectfully yours.

W. W. RANSHAW, M. D.,  
Secretary Board of Health.  
Physician in charge of Infection Hospital.

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KNOX COUNTY.

Barboursville, Ky., February 17, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I inclose you circular of quarantine as furnished the railroad company. As stated in same, you will notice that we have only taken precautionary steps against the city of Middlesboro and Bell county. We are doing everything in our power to prevent the contagion from entering our county, though we have met with considerable difficulty in perfecting arrangements, as the city council and county officials say that they have no authority in the matter; but we finally succeeded in placing guards at every railroad station in our county, they agreeing to take the responsibility of the county paying for their services.

We advised (by circular) for everybody to be vaccinated. Some have availed themselves of the opportunity.

I wired you to-day for instructions in regard to Jellico and Whitley county. We are not protected from that point.

I think on account of the exodus of tramps and miners, as well as others, we are in as much danger from said point as we are from Middlesboro. I would be glad if you would write me fully on this matter.

Yours respectfully,

B. F. HERNDON,  
County Health Officer.

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Office Knox County Board of Health.

To Whom it May Concern:

Know ye that whereas, the State Board of Health, for the state of Kentucky, has directed and authorized the County Board of Health for Knox county, Ky., to quarantine against the disease known as small-pox.

Now, therefore, in pursuance to the order and directions of the State Board of Health, and by the authority vested in us as the County Board of Health for Knox county, a quarantine against the disease of small-pox is hereby declared and established and ordered to be maintained in and for the county of Knox, and against Bell county, Ky., and especially so against the city of Middlesboro, in said county.

For the purposes of more fully and completely effecting and enforcing this quarantine, The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company is included in same to this extent, to wit: That the said company will

not in Bell county, Ky., accept, receive or permit persons, as passengers or otherwise, to pass over its road, who intend to leave said road at any station or other place on its road within the limits of Knox county, except such person or persons as shall present to it the proper health certificate from some legal Board of Health within Bell county, Ky. This done by order of the Board of Health of Knox county, this February 15, 1898.

B. F. HERNDON,

Secretary.

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Barbourville, Ky., March 14, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: On the 8th inst. this Board received notice of a case of small-pox at East Jellico (coal post), this county. Dr. I. T. Catron, a member of the County Board of Health, took charge of the case. Dr. Catron isolated the patient and used all precautionary means that were necessary for isolation. The patient was also seen by Dr. Smock, one of your inspectors, who advised that the local Board place guards around the infected locality for the reason that a number of people had been exposed. For the purpose of arranging this, Dr. Smock came to Barbourville, and, with Dr. C. G. Herndon and myself, we had an interview with the county judge, T. J. Wyatt, who advised us to do what we thought was right and best for the interest of the community. Acting upon this advice, and at the suggestion of Dr. Smock, we secured ten good men and sent them to East Jellico, where Dr. Catron instructed them, etc.

Now, notwithstanding the judge agreed to any action the Board might take, he has acted to the contrary, by stating to the citizens that "he was opposed to it, and would do all he could against such acts," and furthermore, he says the Board of Health was violating the law by obstructing the public highway with guards. He also advised one of our guards (by letter, which I inclose) that the Board was going beyond the law, and that the guards would not receive anything for their services. And I am also informed that the judge said the guards would do something that would probably send them to the "pen." This remark, however, is not reliable.

Now, rather than have any trouble with the county officials we have withdrawn the guards, as well the services of the Board of Health.

We may have acted too hastily, yet it was the only thing we could do under the circumstances.

Very respectfully,

B. F. HERNDON, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

Barbourville, Ky., March 12, 1898.

Mr. J. T. Wyatt, East Jellico.

Dear Tom: I would advise you to come home and let the guarding business alone; as I understand it, the Board is going further than the law authorizes, and you will have no assurance to get any pay for your services.

Yours truly,

T. J. WYATT, County Judge.

LAUREL COUNTY.

London, Ky., February 18, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I write you in regard to the steps taken by the Laurel County Board of Health in order to prevent the spread of small-pox in this county. We have placed guards at each of the railway stations in the county—one for the day and one for the night—provided any trains make night stops at the station. Does this meet the approval of the State Board of Health, and have you any instructions or suggestions? No cases nearer than Middlesboro or Jellico that we have any knowledge of.

Very truly yours,

R. T. RAMSEY, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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London, Ky., February 21, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The Laurel County Board of Health met to-day and passed an ordinance requiring all persons who have not been successfully vaccinated, living in the towns along the railroad, and those living within one-half mile of said railroad in the county, to be vaccinated within the next ten or fifteen days, provided the State Board of Health indorses such action.

We can not find out in what towns in Southeastern Kentucky small-pox is present. Will you please advise us if there is any in Jellico, Corbin, etc.

If we pass the above ordinance do you think it best to still have guards at the different railroad stations in the county? The agents at these stations are co-operating with us, and refuse to sell tickets to those who have no health certificates to and from the infected localities, and to ship any household goods from said places into our county.

Awaiting your decision and suggestion, I remain,

Very truly,

R. T. RAMSEY,  
Secretary Laurel County Board of Health.

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QUARANTINE.

At a meeting of the local Board of Health for Laurel county, Ky., February 17, 1898, present Drs. R. T. Ramsey, T. P. Caldwell, H. V. Pennington and Jackson Givens, members local Board of Health for Laurel county, Ky.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the said Board of Health that the infectious and contagious disease of small-pox is now an epidemic at Middlesboro, Bell county, and Jellico, Tenn., and Whitley county, and that persons from said districts and counties are leaving and shipping their



household goods and other goods from said district into Laurel county at Pittsburg and East Bernstadt and other places. In order to prevent the bringing of said disease into this county and the spreading of same among our people, it is ordered and directed by this local Board of Health that the towns of Lily, Fariston, London, Pittsburg, East Bernstadt, Altamont and Hazel Patch, be, and are hereby, declared under quarantine, and same is established in the towns aforesaid and railroad stations.

It is further ordered that no household goods of any kind shall be shipped from any infected places of aforesaid district to any of the towns and railroad stations aforesaid, or into any district under quarantine in this county; nor shall any goods aforesaid be received into any of the aforesaid railroad stations from said infected district. If any shall be shipped to any of the aforesaid stations by railroad or otherwise, same shall be held for disinfection at said station, subject to the order of this Board of Health or State Board.

It is further directed that no person shall be permitted to come into any of the said towns and stations under quarantine from said infected district by trains or otherwise, unless he or they shall have a proper certificate from the proper officer or Board of Health before coming into any of said places under quarantine. And all persons coming from said infected districts without a proper health certificate shall be placed in quarantine, subject to the orders of this Board of Health or officer at such station; and all railroad trains coming into or through this county are hereby directed not to bring any person or persons or household goods into this county from any of said infected districts unless such person or persons or household goods are accompanied with a proper certificate from the Board of Health. All persons and goods (household) are directed to be held in quarantine at any of the said towns or stations in this county until discharged by order of this Board of Health or State Board.

We recommend all persons to be vaccinated at once.

R. T. RAMSEY, M. D.,

JACKSON GIVENS, M. D.,

T. P. CALDWELL, M. D.,

H. V. PENNINGTON, M. D.,

Local Board of Health for Laurel County, Ky.

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London, Ky., April 5, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The Laurel County Fiscal Court yesterday notified our Board that they would not pay for any further expenses in maintaining inspection stations in this county; so our quarantine, modified as you suggested sometime ago, was raised yesterday, and all inspectors (five in number) withdrawn and railroad authorities notified that there were no longer any restrictions whatever to travel or shipment of goods in this county. Our vaccination ordinance has met the same fate that it has all along the line. In London we have enforced the law. In the mining towns of Lily, Pittsburg, East Bernstadt and Altamont they have resisted it, and I fear your attention will be called to some of these towns in the near future. We should have given up some time ago, as our county judge said that he would resign before he would fine any one

for not being vaccinated in accordance with ordinance; but we are aware of the determined opposition you have met in all your good work for the state, and how you have succeeded by keeping up the firing all along the line and at all times. All honor to our State Board of Health! We are aware of the fact that the county judge has nothing to do with our quarantine and the payment of inspectors, but rather than fight it out and take claims to circuit court, we have decided to stop.

Please to send me some blanks for application for license to practice medicine.

With best wishes, I remain,

Very truly,

R. T. RAMSEY,

Secretary.

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London, Ky., March 1, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your letter of February 22d received and contents noted. From our interpretation of the statutes we conclude that we have the authority to pass an ordinance requiring all persons in our county to be vaccinated. The county judge and his court have the power to appoint physicians to vaccinate the poor who are unable to pay for same. We see that the law requires all persons to be vaccinated, but there is no penalty attached. But we can, as a local Board, being indorsed by the State Board, take such means as we deem expedient for the protection of the people of the county from the outbreak or spread of any infectious or contagious disease, and any who fail or refuse to comply with such ordinance may be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each day he fails or neglects.

Does the State Board of Health indorse the action taken by the local Board in passing this ordinance?

Very truly,

R. T. RAMSEY,

Secretary Laurel County Board of Health.

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London, Ky., July 5, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The Laurel County Board of Health has been notified that there are two cases of small-pox in this county, both cases on the London and Manchester road—one five miles out; the other ten miles. Dr. T. P. Caldwell and I this morning visited said places, and at Mr. Begley's house, five miles from here, we found one well developed case, in a lady of fifty years; case in pustular stage, and getting along well. There are ten other members of this family who have been exposed, and who have not been protected heretofore by vaccination. One of the children has recovered from the disease, which was thought to have been chicken-pox. Quite a number of people have been exposed at this house. The husband this morning was complaining, with a temperature of 102 2-5; no eruption present; was taken sick yesterday.

We found another case ten miles from here; the confluent type, also in pustular stage, who is quite sick; age, eighteen years. A large number have been exposed by this case, owing to delay in diagnosis. Dr.

Caldwell, who has seen, and who has treated heretofore several cases of small-pox, says that the diagnosis of small-pox is beyond dispute. We are doing what we can at this late hour, and we shall be pleased to have any suggestions or any assistance in this matter which you deem necessary.

Very truly,

R. T. RAMSEY,  
Secretary Laurel County Board of Health.

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Manchester, Ky., July 12, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your telegram of July 9, "Small-pox; London. Go on first train. Report to Dr. Ramsey," I proceeded to London, arriving at 3:30 a. m., July 10th. I reported to Dr. R. T. Ramsey, health officer of Laurel county. I found that after a conversation with Dr. Ramsey a different state of affairs from that usually found when we are called upon for aid. The County Board had received the report from Dr. Ramsey that they had five cases of small-pox in the northeastern end of their county. It is with pleasure that I report to you the promptness with which the Board, through Dr. Ramsey, county health officer, diagnosed and used measures to isolate and vaccinate and to prevent the spread of the disease in this county. In company with Dr. Ramsey I left London Sunday morning, July 10th, and proceeded at once to the infected district. On investigation I find three cases of confluent small-pox and two cases of discrete small-pox. Proceeding in the direction of Manchester, Clay county, I found, just over the Laurel county border, one case of confluent and two of discrete. After a further investigation in this immediate neighborhood, I learned that there were some ten or fifteen additional cases. I had not the time to see them all. In company with deputy sheriff of Clay county I arrived at Manchester at night of the same day. I at once called together the local Board and the county judge. It had been reported to the judge several days before that small-pox existed in the county. He sent ex-Judge Eversole, who had formerly had the disease, out to investigate, and he made out a diagnosis of small-pox. In conversation with Dr. Sandlin, of Manchester, I learned that some three weeks before, a tramp woman by the name of Annie Dixon, from Horse Creek neighborhood, Jackson county, had applied to him for treatment for a suspicious eruptive disease. After prescribing for her he interrogated her as to where she lived and where she had been in the last week, and elicited the fact that she had spent four or five days in the neighborhood of Bush, Laurel county. It is well to state here that it was in the homes of the people who housed this woman that the disease was found three weeks later.

It took two days to get the Clay County Court together. In the meantime the local Board had organized and selected Dr. J. R. Burchell health officer, with instructions to go into the infected district and isolate and vaccinate all that he could find who had been exposed to the disease. On the morning of the 12th the county court met, presided over by Judge White, and I want to say that if all counties in Kentucky had such men at the head of their county government the State Board and local Boards would have but little trouble in controlling these outbreaks. The court met and indorsed the action of the County

Board, and unanimously voted to stand by the local Board, both morally and financially.

I am satisfied that all the trouble here and in Laurel came from Jackson county, and that there must be plenty of small-pox there. Will return to London to-morrow. Wire me there if you think I should go on into that county. It is a rough country, with terrible roads from all accounts, and I would personally much prefer not to take the trip. Am subject to orders, however.

Respectfully,

B. W. SMOCK, M. D.,  
Inspector for State Board of Health.

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London, Ky., July 17, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Thanks for sending Dr. Smock so promptly. Pesthouse located ten miles from London; all the cases to date in same. Three new cases to-day taken in, making in all eight cases in pesthouse and one case discharged. All doing well. Two suspects to-day. The three new cases developed in the Begley family, where it first started in this county. One suspect there now. One suspect in new family, which family has been isolated for some time. I think we have things in very nice shape, and so far have had no fights and very few fuseses.

We shall add three new rooms to our pesthouse Tuesday. Will keep you advised every few days. No cases near London nor elsewhere in county reported.

Yours,

RAMSEY.

Excuse pencil—in haste.

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#### VACCINATION ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Laurel County Board of Health, held in London, Ky., on the 30th day of July, 1898, the following sanitary order was made:

Whereas, Small-pox now prevails in this and the adjoining counties of Clay and Jackson, and in order to protect the citizens of Laurel county from said disease, and in order to curtail the expense incident to a continuance of quarantine indefinitely, the Board of Health of Laurel county do hereby order and direct that all persons resident or domiciled in Laurel county, who have not been successfully vaccinated, shall immediately procure their vaccination or revaccination, as the case may be; and all parents, guardians and other persons having the care or custody or control of any child or children, in said county, or who may have in their employ any minor or minors in said county, shall have the same vaccinated immediately.

Provided, That this ordinance shall not apply to persons who present a certificate from a reputable physician that their physical condition is such that vaccination is not expedient.

R. T. RAMSEY, M. D.,  
H. V. PENNINGTON, M. D.,  
JACKSON GIVENS, M. D.,

Laurel County Board of Health.

London, August 2, 1898.

London, Ky., August 5, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your letter received by me this evening, and up to the present time nothing of interest has happened in our county. No new cases of small-pox reported, and all doing well at hospital. We can't do a little bit with vaccination out in the county. Their prejudices are deep-seated and nothing less than Dr. Smock and his "Middlesboro deputies" would avail anything. Our county judge and attorney and some of the magistrates thought the vaccination ordinance the thing to do; so we passed the ordinance and started them out for distribution. The same day fiscal court met and passed these two orders, viz.: 1st, ordered that written authority be given to all the licensed physicians of Laurel county to vaccinate all persons who are unable to procure their own vaccination, who are willing to have same done, or who may be successfully vaccinated; 2d, from information received by the members of the fiscal court of Laurel county the quarantine now established by this county against the county of Jackson against the disease of small-pox is inefficient and inoperative for the protection of Laurel county; we would hereby respectfully suggest to the State and County Boards of Health that the said quarantine be discontinued and this county relieved of the attendant expenses.

Thus encouraging the citizens of the county to be vaccinated if they wanted to, but they were opposed to compulsory vaccination. We have withdrawn our vaccination ordinance of July 30, 1898, and have to-night had all guards on Laurel-Jackson county line withdrawn. You alone can appreciate how we feel about such conduct, and you alone know how much unjust, unreasonable and criminal censure these ignorant people are heaping upon us.

The guards report no cases of small-pox near our line that they can hear of.

Will write you again soon.

Very truly,

R. T. RAMSEY,  
County Health Officer.

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LEE COUNTY.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE AGAINST THE COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Whereas, The State Board of Health has officially announced that small-pox is prevailing in Jackson county, this state, as an epidemic; and

Whereas, Said State Board has declared Jackson county and each of its inhabitants in quarantine, and has established a quarantine line along the entire boundary of said county, and has forbidden any person to enter or leave said county without a permit from said Board; and

Whereas, Said State Board has called upon the Boards of Health and officials of the counties adjoining said Jackson county and requests and directs them to enforce its aforesaid order of quarantine and cause the prompt arrest, vaccination and prosecution of any and all persons violating the same;

Now, therefore, Be it ordered by the Board of Health of Lee county, in order to prevent the further spread of the disease, by infection, in

this county, and to assist the State Board in crushing out the malady, and in order to carry out the direction of said State Board, that this Board quarantines against Jackson county, and by the authority vested in it does hereby declare said Jackson county in a state of quarantine and forbids all persons to come directly or indirectly from said Jackson into this county, and forbids all persons residing in this county to enter said Jackson county without special permit from the State Board of Health, and warns each and all, under the severe penalties of the law, not to violate this regulation. The county judge and other officials are called upon to enforce this quarantine. All persons everywhere, and especially those near the infected district, are instructed and urged to have themselves vaccinated at once as the only preventive against the disease.

By order of the Board of Health of Lee county, Ky.

M. F. REED, M. D., President.

J. M. BEATTY.

H. H. HARRIS, Secretary.

This July 26, 1898.

Lee County Court, July Term, July 26, 1898.

Whereas, Official information has been produced to the court that small-pox is prevalent in the county of Jackson, and on account thereof the State Board of Health has decreed said county of Jackson, and each of its inhabitants, to be in quarantine; and

Whereas, The county of Lee has established quarantine along the boundary line between said Jackson and Lee counties, forbidding any person to enter or leave said county of Jackson without a special permit from the State Board of Health, under the pains and penalties of a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail of not less than ten nor more than sixty days.

It is therefore ordered by this court that in order to enforce said quarantine of said State and County Boards of Health, that a sufficient number of guards be stationed at or near the Lee and Jackson county lines, on the several roads leading to or from said counties into the county of Lee, and that said guards be kept on said roads for such time as the court may deem necessary.

It is further ordered by the court that any person entering into said Jackson county from the county of Lee, or coming into said county of Lee from the county of Jackson, if found in said county of Lee without said special permit, as aforesaid, be forthwith arrested by said guards, caused to be vaccinated and taken before some justice of the peace of Lee county to be dealt with according to law.

A copy attest:

G. W. CANN,  
Clerk Lee County Court.

Lee County Court, July Term, July 26, 1898.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that an epidemic of small-pox is now raging in the county of Jackson, and that in order to prevent its spread, that all persons residing along the lines of Lee and Jackson counties, or within five miles thereof, be and they are hereby directed to procure vaccination at the earliest day possible; and all

persons unable to pay for the same will be vaccinated at the expense of the county.

A copy attest:

G. W. CANN,  
Clerk Lee County Court.

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LESLIE COUNTY.

Manchester, Ky., July 10, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: It is reported that there are a great many cases of small-pox in Leslie county. As many as 100 cases of this disease have been estimated by different reporters. They are doing nothing whatever in the county or by citizens to limit its spread or stamp out contagion.

Now, Clay county is in constant and daily communication with Leslie. Indeed, through Clay lay the main lines of travel to railroad stations and the outer world. The experience that Clay county had last year with this same disease cost her \$2,000 direct outlay. We think the State Board should investigate the situation and take such steps as the menace to the public and the law would warrant. I am of opinion that any quarantine that Clay county might set up would be inadequate, and communication would continue at a lively rate.

Very respectfully,

I. S. MANNING,  
President Clay County Board of Health.

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Manchester, Ky., August 2, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I went to Hyden, Leslie county, as requested; found plenty of small-pox, and nothing being done to stop it. Made arrangements with the county authorities to go to work at once, and think they will do so. I know they will. The Board of Health will consist of J. B. Walton, Abner Eversole, J. H. Lawrence, M. D., health officer. You can communicate with Dr. Lawrence, and he would like you to send him some little hand-bills for distribution among the people touching the main points as to its prevention, etc. I will send in my report at once.

Truly,

J. R. BURCHELL,  
Inspector for State Board of Health.

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Hyden, Ky., August 26, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your recent letter. We have about fifty patients with small-pox at present. The disease is gradually subsiding. We think in reasonable time can have it stamped out.

The adjoining counties are to some extent in danger of the disease, though they are fighting against us in Perry county.

I will keep you posted about the matter.

Very respectfully,

J. H. LAWRENCE, M. D.,  
Health Officer of Leslie County.

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LINCOLN COUNTY.

Stanford, Ky., March 13, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your letter came this afternoon. Being from home, on the war path, riding my Roanante, I didn't read it until just now. My reply may not reach you in time for the Board's meeting, yet I trust otherwise. Sowders, the real estate agent, nominally is a resident of Stanford, but peripatetic in his habits—here today, yonder to-morrow. He went to Columbus, Ohio, in January, to make some land or other real estate deals. He is bibulously inclined. Shortly after leaving here it was learned by his friends that he was taking too much of the "bled juice of the cereal corn," and was in hard luck, his exchequer running low. One of his friends, in early February, went to Columbus. Incidentally, or accidentally, he met Sowders upon the street. The shoes and breeches were Sowders', but his other wearing apparel evidently had belonged to some one else, being tattered and torn. He had traded his "store" clothes, and with the "boot" was still "eventuating" in drinks. The friend inferred from Sowders' remarks, tho' he insisted that he was stopping at the "Chittenden," that his real local habitation, nightly, was at the Catholic Mission, where a fellow in need of a nap could get a balmy snore for the small sum of ten cents. This friend, also, saw in the city papers that small-pox had broken out in the mission only the day before his arrival. He returned here on Saturday, the 11th of February; the Wednesday following, 15th, Sowders came in, sick, high fever, head and backache. Thursday felt miserable, drinking just a little bit; too much nausea for "high-balling." On this night drank a quart of bone-set tea; woke up Friday morning with an eruption. Went down town, consulted two doctors; one said his eruption was "stomachal," the other that he had "Dutch" measles. Saturday he was up and about; was apprehensive that he had small-pox. His physicians didn't think so. Sowders knew where he had been, they didn't. On Sunday morning I was asked to make a diagnosis, which I did promptly—small-pox. In twenty-four hours we had him isolated in a nice, robustly-ventilated pesthouse. No other case has made its appearance. His was a confluent attack, with throat complications. He is doing elegantly; desquamation now complete. Will discharge him Thursday night.

Pardon the scribble, I'm writing with my wife's best pen—a regular hole-sticker.

Yours truly,

STEELE BAILEY,  
County Health Officer.



Stanford, Ky., September 10, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The first case of small-pox in this vicinage since the summer of 1887 (at which time a negro railroader, after a few days' illness, died promptly from the confluent form of the disease) was presented in the person of Jos. Sowder, white, forty years of age. He came to town on the 11th of February, from Columbus, Ohio, whither he had gone from this village about the first of January. He arrived at night, stopping at a tavern near the Louisville & Nashville railway station. Feeling uncomfortably bad the morning after his arrival, he sent for a doctor, who reported to me that he found him with a temperature of 104 deg. F., violent headache and severe muscular pains; sore throat, and that it was probably a case of epidemic influenza. On the 12th, at noon, Sowder was able to report at the doctor's office, and further related that he had had a fever for several days. An eruption, at this time, was seen over the forehead, in the pharynx, on the chest-wall, etc. Not suspecting variola, the attendant changed his opinion, and called it measles. On the 14th a vesicular rash covered the whole body. Complying with the request, as the health officer, I visited the patient in his room in the Interior Journal building—he remained but one day and night at the hotel—made a critical examination and pronounced the case one of small-pox. At this time there was almost complete subsidence of the fever, but a beautiful, plainly visible eruption covered the body. The diagnosis was made known to the mayor and County Judge Bailey. By the afternoon of the following day a two-room, well ventilated house, with first-class sanitary surroundings, was made ready for occupancy, and by courtesy dubbed "an hospital." Pending the time of Sowder's removal, the room he was occupying on Main street, the most business part of the village, was securely guarded, and from its portals the yellow flag was flown at full mast. I removed him at night to quiet the mental perturbation of the villagers, as a great many of them were ready for flight. The case was a full-fledged, confluent one; the ordeal severe, but the rubicon was passed safely with only cicatrices on the site of the eruption, by which, in the future, he may be identified. On the 25th day of his detention he was given his discharge papers. Every precaution was taken to prevent an outbreak in the community. Our efforts were crowned with success at Stanford. Vaccination was made compulsory, lymph tubes being employed instead of the points, with failure in the operation in not more than 5 per cent of the cases. Sowder had never been vaccinated. From the best information obtainable (we could learn nothing from him, as when asked about it, he only answered, "sharp words butter no parsnips"), the disease was either contracted while East (either Pittsburg or Philadelphia), or more likely at a Catholic mission at Columbus, Ohio, where this peripatetic gentleman had "babbed an eye" for a good many nights before his home-coming. The compound effect of liquor had reduced his exchequer; the mission was handy and cheap. The papers gave an account of an outbreak of small-pox at this hostelry three days before Sowder came upon the scene here.

On the 25th of February, news having reached the county judge that small-pox was in the "Deep Well Woods," a negro settlement, ten or eleven miles from Stanford, I was asked to go and verify the statement. I found John VanDevere with a case of the discrete variety, which ran a typical course, the patient recovering. Then followed in this neighborhood twenty-six other cases, all being of the mild form of

the disease, except Tim Welch's wife, whose case was severe in the confluent form. These Deep Well cases were under the immediate care of Dr. W. J. Edmiston, of Crab Orchard. On April 11th I visited Crab Orchard at night, in company with County Attorney Harvey Helm, to examine four suspects— young white men—a diagnosis of small-pox was easily made. A pesthouse was established one and a half miles from town, and Dr. J. D. Pettus put in charge. Each case proved a confluent one. All recovered.

The mayor of Crab Orchard telephoned me to visit his town on the 14th of August, to make a diagnosis in the case of John Turnbull, who was reported to have small-pox, but who would not permit any local doctor or one of his neighbors to enter his domicile. I went, bearded the lion in his den, and found a confluent case, fully developed, and two of his children, who were recovering from the discrete form. As he was in his own home, and it isolated, he was permitted there to remain.

In August there appeared at Rowland, a suburb of Stanford, eight cases of the discrete variety. All recovered. Whether other cases are to follow deponent sayeth not, but he is of the opinion that the Augean stables are about cleaned out. While vaccination has been pretty general, there are some people with foolish fears who will not, with any amount of persuasion, have this simple protective operation performed.

All praise should be bestowed upon the officers of the county for their supreme efforts to stamp out the disease. County Judge Bailey and County Attorney Helm, at all times, have been ready and willing to give aid and comfort to the local Board of Health. Not deeming it necessary, we did not quarantine against anything, or body, at any time. No one, so far as we know, willfully or knowingly obstructed or resisted the powers given to the Board of Health. The cost to the county because of this epidemic of small-pox will not exceed in money value more than three thousand dollars; the estimated loss of business, etc., would be thrice that sum.

#### Recapitulation.

Number of cases in the county to date, 41; first case imported by Bowder, probably from Columbus, Ohio; first case in Deep Well Woods, contracted from a case, a negroess, who came on a visit from Cincinnati, O., and who returned to that city and died from the disease. The epidemic sprang from this source. The young white men caught it, possibly, from some indiscreet visits made to the Deep Woods. This has been suggested; I would not aver it. The poison was and is still in the force, as evidenced by the cases of Turnbull and those recently occurring at Rowland.

Yours truly,

STEELE BAILEY, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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#### LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Grand Rivers, Ky., April 27th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I report a case of small-pox; it is positive, at the Gravel Switch, one mile west of Grand Rivers, on the Illinois Central Railroad. This pit is operated by the above company, employing about

150 men. On the 19th inst., Supt. Surgeon Dr. D. G. Murrell, of Paducah, reported two patients that came to the company's hospital from this pit, which proved within a few days to be small-pox.

To-day Assistant Superintendent Dr. J. Q. Taylor saw, with me, a patient—evidently small-pox. The patient is isolated in a car, though doubtless fifty men have had an opportunity, and these fifty men many of them come up to our town; some live in town. I have successfully vaccinated the layout of employees of the company. I am expecting a great outbreak of small-pox; what can and will the State Board suggest and do to help us? Act quickly. I am vaccinating the entire community, all who will accept of it. Answer.

Yours,

A. J. DRISKELL,  
Member County Board Health.

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Office Health Officer,  
Jefferson County, Ky.,  
Louisville, Ky., May 6, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I found things in a bad way at Gravel Pit, one mile west of Grand Rivers. They have four cases of small-pox now in negroes confined in an old boarding car on the side track of the I. C. R. R. One eruptive case got away from them and was found, so I learned, at Princeton. Fifteen suspects, actual exposures, also got away and have gone, the Lord only knows where. The trouble there was the same as at other places—delayed diagnosis. Two cases left and went into Paducah. I found on my arrival that Dr. Driskell had done all he could, backed up by Drs. Murrell and Taylor, of Paducah, the I. C. surgeons. No guard had been placed over these men. No guessing the number of exposures. I went to Smithland the same day I reached Grand Rivers. Did not get to Smithland until 9 p. m. It is twenty-five miles from the railroad, over as rough a road as you found in the mountains. Judge Evans, of the Livingston County Court, very promptly called his court together, and I took much pleasure in placing the matter in a strong way before them. The trouble with the magistrates was that they insisted that the railroad company should take care of these negroes. I explained to them that the railroad could not restrain the movements of a single citizen without laying themselves liable for heavy damages. Your local Board of Health at Smithland had done nothing. It had not even occurred to any one that they existed, or that they had any authority in the matter. Mail the young Dr. Duling a commission as member of Board. I believe his initials are the same as his father's. Driskell is a good man, but a very timid one. The fiscal court had taken action by making an order that each magistrate should appoint a physician to vaccinate the poor and take charge of any one of their citizens who should become afflicted with small-pox; that the state and the railroad should be made to care for those negroes at Grand River. They seemed to feel like they were sorry they had a railroad in their county. You know just about how they talked about the matter. I succeeded in getting them to order everything I recommended. Had to threaten them with a state quarantine before they would vote. The judge and county attorney were all right. They will be very fortunate

if they do not have lots of trouble at Grand Rivers. I got back this morning, completely worn out by the 25-mile round trip over those hills. I believe things are in good shape now, or in as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

Yours respectfully,

B. W. SMOCK, M. D.,  
Inspector for the State Board of Health.

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McCRACKEN COUNTY.

Paducah, Ky., April 19, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Arrived here 4:26 a. m. Met Dr. Rivers this a. m. at 10 o'clock. Went with him over the ground and saw 16 eruptive cases, 12 of which were in the eruptive hospital. Same trouble here that Dr. Long had three years ago. A misunderstanding between the mayor and the local Board of Health. Mayor right this time. After a conference with local Board met with City Council to-night, and, as a result of my visit, things are in good shape. Do not fear any more trouble of the same nature, but am satisfied that they are into it here good and strong. Small-pox in two places across the river in Illinois.

It is needless to tire you with a detailed account of the troubles they had here, for they are of the same nature of a number of others with which you are very familiar. I leave for home at 1:25 a. m. Will go over the ground in detail when I see you.

Yours,

B. W. SMOCK, M. D.,  
Inspector for the State Board of Health.

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MADISON COUNTY.

Richmond, Ky., April 6, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your letter just to hand. We raised the quarantine on B and Irvine streets two days after you were here, as soon as we got all the sick and suspects out to the camp. The case I found Saturday on First street was taken out at once. The boy I found in bed with her got away from the police and left for Chicago same night. The house was locked immediately after removing patient, and opened to-day for fumigation for the first time since. So no quarantine was laid. I am watching the city. Do house-to-house inspection each day. Waiting for developments in the county. We have another trial set for to-morrow, 9 a. m. If it don't go right will have it put off until Monday, so that you may get here. I would be pleased to have you come up. Nobody on earth I would rather see than you on 'most any occasion, espe-

cially in time of trouble. Tell Arthur he would enjoy being here after our unpleasant experience at Middlesboro.

Come up Monday. Arrange to get here by 9 a. m.

No new cases since Saturday. I give the C.-J. the report each day, so you get it there correct.

Yours truly,

B. W. SMOCK, M. D.,  
Inspector for the State Board of Health.

Louisville, Ky., May 1st, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to make the following report of the work done as a special inspector for the State Board in its efforts to suppress an epidemic of small-pox in Richmond and Madison county:

Small-pox was declared epidemic in Richmond by the local Board of Health March 17th. In answer to a telegram from you, dated March 18th, I went to Richmond and took charge of the epidemic for the State Board. I conferred at once with Drs. A. W. Smith and J. T. Poyntz, the representatives of the city and county Board of Health. In company with these gentlemen the following day we made an inspection of the infected portions of the city and succeeded in locating eleven cases of well-defined small-pox.

I learned that the origin of the disease in Richmond was due to the presence of one Boyd Simpson, a mulatto, who arrived in Richmond from Knoxville, Tenn., on January 29th. Ten days later he developed small-pox in a discrete form. Fifteen days later five negroes broke out with small-pox in the house where this negro had boarded. This house served as a focus for the contagion. After surveying the field and getting the status of matters well in hand, I called a meeting of the local boards, together with the city council and county court, and suggested that an eruptive hospital be built for the detention of eruptive cases, and also one for the actual exposures. Work was begun at once on these buildings, but had to be discontinued for two or three days on account of the objection raised by a neighbor farmer, who set fire to the lumber provided for the erection of these buildings. After this misfortune the buildings were erected, furnished, and the patients and suspects moved in on the 23d day of March. They were placed in charge of Dr. Moss Gibson.

A compulsory vaccination proclamation from the State Board of Health was posted, and together with five competent local physicians a most thorough vaccination was done. The reports show that within a month eight thousand persons in the city of Richmond and Madison county were vaccinated.

We did each day a house-to-house inspection, looking out for eruptive cases, actual exposures, and for arms that were not sore. We accepted no certificates of vaccination, but where old, imperfect scars were found we vaccinated, as we also did in those cases where an imperfect attempt had been made at vaccination.

This work of vaccination and revaccination was largely done by Drs. Kennedy, Walker, Guinn (of color), and who rendered valuable services. A local health office was established, where all information pertaining to the outbreak was furnished daily.

These inspectors were assigned to a certain territory, varying in

the extent from four to six blocks, according to population, and were instructed to make a house-to-house canvass, entering in a note book the address of each house visited and the names of all inmates of the house visited and date of last vaccination of each individual, whether or not vaccination was successful, and to vaccinate all persons who had not been successfully vaccinated.

Each one and every house was visited, especially the negro quarters where small-pox was most prevalent, and a thorough search of the premises was made for cases that were being concealed. These inspectors were especially directed to be at all times courteous in the presence of all classes, and to explain to all those who objected, the necessity of the measure, and to report to me daily for prosecution by the local authorities the names of those who refused to be vaccinated or to permit an examination of their vaccination marks.

From the nature of their work the inspectors necessarily came into contact with people of all classes, reasonable and unreasonable, crank and sage, and to their credit it can be said that only a few complained of discourteous treatment and refused to comply readily with the demands made by these gentlemen.

Whenever a suspected case was reported, either by the inspectors or by the laity, I went at once to confirm diagnosis. If the case reported proved to be, after thorough examination, eruptive, or had reasonable grounds for believing it to be an actual exposure, I ordered the person to be sent at once to the eruptive hospital.

All bedding and woolen clothing, together with carpets, were ordered burned, and the walls of the infected houses were ordered washed down with a bi-chloride, one to five hundred. This work was done by a corps of men who in former years had the disease. As nearly all the infected houses were negro cabins, which are very poorly constructed, with cracks and openings on all sides, it was with difficulty that fumigation was carried on by the sulphur process.

As the principal method of spreading the disease was through religious negroes, who constantly attended a meeting of some kind each night, all gatherings of the colored population was strictly prohibited. Their schools were ordered closed and a rigid quarantine was asked for and effectually enforced against these people.

In attending to the cases enumerated it became my duty to go into the county at four remote points and bring four eruptive cases into the hospital. Two of these four cases brought in from the county contracted the disease on a county court day following soon after the appearance of the disease in the second house in Richmond. The other two cases were negroes who contracted the disease the Saturday night preceding county court day, in the colored opera-house, where Uncle Tom's Cabin occupied the boards. Why more did not contract the disease on these two days above mentioned is not in my province to explain.

All actual exposures to these eruptive cases taken from the county were hunted out and vaccinated in three places, care being taken with the houses, bedding and clothing. It is with pleasure that I report that not a secondary case developed in these four infected houses in the county.

I do not care to tire you with long-drawn-out columns of figures, but will state, the people of Richmond and Madison county are to be congratulated on having so ably rid themselves of this scourge within ninety days after the first case was located.

To summarize briefly, there were in all 53 eruptive cases, classified

as follows: One (1) malignant, seventeen (17) well-marked, and thirty-five (35) discrete. I shall not attempt in this summary to give any reasons for so low a mortality. In searching statistics I find no where so low a mortality. It is a noteworthy fact that the visitation to our state this year has been characterized by a very low death rate. This was true at Middlesboro, and also at Jellico.

I will conclude by stating that if all counties in the state, when visited by an epidemic of this nature, would profit by the experience of the officials, together with the people of Richmond and Madison county, insure prompt action and hearty co-operation with the representatives of the State Board, that thousands of dollars could be saved, as well as numbers of valuable lives.

Again making mention of the valuable aid rendered by Drs. Poyntz and Smith, together with Judge Sullivan and Mayor Smith, I respectfully submit to you this as my official report.

Yours very truly,

B. W. SMOCK, M. D.,  
Inspector for the State Board of Health.

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Richmond, Ky., Aug. 18, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: As requested, I have the honor to report that the first cases of small-pox occurred in this city on the — day of February, 1898. The contagion was from a negro who escaped from quarantine at Knoxville, Tenn., coming directly to this city, and stopping with a negro woman and her sister in a small house near the colored Methodist church, where the first cases were contracted. Both of the women had the disease; a negro man and woman who visited the strange negro took the disease. The man was seen on the streets, particularly at night, after he had broken out. The woman died before she could be removed to the pesthouse. These two cases I saw and confirmed the diagnosis. They were seen subsequently by Dr. Smock and yourself. The disease spread rapidly and the alarm was very great. We hurriedly constructed hospitals half mile from the city, building plank houses with good floors, flues, etc., putting in stoves; nailed strong paper on the walls, which made the rooms as comfortable as any of the homes formerly occupied by the patients. The greatest number of cases contracted the disease in the house occupied by the negro man who had been seen on the street. It was a house of ill-fame. The negro woman who kept it also set up court day dinners. Some parties, both white and black, had visited this place on court day in March. They went home and broke out and were afterward located and brought to the hospital.

Dr. M. W. Gibson was selected as medical superintendent, and no better or more efficient medical man could have been chosen.

The number of cases treated in hospital was 53, including whites and negroes.

The cost to the county and city, all told, was \$4,200.00. The estimated loss in business amounted to \$10,000.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. POYNTZ,  
President Board of Health Madison County.

MARION COUNTY.

Lebanon, Ky., Aug. 8th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Referring to yours of 1st inst. regarding the small-pox outbreak at Lebanon, I would say that there has been a total of thirteen cases at Lebanon, all confined to two houses.

The first five cases occurred among the white servant girls at the Norris House. These cases were isolated in a large room adjacent to the Norris House, conducted through to convalescence, removed, and the room cleaned up and fumigated, without the Board of Health or the public knowing anything about them.

The next case, also a servant girl at the Norris House, developed small-pox about ten days after the first five cases had been removed. This case was isolated in the same room and kept there until she recovered. Soon after this case developed, the attending physician reported it and the facts in reference to the other subsequent cases to the Board of Health. The Board, after mature consideration, concluded that as this case was a very mild one, was completely isolated and every precaution had been taken to protect the public against any further extension, it was best that it should not be removed. Several days after this case developed at the Norris House, a young boy who had been employed about the hotel, and who lived on the outskirts of town, developed an eruption, but as he was not very sick a physician was not called to see him. After he had been in the eruptive stage one week a physician by chance saw him and reported it to the Board of Health. The family to which the boy belonged was composed of eight children, a father and mother. None of them except the father had been vaccinated. During the week before this case was known to be small-pox, ten or twelve persons visited this house, and they were scattered all over the county. These visitors were hunted up, vaccinated and told to remain at home for two weeks.

The whole family having been exposed for over a week, it was thought unnecessary to separate the family; so they were isolated and vaccinated.

In this family seven cases developed, all of mild character, and all recovered. None of the visitors contracted the disease.

Ten days or two weeks before the first case at the Norris House developed, one of the servant girls there slept in a bed at the Bricken House which had been occupied by a young lady recently returned from Lexington. Soon after returning from Lexington this young lady had what was supposed to be chicken-pox. She was not attended by a physician.

With the exception of one of the five cases at the Norris House, which was confluent, all the cases were mild. There was no death. In dealing with the outbreak we had the thorough co-operation of the town and county authorities.

I am unable to state the cost to the county, but it will possibly not exceed (\$200.00) two hundred dollars.

The loss to business would have been very small had it not been that some of our neighboring towns, notably Springfield, spread exaggerated reports to gain a commercial advantage.

Yours truly,

R. C. McCHORD,  
Health Officer for Marion County.



## MASON COUNTY.

Maysville, Ky., October 4th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The enclosed letter from Dr. Savage explains itself. Germantown, the doctor's home, is a little town on the line between this (Mason) and Bracken counties, and his home is on the Bracken side of the line.

If you have not made any other arrangements, and desire it, I will go down and take the steps for, or rather advise with the authorities and the Board of Health, if they have one, as to what should be done for the suppression of the disease. Since I wrote you I have had several cases of small-pox in the Germantown neighborhood. These cases were taken to and treated at our pesthouse. All recovered. I am afraid the disease may get over the line into our county, and I have a selfish interest to prevent it if possible. I owe you an apology that I did not report my cases to you for publication in your report to the governor. I have been sick all summer, and when the day's labor was over I have felt very little like writing.

I treated six cases of the disease (all negroes) in April, May and June, from the Washington neighborhood (four miles from here). Had several hundred vaccinations made, and quarantined all suspected persons. The disease was limited to the above-mentioned cases in a community with a large and helpless negro population.

In August the disease was discovered in a negro family in the Fern Leaf neighborhood, which is near Germantown.

The family, ten (10) in number, were taken to the pesthouse. Two of the family had small-pox. Two weeks later a negro woman in the same neighborhood, and living with a prominent farmer, was reported to have the disease. I visited the woman with Dr. E. C. Dimmett, of Germantown, found a typical case of small-pox, and had her taken at once to the pesthouse. sent these people home cured September 2d. The patients all recovered.

Such, my dear doctor, in brief, is a history of the outbreak of small-pox in our county in the year 1899.

The fiscal court this day allowed me the magnificent sum of eighty dollars for my services. I am making no complaint, and hope to receive a fair compensation at their next meeting.

The eighty dollars were allowed me for my services in looking after and investigating these cases before sending them to pesthouse, where I was expected to treat them as infirm physician without additional compensation above my annual salary.

I judge from the letter of Dr. Savage, who, by the way, is a most intelligent and worthy man, that there is considerable anxiety with his people as to small-pox, and I am very much afraid that it will get into our county unless prompt measures are taken for its suppression. If you wish me to go to Bracken county, probably you had better wire me and I will go at once. I think I would know how to help these good people out of their trouble. With best wishes,

Yours respectfully,

JAMES SHACKLEFORD, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., 3-21-'98.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I enclose you some ordinances passed by our council, also an order made by me as health officer, under your advice and by order of county judge and local Board of Health. I hope they will meet with your approval. Has the governor vetoed our medical law? It is so reported here.

Yours truly,

W. R. THOMPSON, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

NOTICE OF VACCINATION.

By the authority vested in me as health officer of Montgomery county, Ky., and acting with orders from State and County Boards of Health, in order to prevent the outbreak and spread of small-pox, which is now raging in Middlesboro, Pineville, Jellico, Richmond and other points in Eastern Kentucky, and which is spreading with alarming rapidity in the direction of this county, it is now hereby ordered that all persons in this county be vaccinated immediately. The laws of Kentucky provide that all persons who fail or refuse to comply with the requirements of the Board of Health, shall be subject to a fine of from \$10 to \$100 for such neglect. Each citizen is therefore directed to at once comply with the foregoing order.

W. R. THOMPSON,  
Health Officer for Montgomery County.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., March 19, 1898.

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Council of Mt. Sterling, Ky.

That all persons who shall come into said city from the counties of Whitley, Bell or Madison, or from any other portions of this state or country, that is infected with small-pox, without having first procured from the health officer of the county and state from which he comes a certificate of health, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

Any railroad company or common carrier who shall bring into the city limits of said city any person from the counties of Whitley, Bell, Madison, or any district in this state or country infected with small-pox, when such person shall not have in his possession a certificate of health as aforesaid, shall be fined on conviction not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each offense.

This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication, as required by law.

GEO. W. BAIRD, Mayor.

THOS. D. JONES, City Clerk.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., March 19, 1898.

## ORDINANCE.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Board of Council of Mt. Sterling, Ky.:

That all persons residing or living in the city of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, are required to be vaccinated, except those who have had small-pox. All persons 21 years of age or over shall procure their own vaccination. Any one unable to pay for vaccination can procure it by applying to Drs. C. B. Duerson or W. R. Thompson.

That all parents, guardians or other persons having the care, custody or control of any child or children, or who may have in their employ any minor or minors, shall have same vaccinated.

That the city physician be instructed to procure for the city a sufficient number of good and reliable vaccine points to vaccinate the pauper element of the city.

That each of the parents, guardians and persons mentioned in this ordinance for every failure or refusal to comply with the requirements hereby imposed upon them shall be fined not less than two nor more than twenty dollars for each failure or refusal.

This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication as required by law, and all laws or parts of same in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

March 19, 1898.

GEO. W. BAIRD, Mayor.

THOS. D. JONES, City Clerk.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., July 11, '99.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Doctor: I have to report that the small-pox has been stamped out in Levee precinct of this county. Dr. Duerson has recovered from his attack of varioloid, and everything destroyed that was used in the camp that could possibly carry the disease. This was done on July the 3d. I have further to report that another case made its appearance last Saturday in another part of the county. Can get no history of exposure to the cases we had, and am at a loss to know where it came from. It is genuine small-pox beyond a doubt. We have established a pesthouse in the house occupied by the patient, and a camp of detention near by, where we have all the "suspects" quarantined. We were congratulating ourselves on getting off so well with the other outbreak, and thought all was over when this one appeared. The county Board is standing by us now better than ever, as this case is in the midst of the best section of our county—the Cumings precinct. The cost of first outbreak will be in neighborhood of \$1,500.00. Will render itemized report when all is over. Regards to Dr. Mc., Jr.

Yours fraternally,

W. R. THOMPSON, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

MUHLENBERG COUNTY.

Central City, Ky., April 24th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I will state the small-pox situation. The two colored girls, whose vaccination did not take good, had varioloid and are well. Herbert Myers, the last one to take the small-pox, is doing well; the scabs are formed and some coming off. The two cases of small-pox and two cases of varioloid have all been in one family of colored people at Bevier, Ky. I have not allowed any one to leave the house and yard since April 1st, when I first saw the first case, which died nine days after he was broke out. The balance of the family, seven in all, have fine scars from the vaccination, and I have them to keep the house and yard, clothing and everything washed clean with hot water and soap, and use disinfectants. I do not believe any one else will take it from those cases after a reasonable time. I still keep the place well guarded. If no one else takes the small-pox, when do you consider it safe to let them free. I mean how many days after the last case is able to wash and bathe all over after getting up?

I am glad the fool-killer will not be around for a few months, as I think he would reap a fine harvest in our part of Muhlenberg county. I guess human nature is nearly the same everywhere, but I think we can furnish the largest crop of any vicinity on earth. Please advise me how long a time I shall keep them isolated after the last case gets up.

Yours truly,

M. P. CREEL, M. D.,  
Health Officer Muhlenberg County.

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Fiscal Court for Muhlenberg county met at the court-house in Greenville, Ky., on Monday, April 3d, 1899. Present, T. J. Sparks, Judge, and the following justices of the peace appeared in court and took their seats, viz.: J. R. Randolph, J. S. Eades, C. W. Cisney, Jr., T. M. Ingram, and J. Wallace Oates; G. B. Williams and S. O. Sears being absent.

On motion of J. Wallace Oates, it is hereby ordered that the local Board of Health of this county, be and is hereby authorized to draw upon the sheriff of Muhlenberg county for an amount not otherwise appropriated, sufficient to stamp out small-pox at Bevier, or at any other points in said county where said disease may break out, and that said Board shall use all economy in said expenses, and render an itemized account of said expenses to the fiscal court of said county at its next regular October, 1899, term.

The vote for the adoption of said order stood: Ayes, unanimous.

Minutes were read and approved, and it is ordered that court do now adjourn.

T. J. SPARKS, J. M. C. C.

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Central City, Ky., Aug. 1, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: While I submit this report as a true and correct statement of the facts, I would state that the Board—and more especially

myself—have suffered much from malicious and mendacious characters of both sexes. Some of my friends have nobly met the fulminations of these designing and maligning persons, which I do most highly appreciate. I came to the conclusion that the good old psalmist spoke the truth when he said: "All men are liars," and they go "lying from their mother's womb." Men who were considered men of veracity took the lead in misrepresentation and foul mendacity. Your reporter went through this fiery ordeal without stopping to answer or explain, and it is with a clear conscience, before God and man, I submit this report.

There was one vociferous howl all over the adjacent country: "Creel and the other doctors are deceiving the people in order to fill their greedy pockets." "It is nothing but chicken-pox or some sort of itoh." While these things were freely circulated, still not one would go near Bevier; were afraid even to stand guard. I learned to value the old saw: "Bold in counsel, cowardly in war." And the cowards in this case are legion. Ruf. Myers (col.) came from Paducah, Ky., March 18th, 1899, to Bevier, Ky., and on the 22d of March (inst.) he was taken with headache, backache and sorethroat, and was quite sick until March 29th, when he began to break out; and I was called to see him on the morning of April 1st. I found him very sick, with a well-developed case of small-pox.

I reported the case to the county judge, T. J. Sparks, and he reported to Dr. A. Lewis, one of the Board of Health, and they wired me to come to Greenville, Ky., on the evening of April 1, 1899. The county judge notified all the magistrates to meet at the courthouse on Monday, April 3, 1899, to take measures to assist the County Board of Health in stamping out the small-pox at Bevier, Ky. All the magistrates met with the county judge on Monday, April 3, 1899, and passed the endorsed order for money, that the County Board of Health might have the necessary funds to exterminate the disease. The funds were used as enclosed bills, for guards, medicines, provisions, funeral expenses, physicians' services, etc. Ruf. Myers had been a brakeman on the Illinois Central railroad, and had slept with a colored brakeman at Paducah, and when the negro broke out he came home to his father, Peter Myers, at Bevier, Ky., and did not report that he had been exposed until after small-pox had developed. On April 2d, the people at Bevier concluded that Myers might not have small-pox, and they telegraphed for Dr. Hendricks, of Central City, Ky., who had had small-pox several years ago, and had treated several cases of the disease. He visited Ruf. Myers and pronounced it a genuine case of small-pox. This was done before I knew that he—Dr. Hendricks—had been sent for. I vaccinated all the Myers family and revaccinated. There were no cases of small-pox among those on whom the vaccine had the proper effect; but in cases where the vaccine failed, they had the disease. Peter Myers and two girls had small-pox in a light form, their arms having been but little sore. The vaccine did not take on the boy, Herbert Myers, and he was very sick of the disease and came near dying. Ruf. Myers, the first case, died, 2d April at 6 p. m. Dr. Hendricks took supper with Perry Hill, an old friend, whom he had not seen since his return from Texas, and he shook hands with each one, and about three weeks afterward Mrs. Hill was taken with small-pox, and then her husband, Perry Hill, and their son Sutton. They all had a light form of the disease, but were well pitted on their bodies. Miss Malissa Lewis, who lived in the next house, thirty feet distant, visited them and was in the house every day, and had small-pox in a confluent form, and at the worst stage some one set fire to Mr. Perry Hill's house at three different points at 1 o'clock in

the night, and they barely escaped with their lives and did not save anything. Just at that time a heavy rain came up, while they were moving their sick to a stable. The rain saved Robt. Louden's dwelling house, and Dayton L. Lewis' house, one on each side of Mr. Hill's house. Wm. Lewis helped to take Miss Lewis to the stable, while she was well broken out, and in three weeks he was taken of small-pox. Robt. Louden had small-pox some years ago. I vaccinated Robt. Louden's wife. It took well on her, and she did not have small-pox, although she had nursed Miss Lewis all the time. All escaped small-pox on whom the vaccine had the proper effect.

Rufus Myers died April 2, 1899. There were ten cases of small-pox in all.

Respectfully,

M. P. CREEL, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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NELSON COUNTY.

Bardstown, Ky., May 8th, 1899.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Doctor: Miss Maggie Barnes was at the home of her brother, Charlie Barnes (at Lebanon Junction), whom you saw there with the eruptive disease now or recently prevailing there, and returned to her home at Mr. Dick Montgomery's, near Hunter's, and three miles from here, on the 15th ult. Three days afterward she was taken with fever, headache and backache and broke out on the third day. Dr. Pope saw her three or four days afterward and pronounced it a genuine case of small-pox. About a week after Dr. Pope saw the case Dr. Williams saw her, and called it chicken-pox, and in last Friday's issue of our town paper put in a card in regard to the case, a copy of which I herewith enclose.

To the Public:

On May the 1st Mr. Dick Montgomery, who lives near Hunter's, called me to examine Miss Maggie Barnes, whose illness had been pronounced genuine small-pox. I found it a genuine chicken-pox in mild form. The neighbors and public generally may rest assured that there is no danger. This notice is made at the request of the Montgomery family.

T. D. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Bardstown, May 5.

Since then four others of the family have taken sick, with the usual pronounced symptoms, and Drs. Pope and Gore went to see them to-day and say it is undoubtedly small-pox, the three children being broken out, they having been recently vaccinated, and the mother, who was taken a day or two after the children, not having been vaccinated, is very sick, with fever, headache, backache, vomiting, etc., though no eruption has yet appeared in her case, this being the third or fourth day of her sickness.

On account of Williams' card there are a great many people here

who do not believe it is small-pox, and we would be greatly obliged to you if you will come out immediately and decide the matter.

You could go out to Hunter's on the morning train, and Dr. Pope will meet you there and take you to Montgomery's and back in good time for the afternoon train, and can give you full particulars and history of the case, etc.

Notify Dr. J. L. Pope, Bardstown, at once if it is so you can come, so he will know when to meet you.

Yours truly,

A. G. BLINCOE,  
County Health Officer.

Bardstown, Ky., Aug. 5th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 1st inst. asking for a brief history of the small-pox in this county received.

Our first case was a colored man, who came here from the work-house in Louisville with varioloid about the middle of February last.

This disease made its next appearance in a white family on the Shepherdsville road, about three miles from town, about the last of April. The first case there was a young lady, who had been with her brother, whom you saw suffering with the disease at Lebanon Junction. Four other members of the family took it from her.

There was also a case of varioloid four miles west of town about the middle of May in the person of a young man who had been visiting in Louisville.

This makes a total of seven cases in the county. The usual precautions of vaccinating and quarantining were taken in all the cases, and the disease did not spread. All the cases were in mild form, and there were no deaths.

The case of varioloid here was in the outskirts, not near any of the streets leading directly in or out of town, and the people did not stop coming in, so there was little or no interference with business here.

Probably five hundred dollars would cover the whole cost of vaccinating, quarantining, doctors' bills, etc., on account of these cases.

Yours truly,

A. G. BLINCOE, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

#### NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Louisville, Ky., November 20th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: In compliance with your order by wire of November 14th, I left Louisville on the first train for Carlisle, Nicholas county, Ky. Arrived there on the evening of the 15th. Was met at train by Dr. Malcom Dills, county referee.

On the morning of the 16th, in company with Dr. G. W. Grimes, who had been appointed by the County Board, health officer for Nicholas

The cost to the county and city will not probably exceed \$2,500 all told.

Respectfully,

J. D. LANDRUM, M. D.,  
Health Officer of Graves Co.

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Mayfield, Ky., Oct. 9th, 1899.

To State Board of Health:

Believing that the court of claims for Graves county has been too parsimonious in paying Dr. J. D. Landrum, the very efficient county physician, appointed by this County Board of Health to attend the small-pox epidemic this summer at various points in this county, as well as in Mayfield; and Dr. Landrum, in open court, refusing to serve us in like capacity under any future emergency; and we, the several members of the Graves County Board of Health, being unwilling to do the work ourselves, with the prospect of an expensive suit against the county for our services and expenses, should an occasion arise in the future demanding our services; and knowing of no doctor here who would surrender, for the time and occasion, his practice for the attendant risks and pay; and for many other reasons not necessary to mention at this time and place, do hereby tender our resignations as members of the Graves County Board of Health, to take effect on receipt of this letter.

JOHN L. DISMUKES, M. D.,  
E. A. STEVENS, M. D.,  
J. D. PRYOR, M. D.,  
S. J. MATHEWS, M. D.,  
County Board Health.

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HARDIN COUNTY.

Cecilia, Ky., Aug. 25th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The small-pox epidemic made its first appearance in Hardin county, at Cecilia, in February, 1899, in the person of a negro man by the name of Berry, who had been on a visit to Louisville, Ky. As health officer I called to see him three days after the eruption made its appearance. I found him in a negro boarding-house and in a family consisting of mother, father and ten children. The place was a rendezvous for all our colored population. None of the family of visitors, except the father, had been vaccinated. I immediately vaccinated all who had been exposed except three of the visitors, who got away too soon. All the vaccinations took well except the father, who had been vaccinated; all who were vaccinated or had been previously vaccinated escaped the disease. The three who got away without vaccination came back to me in from 12 to 14 days suffering from the disease.

Hardin county owns a large county farm, on which was an out-house set apart to be used to care for contagious diseases. To this house it was my intention to move Berry, and any other cases which



might occur. We have also perhaps the most extensive free telephone system in the world. Our telephone system reaches nearly every farmhouse in the county, and in making my arrangements to have the house prepared for my patient, I suppose some one was eavesdropping, and before I could reach the house it was burned to the ground. I then took Berry, together with the three subsequent cases, to a house on my own farm, where I cared for them until well.

I have narrated the burning of the county eruptive hospital that I may tell you what your County Board for Hardin county did, and to give due credit to our worthy county court. Judge H. W. English immediately convened the fiscal court, and by the advice of the County Board of Health an appropriation sufficient to build a nice and convenient eruptive hospital on the county farm was made, and in two weeks we were prepared to give to small-pox cases the best possible attention. Some of our best and most respectable people went to this hospital, and were treated. The fifth case was in the person of a Mr. Bunnell, who contracted the disease, perhaps at Lebanon Junction, and was taken sick at a boarding-house in Elizabethtown, and was attended by Dr. J. W. O'Conner, who promptly notified the health officers, and the case was immediately removed to the eruptive hospital. All exposed persons were vaccinated and flags of warning tacked up. No spread.

Next outbreak was at Stithton, Ky., in the person of a young Mr. Barker, who rode out from Louisville on a wheel, and when seen by Dr. Allen, of Stithton, was told to go home immediately and stay there, for he had and was broken out with small-pox. Dr. Allen called me up by telephone, and together with Drs. N. S. Willis, Allen and Reaser, I went to see young Barker at his father's house, and when I told the old man that his boy had small-pox, I was not very politely told by the old man that he had had small-pox himself, and knew a great deal more about it than I did, and he would not submit to vaccination. I sent off, however, and got vaccine virus to vaccinate two young sisters of the patient, and who had been exposed. The virus proved to be too old and inert. The young ladies refused to be re-vaccinated, and the consequence was the father and the two girls afterwards had the disease. The mother had been vaccinated. No further spread at Stithton.

I had not gotten home from Stithton before the old man called up a lawyer in Elizabethtown to know if he could not get damages from a doctor for saying his son had small-pox when it was a lie.

The next was in the person of Mrs. Holland, manager of the County Telephone Exchange at Vine Grove, Ky. She had been on a visit in Louisville, and began breaking out on Sunday, and had quite an amount of company that day. Many persons came into her room to do telephoning. She was removed to the eruptive hospital, and all persons who had been exposed were successfully vaccinated. There was no spread.

The next case was in the person of Miss Peak, on East Rudes Creek. She also had been visiting in Louisville, and the gentleman at whose house she was stopping broke out with the disease. She came home and was attended by F. P. Strickler, M. D., who kept the case well isolated, and vaccinated father, mother and nine small children. No spread.

I have been told that there has been a suspicious case or so in Hardin county, on the line with Grayson county, near Big Clifty. I visited the locality, but could find no new cases in Hardin county. In this locality many have been exposed, and the outcome at this time can not be told. Please note: All the initial cases except Bunnell came

from Louisville. He came from Lebanon Junction. In each case many others were exposed, and all who had been or were afterwards exposed and had not been successfully vaccinated took the disease, proving beyond any doubt, in my mind, that the disease was small-pox.

In each case I depended on nurses immune only by vaccination. I would take any one I could get and vaccinate them and put them in the room with the patient, where they would remain and nurse the case through. Here I wish to commend Mrs. Strange, at whose boarding-house Mr. Bunnell was taken sick. With a true woman's heart, she volunteered to go to the hospital to nurse her boarder, and, together with her only child, a boy of seven years, she remained with the unfortunate man, who had the hemorrhagic variety and died. This was the only death in the county.

You see it has made its appearance in all parts of the county and at six different times, and in no instance was it allowed to spread from the point of the first infection. By means of our great system of free telephones we would hear of any suspicious cases, and made it a point to follow all reports up and see for ourselves if it were small-pox.

I can not say too much in commendation of my two associates, Drs. F. P. Strickler and S. N. Willis. They were always on the alert, and fearless of the consequences to themselves, they did their duty.

The cost outside of the building of the hospital (which all counties should have) will not exceed four hundred dollars.

The greatest loss will be in time to those infected and those ostracised on account of being exposed.

We flatter ourselves that if we have not managed these outbreaks in "the very best manner," we have at least merited the injunction, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Faternally yours,

C. Z. AUD, M. D.,  
Health Officer of Hardin Co., Ky.

(Dictated.)

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#### HART COUNTY.

Horse Cave, Ky., 8-29-'99.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to report to you the small-pox scare of the town of Horse Cave. On the morning of April the 10th one Marshall Logsdon came into our town with a well-developed case of discrete small-pox, creating a stampede of our people. I endeavored to have him arrested, but he eluded the officer and went out into the country to his father's, about two miles north of our town. I followed him and had him quarantined at his father's, with two younger brothers and his father. I thoroughly vaccinated the two brothers and revaccinated the father. The vaccination was all O. K. on both of the brothers, but failed on the father. He contracted a mild case of varioloid. I quarantined three other families in the same neighborhood and had all vaccinated. Kept them in until all danger was over. Our town trustees were called together at once and had every exposed person vaccinated and arrangements to care for any case that should show up. There was considerable kicking and cussing, I receiving my full to overflowing part of it. The

man who brought the disease to this place came from Lebanon Junction. It seems strange that a health officer in attempting to protect the people should be so abused by people who should know better, but the fool-killer hasn't come yet. The cost to the county will be only about \$125.00; the loss to traffic but little.

I wish to return my thanks to our town trustees and police judge for their prompt co-operation, and also to Rev. Joseph Chandler, of the M. E. church, South, and Rev. Voyles, of the Baptist church of this place, for their assistance in quieting our people; and also to Judge McCandless, of Hart county court, and also to Mr. Cap Carden, our efficient county attorney, for their prompt assistance and advice.

Respectfully,

T. H. GARVIN, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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#### HENRY COUNTY.

Bethlehem, Ky., May 29th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have a case of small-pox, and in reporting same to the health department, I want information as regards the exposed parties. There have been possibly ten (10) persons, besides myself and the physicians that I have had called to confirm my diagnosis, other than the family. I am holding a strict quarantine upon the household and patient.

The neighborhood is much concerned and considerable consternation. I have and am continually advising all parties who have been exposed to keep close in their homes and allow no one to come where they are, as the period of incubation is about out, and that they are very liable to take same variola, while on visits, etc., as many of them are prone to do. I have hoisted the "yellow flag" and am doing everything and taking every precaution known to us to circumscribe and stop the dissemination of the malady.

Is there any law by which we can compel parties to stay in quarantine? If you think proper send a health officer here, as I am having considerable trouble to properly impress certain parties of the necessity of strictly obeying instructions.

Please let me hear from you by return mail.

Yours fraternally,

C. L. CRAWFORD, M. D.

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Bethlehem, Ky., June 5th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I wrote you yesterday that I had one more case of small-pox, and to-day another member of the exposed persons is sick, though suffering with none of the premonitory symptoms of small-pox.

Doctor, I have a large practice here, as you can ascertain, and have been compelled to give it up entirely, and though I have now been superintending the pesthouse (as I was the physician in charge) without a

written appointment from the local board or county judge, I have, though, an order from our justice of the peace to attend them dating from May 20th ult. Now, you are too well acquainted with just what I am now having to contend with not to know that I am not at all pleasantly situated. Have been forced to give up a handsome practice of from \$200.00 to \$300.00 per month, as my books will show, to fight an army of small-pox invaders without knowing anything about what I am going to receive as compensation. I heartily believe under the circumstances that \$250 or \$300.00 per month is little enough to compensate a physician for practice in a small-pox hospital. Or will my bill when presented upon the order of the justice have to be allowed?

The county judge has refused to make the appointment, and now I am in the third week of the epidemic. The president of the local board, Dr. Jameson, told me to go ahead and present my bill to the court of claims. I have called Dr. Jameson's attention to the matter. Will you kindly advise me. I have the statutes of Kentucky, and in Sec. 2049 it seems that the State Board can fix the compensation. Will promptly advise you if any new cases develop.

Yours fraternally,

C. L. CRAWFORD, M. D.

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State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Report of small-pox cases occurring in Henry county during May, June, July and August: At Bethlehem, six cases; at North Pleasureville, one; at Eminence, one.

No. 1. Mrs. Nettie C., married, pregnant, aged 23. Developed May 17; sick seven weeks; did not miscarry; never vaccinated.

No. 2. David C., Jr., aged 23, husband of No. 1; developed May 21; sick 22 days; recovered; never vaccinated until after exposure.

No. 3. Mrs. Amanda C., aged 58; developed June 28; sick five weeks; recovered; vaccinated in childhood and again after exposure.

No. 4. Dr. P. H. C., aged 28; developed June 15; sick four weeks; recovered; never vaccinated until after exposure.

No. 5. Newt. M., colored, aged 28; developed July 12; sick three weeks; recovered; never vaccinated.

Varioloid occurring in the above epidemic, three cases. All contracted the disease from exposure to the small-pox cases at Bethlehem. One aged 50, one 62, and one 28. All vaccinated in childhood.

No. 1 contracted the disease from a relative who visited a family in Carrollton, where there had been small-pox. No. 5, the colored man, contracted his disease in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Expense Account.

Cost of epidemic to the county, for physician, nurse, cooks, guard and property destroyed, \$1,800. Cost by loss of business, \$1,000.

Both county officials and people, as soon as they fully appreciated the fact that separation of the sick and exposed and guarding them was lawful and best, and realized the power of the law, became satisfied and yielded all assistance required.

Eminence, Ky., Sept. 4, '99.

W. A. JEMISON, M. D.,  
Chairman B. of H. Henry Co.

## HENDERSON COUNTY.

Henderson, Ky., Oct. 30, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: During the year of 1898 the county of Henderson was free from small-pox, and not until the month of March did it make its appearance in 1899, when on the 24th one John Freels, a resident tramp, was found with a fully developed case. Freels had been sleeping in box cars and other places frequented by tramps, and he claimed to have spent one night with a member of his fraternity from Illinois, sharing the same "sleeper." This brother from the state of Illinois had what he thought to be "Cuban itch." Before the arrest and isolation of Freels, many were exposed, for he had gone from house to house and played with the children of those who were so unfortunate as to have formed his acquaintance and tolerated his presence. In one house visited by him there were three children, father, mother and grandfather; all developed the disease excepting the father, who had been successfully vaccinated before exposure. The grandfather—a man of seventy-four years—died. His case was of the confluent type.

In another home there were four children, with parents. All developed small-pox excepting the father, he being successfully vaccinated immediately after exposure. And still another family, consisting of mother, father and nine children, were exposed. Here Freels spent the night, sleeping on floor in room with children. Eight of these children were stricken with the disease, and the father also, who suffered from a severe attack.

Although many were exposed, and our county officials appealed to, not until the second crop developed did they make an effort to care for the afflicted or protect those not exposed. During this time the Board of Health had caused hundreds to be vaccinated and placed guards over the houses of those sick, but the Board of Health was considerably handicapped, for the county officials were just realizing that an eruptive hospital was necessary, and that they would be compelled to take care of their unfortunate constituents, and two weeks later a hospital was placed at the disposal of the Board of Health; and well may it be said to the credit of this Board, that the epidemic in Henderson and vicinity was brought to a rapid ending; for never did a body of men work under more serious difficulties than did this. The second point of infection was at McDonald's Landing, twelve miles below the city of Henderson, where Jerry McDonald, postmaster, developed the disease. Mr. McDonald had been in Evansville two weeks from the onset of his trouble, and had, no doubt, contracted the disease there. Vaccination was practiced on those exposed, and only three cases developed from said exposure. Later, and during the month of June, small-pox made its appearance on Diamond Island. Here two negroes were attacked. About twelve days previous to the outbreak a negro from Newburg, Ind., had stopped and was given work on the island. He was sick and had what was thought to be chicken-pox; being unable to work, this negro started for West Franklin, on the Indiana side, and was drowned in a slough. There were thirty-eight other negroes on the island, all of whom were vaccinated and quarantined on said island. Only one case developed after vaccination had been practiced, and this in a man whose vaccination was unsuccessful. I might add that all the negroes sleeping in the same house with the first case had been vaccinated with the exception of two, and these two were the ones subsequently to de-

velop the disease; and that during the entire epidemic in Henderson county—about forty cases in all—not one case occurred in an individual who had been successfully vaccinated before exposure.

There are now several cases in the lower part of the county, traceable direct from Union county.

Respectfully,

J. C. MOSELY, M. D.,  
Inspecting Officer for the County Board of Health.

Nov. 6th, '99.

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HICKMAN COUNTY.

Clinton, Ky., Aug. 10, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your letter of inquiry just received. I will give you the history of the small-pox cases we had here as I know it. On April 13th Mrs. Dick Jackson (colored) called at my son's, Dr. G. F. Beeler, office, requesting him to prescribe for her husband (Dick Jackson) for malarial fever. He gave her the prescription to have filled for the fever, and the necessary directions. On April 15th Dr. G. F. Beeler was called to see Dick Jackson (colored). After visiting the patient he returned to my house and informed me that Dick Jackson had small-pox. I sent for the city mayor, and after talking the case over with him, he called a meeting of the city council. The council passed an ordinance quarantining the residence of Dick Jackson and adjoining houses. We hired nurses for the patient and men to guard the houses to see that no one came out or went in.

I called up the other two members of the County Board of Health, Drs. Jackson and Scarborough, over the telephone on the evening of the 15th, but it being late I did not get to talk to them. The next morning, Sunday (16th), I talked with Drs. Jackson and Scarborough, and they informed me that they could not meet me on that day, but for me to go ahead and do everything I thought best and they would endorse same.

On April 16th I was called to see the Thomas family (colored). Dr. G. F. Beeler visited the family and reported that Mrs. Thomas and her two children had varioloid. This being near Dick Jackson's house, we also had it quarantined.

On April 17th we had a meeting of the County Board of Health. The Board decided it would be best not to move the patient, as we had no pesthouse. These cases had small-pox several days before a doctor was called. They were in the edge of town, where there were few residences, no business houses and no passing. We could not get a better place for a pesthouse. We kept them confined to the house and places guarded by men hired by the county. These cases had people visiting them up to the time it was pronounced small-pox. All of these people that had visited them we had quarantined. We had notices printed and distributed calling on the citizens of Clinton to clean up and put their premises in good sanitary condition; also prohibiting people from congregating. We had schools adjourned and had no services at the churches.

We notified all people to be vaccinated that had not successfully been vaccinated. We appointed Dr. G. F. Beeler to look after the small-

pox cases, and directed him to call at all colored people's houses and vaccinate all that were not successfully vaccinated. On April 29th Dr. G. F. Beeler was called to see Nettie Swain (colored), who lived near, and had visited the Thomas family. We had this family quarantined at the time of quarantining the Thomas family. On the same day Dr. G. F. Beeler was called to see Arthur Hansborough's baby, whose mother was a sister of Dick Jackson, and had nursed Dick Jackson during the first part of his sickness, and the baby being present all the time. This case was also quarantined at the time we quarantined Dick Jackson's residence.

All of these cases did nicely and were soon well. The history of these cases was that a colored man from Jackson, Tenn., came here and engaged board from Dick Jackson. A short time after he came here he had varioloid. He had no treatment, worked all the time, and told Dick Jackson's family that he had chicken-pox. This fellow disappeared from town at the time Dick Jackson's case was pronounced small-pox. On May 8th Dr. W. W. Richmond was called to see Miss Spicer, the daughter of the county jailer, and found her suffering from varioloid. I called to see Miss Spicer with Dr. Richmond, and on inquiry I learned that Miss Spicer had called at the house of Dick Jackson (colored) hunting a cook. At the time she called, Dick Jackson was in adjoining room, sick with small-pox. On May 28th I learned that the wife of the county jailer was sick. On visiting her I found that she had varioloid. These last two cases were sick only a few days, and were the only white people that had small-pox. All the cases we had of small-pox and varioloid except Mrs. Spicer had been exposed to the disease before we were called to see the first case and pronounced it small-pox. Mrs. Spicer contracted the varioloid from her daughter. The estimated cost of taking care, treating and preventing spread of small-pox here was about \$300.00. The estimated cost in loss of business I can't say; the bankers say there was no loss, yet the merchants say there was some small loss of business. While I was in Hot Springs last winter I am told there were some cases of small-pox in Columbus, Ky.

I have been confined to my bed nearly all the time since then, and could not get report of the cases. I will have Dr. Jackson to make a report of the small-pox cases at Columbus, and I will send it to you when I receive same.

A short time after my return from Louisville in the spring I was stricken with paralysis of my left side, and have not been able to be out of my bed since. I am not able to do any of the work that falls to a member of the County Board of Health. I would be very glad if you would appoint my son, Dr. G. F. Beeler, a member of the County Board in my stead. I would also like very much for you to appoint Dr. W. W. Richmond, of Clinton, Ky., a member of the County Board of Health.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. BEELER, M. D.,  
Chairman County Board Health.

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Columbus, Ky., August 29, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: At the request of Dr. Beeler, made during my absence at Dawson Springs, Ky., on account of sickness, having returned and at my post again, I herewith make statement, concerning the prevalence

especially of small-pox in this city: On the 16th day of February last it was reported to me that there were several cases of an eruptive disease in the lower part of the city. Although I was down with la grippe at the time, and the ground covered with snow, I drove down to investigate the cases. I found five cases of genuine variola. I at once had the cases all confined in two rooms. I had them isolated at once and employed two immunes to nurse them. Two days afterwards I visited them again. Owing to my sickness at the time, and knowing I was not able to give them regular attention, I employed Dr. J. W. Manire, of this city, to attend them in my stead.

He gave them constant and faithful attention during their illness. All made a good recovery except one, a negro girl of scrofulous taint, who died on the sixteenth day of her disease. This case was confluent. She would have recovered had it not been for her strumous condition and disintegrated state of the blood. When the disease manifested itself here, I proceeded to vaccinate and to have vaccinated all those in that vicinity who had no protection against the disease. Dr. Manire called on me every day and consulted me as to the management of the cases. At my suggestion the city ordered tents, but no landowners would allow them to be stationed on their grounds; hence they were kept in their respective rooms until their recovery.

Upon investigation I learned that two negro boys escaped from the small-pox hospital at Cairo, one of whom concealed himself in the house in which the disease broke out here. The other one landed six miles below here. One negro man contracted the disease from him. Sent for Dr. Smith, of Oakton. The doctor contracted the disease himself from his patients. Both made satisfactory recovery. Beyond this the disease did not spread in this vicinity. In the meantime, variocella broke out in rather a severe form among the negroes on the hill. This caused much anxiety among our citizens, fearing it was small-pox. The disease has entirely subsided and the city is in a good sanitary and healthful condition. We have had no epidemics, endemics, up to this time this year. There is one case of typhoid fever in the city, and will doubtless recover. Our malarial diseases have been of a very mild type. Some few cases of dysentery, but of a mild character and doubtless produced by eating unripe fruit, etc.

The expenses to the county are as follows:

Dr. Manire, medical attention, \$100.00; Mr. Fletcher, drug bill, \$50.00, and my bill for services rendered, \$12.00. Further than this I have no reports to make.

Very respectfully,

J. M. JACKSON,  
Secy. County Board of Health.

Earlington, Ky., 6-1,-'99.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: We have, we believe, two well-defined cases of small-pox in the town. We have in quarantine the man and woman, and have taken the other seven inmates of the house (all colored) to a deserted car on a switch north of town. We have sent for tents for these men and their guards. Dr. Chatten has history of the cases, and if the other cases develop will notify you.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM F. BURR,  
Mayor.



## JACKSON COUNTY.

In the latter part of April, 1898, a dissolute white woman made her escape from the pesthouse at Richmond before she was entirely well and cleaned up, returned to her former home in Jackson county, communicating small-pox to her kin-people and neighbors. As it was in a remote mountain district, and the disease was attended with little mortality, it attracted no attention until, in the latter part of June, another strolling woman from this section with small-pox wandered into Laurel county, and thence along the highway to Manchester, in Clay county, a distance of thirty miles, and back again to Jackson county, stopping to rest and ask for food and drink from time to time, and communicating the disease to most of those with whom she came in contact. The Board was asked to send an inspector to Laurel county, and he readily traced the disease back into Jackson county.

When Dr. Smock, our inspector, had completed his work in Laurel and Clay counties and reported, he was instructed by wire to follow the track of the disease into Jackson county and give the local board all necessary instructions and assistance. The report of Dr. Smock follows:

Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen:

Responding to the telegram from your secretary, "Yes, go to Jackson county, complete the work, and report by wire upon your return to railroad." I arrived at Annville, Jackson county, the night of the 13th. I found Dr. Azbill and learned from him that they had no small-pox in their county, but that they had a "breaking-out disease" that was mighty "ketching" up in what is known as Horse Lick Creek, and that there were about one hundred cases. He further stated that some ten days ago a man by the name of Hillard, of his immediate neighborhood, two weeks after a visit to a family in the neighborhood where this "ketching" disease was prevailing, came home, was taken violently ill, and, after two visits from him, the man died. He further stated that his skin was very red and it looked to him like, "had he lived two days longer, he might have had the measles." The day following the death of this man a coroner's inquest was held by the county judge, and, after listening to the evidence of Dr. Azbill, who had made a post mortem on the man, the verdict of the jury was that the man had been "pizened." After this conversation with Dr. Azbill I stated to him that I was satisfied that this breaking-out disease was simply "seven-day-in-a-week, stay-with-you-forever small-pox."

I sent a message for County Judge Levi Johnston and Dr. Goodman, of Welchburg, to meet me at 8 o'clock p. m. At this meeting I read the whole of Chap. 63 Kentucky Statutes to these gentlemen and outlined their duty. At six o'clock July 14th, in company with County Judge Johnston and Dr. Azbill, we started for the infected district, arriving there at two o'clock p. m. I found one boy in about the tenth day of the eruptive stage of the disease, a pupil in attendance at the district school. I ordered the school closed at once. Proceeding about a mile I arrived at the home of one Charles Phillips, where I found a child about two years of age in the fourth day of the eruption of a discrete form. I was informed by the mother that they had had six cases in her family, none, however, severe. After a thorough investigation in this neighborhood I learned that ten or fifteen families had suffered with the disease, with a total of fifty-two cases.

As a result of this investigation it was demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of Judge Johnston and Dr. Azbill that they had small-pox to contend with. Judge Johnston promised me his hearty support, and finding that it would be the following Tuesday before he could get his court together, I left Jackson county the following morning and arrived at Livingston and communicated with you, thinking it needless to remain longer awaiting the calling of the court. Being very anxious that you should understand the true status of the matter as I found it at Jackson county, I took the train to Bowling Green. After a conference with you and Dr. William Bailey, of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health, I was again ordered back to Jackson county to meet with the local Board of Health and the county court. I arrived at McKee the afternoon of July 18th. On the morning of the 19th I organized, by your authority, a new County Board of Health, commissioning Judge William H. Clark, Judge C. S. Martin and Dr. N. M. Clark as members. A meeting of this Board was held, at which an organization was completed by electing Judge Clark chairman, and Dr. Clark health officer. The situation in their county was most freely discussed. They made arrangements that Dr. Moss Gibson, of Richmond, Ky., should be employed to go into their county and take charge of the epidemic. We adjourned to the courthouse, where we met the full county court, with County Judge Levi Johnston presiding. In my talk to the court I attempted as forcibly as possible to lay before them the situation as I found it, and urged them earnestly to ratify the action of the local board. Judge Clark, as well as Judge Martin, also made earnest appeals. They refused most positively to lend any aid, either morally or financially. They could not be persuaded that they have small-pox to contend with. One member of the county court stated that "he did not believe that it was small-pox, and that if it was, the Lord sent it, and in due season would take it away." I was asked if I had a diploma or any other such kind of credentials. I was then called upon by another member of the court to be sworn. Not being satisfied with this, they called a young fellow, whose breast was covered with small boils, and asked me if this fellow had small-pox. Seeing that this county was determined to do nothing, and having heard that there was another family with this breaking-out disease, I, together with Dr. Clark, visited the home of one Hood Turner, where I found him, together with four of his children, with the disease in about the tenth day of the eruption. I found him at his mill giving out grist to four or five householders. I mention this to show how careless they have been, as well as to give you an idea of the number of exposures.

The day before, I met a man and woman whose faces were covered with scabs as a result of confluent small-pox, walking the streets of McKee, the county seat. It is safe to state that there are and has been at least one hundred cases in this county, and that one-half of one per cent will include the whole number vaccinated. The disease was brought into this county by a woman named Rose, who escaped the vigilance of the authorities at Richmond while the disease prevailed there in April.

I have attempted to give you a detailed report in as brief a space as was possible. I advise that a most rigid quarantine be issued against Jackson county, as the authorities and people will do nothing to prevent the spread of the disease, so that the entire mountain region is seriously endangered.

Very respectfully submitted.

B. W. SMOCK, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, Kentucky State Board of Health.

Acting upon Dr. Smock's report, and information from adjoining counties, a meeting was called, and, after careful consideration, the following was issued:

#### QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

State Board of Health,

Bowling Green, Ky., July 21, 1898.

Whereas, Official information has come to this Board that small-pox is prevailing as an epidemic in Jackson county, in this state; and,

Whereas, After due notice and repeated urging from this and the County Board of Health, the authorities of said county have persistently failed and refused to take any steps to prevent the spread of this highly dangerous and contagious disease within said county, or to adjoining counties, thus endangering the health, lives and commercial interests of the entire state:

Now, therefore, be it known, That the State Board of Health of Kentucky, in the exercise of the authority vested in it by law, hereby declares Jackson county, and each of its inhabitants, to be in quarantine, and establishes a quarantine line along the entire boundary of said county, and forbids any person to enter or leave said county without a special permit from this Board, under the pains and penalties of law, which is a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail of not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment.

County Boards of Health and officials in adjoining counties are requested and directed to enforce this order of quarantine at their respective county lines, bordering on Jackson county, and cause the prompt arrest, vaccination and prosecution of any and all persons violating the same.

By order of the Board:

J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary.

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

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In order to make the quarantine effective the Board directed its executive officer to visit all of the counties bordering on Jackson county, and urge upon the officials the importance of confining the disease to that jurisdiction, and of preparing to deal with it should their respective territories be invaded. This duty was undertaken at once, this official being accompanied on the long and tedious, but interesting trip, by a talented young newspaper representative, whose account of the journey, prepared for a popular publication, is inserted here:

**CONQUERING A SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN KENTUCKY.**

By Shirley Everton Johnson, the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

The yellow flag fastened to a gate post strikes terror to the hearts of all, and even the bravest touch up their horses as they pass; but the publication in a daily newspaper that small-pox exists within the limits of any state causes immediate consternation. Every one has been taught to fear small-pox like they fear yellow fever and cholera; and the appearance of a case, even in the remotest sections, gives rise to a widespread anxiety. Small-pox is regarded as the most contagious of all diseases, and its outbreak in epidemic form in a locality may usually be traced to the introduction of a single case from a distance.

Much obscurity surrounds the early history of small-pox. It appears to have been imported from Asia, where it had been known and recognized from remote antiquity. The earliest accounts of its existence reach back to the middle of the sixth century, when it occurred in epidemic form in Arabia, Egypt and the south of Europe. The United States has not been free from the scourge, but the most serious epidemics have occurred among the negroes of the South, for the disease seems to thrive best among the dark-skinned races. Yet the color of the skin or the manner of living is not an immunity against the disease. Experience has taught that vaccination alone is a protection against it, and the only way to suppress an epidemic which has once fairly started is by a general vaccination and a complete isolation of the persons affected.

In March, 1898, the people of Kentucky were startled by the announcement that an epidemic of small-pox prevailed in the pretty college town of Richmond, which is the county seat of Madison, one of the richest and most picturesque counties of the state. The State Board of Health, the county officials, and the local physicians turned their attention at once to the stricken town. In an incredibly short space of time small-pox hospitals were erected a mile from town, and patients from the infected locality were taken there and put under medical treatment. That section of the town where the disease had originated was thoroughly scourged, disinfected, and many houses were burned. Fortunately, the epidemic was controlled in its infancy, and when the few hundred patients who had the disease were restored to health, it was thought that no more trouble would result; but in June information came to the State Board of Health that small-pox prevailed as an epidemic in Jackson county, and prompt measures were taken to prevent the spread of this highly dangerous and contagious disease.

Jackson county is situated in the southeastern part of Kentucky, midway between the Cumberland mountains and the richest section of the bluegrass. Notwithstanding its approximate nearness to the bluegrass region, it is in that section of the state which is, as yet, undeveloped, having no railroad nor telegraphic communication. McKee, the county seat, is thirty-five miles removed from the nearest railway station, and its people are typical of the mountain class which lives the same life that was followed by the pioneers of that section a hundred years ago. The county has about ten thousand inhabitants, scattered over a large tract of land, who take little interest in politics or in the progress of the world. The average mountaineer is satisfied to own a small patch of land, part of which may be upon a rugged hillside, with a log cabin for a home. To be sure, there are some ambitious people who, by constant application and thriftiness, make their fortunes and

build better houses. There is, too, a certain educated class of men who fill the political and professional offices in the community. The chief characteristic of a mountain community is its unwillingness to take any action differing in the slightest degree from the time-honored customs with which they have been familiar.

It was under these conditions that the State Board of Health sent official notices urging the authorities of Jackson county to take steps to prevent the spread of small-pox within the county or to adjoining counties, it being pointed out that the epidemic was endangering the health, lives and commercial interests of the entire state. But the authorities failed to see the responsibility which rested upon them. They contended resolutely that small-pox did not exist within their borders, and declined to take any action which might confine any of their citizens in an isolated hospital, or to issue an order for a general vaccination. The State Board of Health sent a representative to plead with them; and for two hours in the county court-house he discussed the dangers of the disease, and pointed out the county's evident duty. The county judge had promised his support, but when a preacher arose and said, "The Lord has sent this affliction upon us, and the Lord will take it away in his own good time," the County Judge was moved; and when the county attorney, who was appealing to his constituents, said there was no proof that small-pox existed, and that the time for definite action had not arrived, and he was opposed to any measures which might cost his dear people one dollar of their hard-earned money, the court called for a vote of all present, and to a man they voted that small-pox did not exist, notwithstanding the fact that two men with distinct pustules on their faces were in the crowd.

When this action was reported to the State Board of Health by its representative, it was decided to take rigid measures to bring the authorities of Jackson county to a realization of the danger which threatened not only their community, not only the health of the entire mountain district, but also that of the entire state; and, therefore, a quarantine proclamation was issued on July 21, declaring Jackson county and each of its inhabitants to be in quarantine, and established a quarantine line along the entire boundary of said county, and forbade any person to enter or leave said county without a special permit from the Board, under the penalty of the law, which is a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment. The County Boards of Health and the officials in adjoining counties were requested and directed to enforce this order along their respective county lines bordering on Jackson county, and enjoined to cause the prompt arrest, vaccination and detention of any and all persons violating the order.

It is easy enough to issue a quarantine proclamation, and it is comparatively an easy thing to establish an effectual quarantine in a civilized community. But the Board of Health was not dealing with the residents of a city, or with reasoning beings, and consequently the establishment of quarantine regulations was a matter of considerable difficulty. As soon as the proclamation had been printed and sent to every physician in the surrounding counties, and to the County Boards of Health, with instructions to post in conspicuous places, Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary of the State Board of Health, started to make a circuit of the adjoining counties, and at each county seat had a conference with the county officers and the local Board of Health. In every instance it was decided to place guards on all roads leading into Jackson

county, and to issue orders for a general vaccination along the border line, so that at the end of ten days Jackson county was isolated from the world.

The history of the epidemic is quickly told. In the squalid portion of Richmond, just at the intersection of Irvine and B streets, are numerous one and two-story tenement houses, occupied chiefly by negroes. Two frame houses, but little better than a cheap country barn, are built upon the same narrow lot. In the house farthest removed from the street, so far as can be learned, the small-pox epidemic is supposed to have started. A dissolute white woman, named Jennie Rose, lodged there with a family of negroes. The disease spread rapidly from this house throughout the thickly settled neighborhood, and before its nature was discovered it had gained great headway; so much so, indeed, that there was danger of its spread from the confines of this squalid locality. The burning of four or five houses, however, and the prompt removal of the several patients to improvised hospitals, saved the little town.

The case of Jennie Rose seemed to be more severe and protracted than the others, and she was among the last to leave the hospital. In fact, she escaped before the physicians pronounced her well. With that peculiar fear which possesses all mountain people regarding advanced medical ideas, she fled from the doctors' care as from an officer of the law. She sought refuge in Jackson county, the home of her father; and ere long the section known as the "Jim Rose neighborhood" became infected. This district lies about eighteen miles north of the Laurel county line, and is south of McKee, which is near the center of the county. Rose and his relatives lived on a prominent road leading into McKee, and the travel was very heavy. It can be easily understood, then, how the disease spread; first along the road, then to McKee, and from McKee to other sections of the county, until there were some one hundred cases reported. The spread of the disease within the limits of the county, however, was not the most dangerous feature of the case. Annie Dixon, a half-witted, wandering woman, without money or means of support, contracted the disease in the Rose neighborhood, and moved by degrees into Clay county. At Manchester, the county seat, she sought refuge in the house of a physician, and was given a pallet in the kitchen. Fortunately, however, for the physician and the citizens of Manchester, the disease was not in a contagious state, and she passed on some six or seven miles down Horse Creek to the locality known as Pigeon Roost; and as the result of her visit twenty-two actual cases developed, and two more people were placed under surveillance. After a day or two spent at Sam Rowland's, the woman passed on into Laurel county, and after stopping at the house of Matilda Hibberd, a vigorous, well-preserved woman, aged seventy-four years, who developed the only confluent case of the epidemic, she went on to the modest house belonging to the Begley family, about five miles from the town of London. Here she complained of being sick and was taken in, and as a result Mr. Begley, his wife and eight children were, in order, taken with the dread disease, and were soon sent to the pesthouse. All the other cases in Laurel and Jackson counties can be traced directly back to the presence of the Dixon woman, and ultimately to the escaped prisoner of the first epidemic.

When Dr. McCormack undertook to make the circuit of the counties surrounding the infected district, and to investigate the condition of the pesthouses in Laurel and Clay counties, and take all other necessary precautions, he invited me to accompany him. The prospect of a trip so interesting allured me, and being freshly vaccinated, I went into

the very presence of the dread disease. The first stop we made was at Mt. Vernon, the county seat of Rockcastle, where we heard from a doctor living at Wilder, which is close to the Jackson county line, that a preacher across the line, on the Sunday before, had publicly denounced from his pulpit the representative of the State Board of Health who had visited Jackson county, alleging that he was a drunkard and had remained in town only a few hours (although he is a teetotaler and was there several days), and did not know anything about small-pox, and furthermore, stated emphatically that there was no small-pox within the limits of the county. Instructions were left to guard closely the line between Jackson and Rockcastle counties, and we pushed on to the town of Livingston, some miles distant. Here John Morris, a prominent citizen of McKee, was seen upon the streets and promptly put under arrest. Being taken before the county judge, he was fined the limit and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment. Morris stated that he was a law-abiding citizen, and was ready to accept the will of the court; but he pleaded that he was in total ignorance of the existence of the quarantine, and asked for leniency. Dr. McCormack, believing that the man could be of more service in Jackson county after his exciting experience than in jail, recommended his release upon condition that he be vaccinated and returned at once to his home. Morris readily submitted to vaccination, and was so anxious to get on his horse that he could hardly wait for certain dispatches which the secretary of the State Board of Health desired to send to the county officers of Jackson. At London, the county seat of Laurel, a thriving town of the mountains, we left the railroad for six days. Dr. McCormack experienced no difficulty with the county officers of this progressive section. The county judge, who during the prevalence of the scare a year previous had declined positively to be vaccinated, stated that he would allow a physician to vaccinate him publicly at a mass-meeting on the morning following; and as all cases within the limits of the county which had come to the notice of the officials were isolated in the pesthouse, there seemed to be no further danger in the community. The next morning Dr. McCormack and I started on a twenty-five mile drive to Manchester, the county seat of Clay county, which has lately received considerable notoriety on account of the Howard-Baker feud.

Five miles from town we passed the Begley home. It was a double log house, with porches and kitchen built on, and because it was so open and roughly built that it could not be safely disinfected, Dr. McCormack ordered the structure burned. The county officers arranged to purchase the property for one hundred dollars, and it was destroyed, with its contents, as soon as the stove and some canned fruit could be disinfected and removed.

Five miles further on the yellow flag of the pesthouse warned persons passing on the road that there was danger. Dr. R. T. Ramsay, the chairman of the Laurel County Board of Health, took us into the house and demonstrated what he was doing for the relief of the patients confined therein. Unfortunately, the house was not large enough for the fourteen patients, and new wooden camps were being constructed. There was a garden adjoining, and Begley's cows, horse and wagon were there, so that they had reasonable comfort and good food. Two of the older Begley girls were looking to the cooking and washing, as they were nearly well. Pigeon Roost, where the Clay county house was, is about midway between the pesthouse in Laurel county and Manchester. All along the road Dr. McCormack questioned the people closely, and learned of the cases in the county. He found the people anxious

about the matter, and all declared emphatically that the residents in that section were avoiding any contact with the infected districts. The majority of these people had been vaccinated, or were willing to be, and only one square-jawed mountain woman, sitting on a raw-boned horse, remarked that she had never been vaccinated, and "nobody never was gwine ter, nuther." There were twenty-two cases at Pigeon Roost. The disease started in the family of Sam Rowland, where there were four well-defined cases; five cases in Matt Philpot's, and five in John Jones' family. Those who had the disease in a more or less severe stage are David Chadwell, John Sasser, Gibson Owens, Mary Jane Sasser, her children, and three cases in the family of Reid Dixon. These people live in the same neighborhood, and the entire district was shut off from the rest of the county by quarantine guards.

We then continued our journey over a rather rough mountain road to Manchester. About two miles from the town we passed the place where John Baker and Frank Clarke were killed from ambush as they were returning to town late on the night of July 22. It is an open stretch of land, where the road branches toward Cumberland Gap, but it is not near as dangerous looking a place as a cliff about half a mile above, where Horse Creek flows peacefully some forty feet below on the right, while the cliff rises a hundred feet or more on the left, and is covered with thick woods and overhanging ivy. Even in broad day the situation and the darkness seemed a trifle uncanny. We drove on, and shortly afterwards entered the public square of the little town of Manchester, where only a few nights before a bloody duel had been fought between the members of rival families, and where two stores had been riddled by more than forty bullets from Winchester rifles. We did not stop at either of the so-called hotels in the place, because those hotels faced on the square, and we had heard that the men interested in the feud were likely to congregate in the square, and nearly every night some shots were fired. We did not fear any violence directed toward us, but we did not care to be within range of a chance shot. On the contrary, we were invited to make our headquarters at the home of a very charming widow, who is perhaps the richest woman in the county, and here we had absolute security. At table we sat with the widow of Sheriff W. L. White, who was on her way to Barbourville, where the trial of Thomas and D. Baker, charged with his murder, was about to begin. A niece of our hostess, who had attended some good woman's college, remarked that she hoped that in writing about the mountain people I would not follow in the footsteps of a certain New York correspondent, who had described all mountain girls as chewing tobacco and running barefoot. Our stay in Manchester was unmarked by any unusual incident. The county officers promised their support, and prompt quarantine measures were taken; consequently, we arranged to leave the next afternoon.

We went to the Webb Hotel and asked the proprietor if he could furnish us with a team to take us to Booneville, thirty-five miles distant. "Yes," said he, "I have two very fine horses, and I can arrange to borrow a surrey;" and we closed the bargain. The truth is, we didn't have much of a team except the driver. The antiquated surrey, with its wobbly wheels, looked like it might break down at any time. The horses were mere frames, as shown by the fact that one of them died at the end of the journey; and there was no harness to speak of, a few bits of leather being tied together with strings, while the traces were only fastened to the singletrees off and on. As we left Manchester, there was a steep, rocky road at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and



as we descended, every trace came loose. The horses had never been driven in double harness before, and were naturally a little fractious. Besides, the tongue of the surrey was very short for mountain travel, and the surrey ran up on the horses, which made them all the more inclined to break away. Dr. McCormack and I preferred to walk down this hill, and the only thing that prevented us from going back and declining to take the team was our confidence in the negro driver, James Gilbert, an old-time negro, who had been a slave, and who is now the proud possessor of a small patch of land upon which he raises a small stock of the necessities of life. Gilbert was as black as the ace of spades, but withal he had a good heart. He realized that we were city folks and unused to mountain ways, and on our journey up and down the roughest road I ever traveled he told us something of his history. He has four sons in the regular army, and with his daughters and one son lives upon his little farm, and tries to keep out of the difficulties which are constantly arising between the factions in this peculiar district. He told us that efforts had been made to involve him in the feud, but that he had scrupulously avoided any connection with it. The night that John Baker and Frank Clark were "laywayed," as they say in the mountains, Gilbert sat in his doorway with a Winchester in hand, and awaited developments, but he was not attacked; and he thanked his lucky stars that at the present moment he was driving the most unruly team over the most uncertain road that we had ever encountered.

We had not expected to make the entire thirty-five miles without a stop, and about seven o'clock we arranged for accommodations at the house of Jim Murphy, at Sexton's Creek. Jim Murphy was one of your typical mountain storekeepers. He had learned by experience that it was dangerous to run accounts, and was now conducting a small cross-roads store, together with the government postoffice, on the cash basis. He lived in a small house with very low ceilings, and seemed quite content. He was willing to receive us, despite the fact that we were investigating the small-pox situation, because, as we afterwards learned, he had had a very severe case. A mile or two before we reached Jim Murphy's the Widow Clark had declined to accommodate us over night because we had visited the pesthouses in Laurel and Clay counties. That night we had a typical mountain supper, made up chiefly of bacon, fried in great quantities of grease, an old-fashioned hoeecake, some very poor coffee and a glass of milk. Afterwards we sat in front of this humble cottage lying in the valley between two great mountains, smoking our cigars as the evening damp settled. About nine o'clock we decided to go to bed, and Dr. McCormack asked Mr. Murphy to look out for our faithful driver. "Oh, yes," he said, without the least concern, "there are two beds in your room; Jim will occupy one, and you and Mr. Johnson the other!" And thus it was arranged.

Early next morning we continued our trip to Booneville, and reached that thriving little town in time for dinner. The inhabitants of Booneville, numbering probably five hundred, are an independent, progressive lot of people. Every family owns its cows, its hogs and its garden patch; but there is practically no trading at the country stores. It being the county seat of Owsley, one of the smallest and one of the most delightful counties in the state, there is more business and some trading done on county court days. There are three physicians located in Booneville, and all of them were interested in preventing the spread of small-pox. We had no trouble whatever in having guards placed on the line, but caused the arrest of a man named Tyre, who had recently driven a herd of cattle to Richmond and returned through Jackson

county. The sheriff brought him before the county judge, and the enormity of his crime was graphically presented to him. He was fined to the extent of the law, but, as in the previous case, was released upon condition that he would submit to immediate vaccination. It was with considerable reluctance that he bared his arm and allowed Dr. McCormack to vaccinate him in three places. However, he was willing to do it rather than go to jail; and the moral effect of his arrest, vaccination and return to his home, seven miles distant, accomplished a world of good.

Before we left Booneville it was arranged to stop a commercial traveler who had sent his cards ahead stating that he would be in Booneville on a certain day, and turn him back at the Jackson county line. Two or three others, who had sent letters announcing their determination to cross the line, notwithstanding the quarantine, were put upon the black list, and instructions were issued for their prompt arrest.

We secured at Booneville a newly painted vehicle, two mules, and a negro driver, whom we afterwards learned was an ex-convict, to take us to Beattyville, the county seat of Lee county. Upon reaching Beattyville, the boom town of Eastern Kentucky, we were the star boarders at an elaborate hotel which was about to close. The county officers and the County Board of Health agreed to take decisive measures as to quarantine, and in two hours we arranged to leave the town. Not being able to engage any sort of team at Beattyville, we were compelled to take the vehicle procured at Booneville on to Irvine. There was something peculiar about our vehicle. The springs were new and stiff, and the back was narrow and sharp, and about the middle of the afternoon we were considerably bruised. We were compelled to ascend slowly a mountain road for about two hours, and gained the summit of a Kentucky mountain. Then we drove for six miles across the top, through the most lonely section we had ever seen. Our driver pointed out a tree where a bandit had been hung three years before, whose chief occupation was holding up quondam travelers and robbing them. At this point he said there was not a house within six miles in any direction, and we got out of the wagon long enough to practice shooting at a mark on a near-by tree. After this little rest we drove on some twelve miles, and about sundown reached the comfortable home of Mr. David Pryse, who was a member of the late Constitutional Convention. He owns some three hundred acres of bottom land in the most picturesque part of the Kentucky river region, and is far more prosperous than any other farmer in that section. We were treated royally at his place, and enjoyed our night's sleep to the fullest extent. The next morning we started for Irvine, the county seat of Estill, nine miles distant. We had only gone about three miles when we encountered a gully-washer in all its fury. Our wagon was unprotected by any covering save an old sun umbrella, and Dr. McCormack and I were drenched to the skin, so that when we drove into the thriving town of Irvine we presented a most woe-begone appearance. Nevertheless, we went to the hotel at Estill Springs and secured a change of clothing.

The mere fact that we were drenched, and that nearly all our belongings were soaked, did not interfere with our business, and we found the county officials quite ready to aid in any way possible to stamp out the dread disease in Jackson county, and we were enabled to take the afternoon train to Richmond.

Some people are inclined to question the luxury of an ordinary passenger coach, but Dr. McCormack and I felt, after our varied ex-



Richmond, Ky., Aug. 1, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have just heard a speech from Senator W. H. Clark, of Jackson county, in regard to the conditions existing there as regards small-pox. First, he says he is president of the County Board of Health. Second, they have employed guards (sworn in), and have the infected homes and people under guard; the suspects are also watched. Third, that they propose to keep this up, and will allow no escapes if in their power to prevent. He then made a strong appeal to us to raise the quarantine.

I assured him that we had no power to raise the quarantine; that power was in the State Board of Health; if under this statement you were willing to raise the quarantine, we would cheerfully submit. He says he came here to meet you, and that he wanted to state the facts. He blustered and blew off a great deal, but I don't know just what to say to you. Of course you know more about his statements than I do, therefore you must act as you think best.

Telegraph me if you raise the quarantine, and we will withdraw our guards. We have every road well guarded.

I am yours.

J. M. POYNTZ, M. D.,  
President County Board of Health.

Richmond, Ky., August 11th, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to report that I made the trip to McKee, Jackson county, as per your request. I found the fiscal court and the people somewhat excited, as all those people are when any event of importance is taking place.

I found sixty-five cases of small-pox. In all six deaths have occurred since the breaking out of the disease; two deaths occurred while I was there; fifty-nine cases are located on Horse Lick, six cases on Laurel Fork, a distance of sixteen miles from Horse Lick.

The fiscal court, after strong persuasion, consented to make sufficient appropriation to enable the health authorities to take steps to erect a pesthouse, also a house of detention, and they also employed me to take charge of the entire matter, and I shall do all in my power to have the cases and suspects kept under perfect restraint. The people are opposed to vaccination, but I shall vaccinate all who willingly apply; but should you enforce the law, you will find it necessary to send four battalions of four hundred soldiers each, well armed; under no other circumstances can we enforce general vaccination.

I have succeeded in interesting Dr. and Senator Clark, whom I think will have great influence with the people and will be of great assistance to us.

Thanking you very much for your kindness, I have the honor to be, with great respect,

W. M. GIBSON, M. D.,  
Inspector for the State Board of Health.



# LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

## STATE HEALTH LAW.

### Chapter 63, Kentucky Statutes.

Sec. 2047. Number of members and appointment of secretary. A board, to be known as the "State Board of Health," is hereby established. It shall consist of seven members, six of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the seventh member, who shall be secretary, shall be elected by the Board, and, by virtue of his office as secretary, shall be a member of the Board. If the Board shall elect one of its number secretary, as it may do, the Governor shall appoint another member to complete the full number of the Board. In appointing the Board the Governor shall give due and fair consideration to the several schools or systems of medicine in the state.

Sec. 2048. Term of office—vacancy—how filled. The present Board shall continue in office until their respective terms expire; and, as the term of members expire, their successors shall be appointed, as herein provided, and shall hold office six years, and until their successors are appointed. A vacancy in the Board may be filled by the Governor until the next regular session of the General Assembly.

Sec. 2049. Powers and duties—quarantine established—common carriers to obey—penalty. The Board shall have general supervision of the health of the citizens of the state, and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of the causes of sickness and death among the people. They shall make sanitary investigations and inquiry concerning the causes of the disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics; the causes of mortality and the effects of locality, employments, conditions, food, water supply, habits and other circumstances upon the health of the people. They shall make sanitary inspection and surveys of such places and localities as they deem advisable; and when they believe there is a probability that any infectious or contagious disease will invade this state from any other state or country, it shall be their duty to take such action and adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as they may, in the exercise of their discretion, deem sufficient in preventing the introduction or spread of such infectious or contagious disease or diseases within this state. The better to accomplish such objects, they are empowered and directed to establish and strictly maintain quarantine at such places as they deem proper; and are further empowered to make and enforce rules and regulations to obstruct and prevent the introduction or spread of infectious or contagious diseases to or within the state. They may establish quarantine ground in some suitable place, and establish the quarantine to be observed in such locality; and may there cause to be erected, temporary buildings or hospitals, necessary for the medical treatment of any persons who may be kept in quarantine and affected with contagious or infectious disease, for the inspection or disinfection of travelers' baggage, merchandise, and articles in transit through such quarantine grounds or stations; and they may enforce inspections of persons and articles at such stations or grounds, as well as the purification of persons, bag-

tined and guards placed around it and the patients cared for until they were well.

On the 12th day of February the Jefferson County Board of Health issued a proclamation of vaccination, giving me full authority to act. I employed seven physicians in different sections of the county instructing them to vaccinate all of the negro population in the territory assigned to them, together with all the school children, both white and black. How well this was done will be shown in the statement that 3,600 children were vaccinated.

Not wanting to tire you with a long-drawn-out tabulation of each case, when and where it occurred, etc., I will state that we had to do with the handling of fifteen cases, scattered pretty generally over the county, no two cases occurring in any one family, with the exception of the first family mentioned and in a negro family at Tucker's Station. I mention this fact to show you how the several work of isolating, vaccinating, fumigating and cremating was done.

After our first unsatisfactory experience with trying to treat and control the disease in private residences, the health officers, with Judge Gregory, made arrangements with the Board of Safety whereby we were to have all small-pox patients cared for at the city eruptive hospital. These cases were scattered out pretty well over four months. The expense incurred in the handling of this trouble in the territory named was \$1,500.00.

In addition to the work done in the handling of small-pox, we had to do with three small outbreaks of scarlet fever in the past year, in three different neighborhoods, but by prompt measures the trouble was soon stamped out, without mortality, and also without interfering very materially with the public schools.

I made a number of sanitary surveys over the most of the county; served notices and had abated about two hundred nuisances. I gave particular attention to the sanitation of milk dairies and slaughter-houses. This work being new, I met with some opposition in carrying out the rules and regulations as prescribed by the State Board.

As I expect to continue in this work, I hope to do better and accomplish more in the coming year than I did in the past.

Respectfully submitted,

B. W. SMOCK,  
Health Officer Jefferson County.

#### JESSAMINE COUNTY.

Nicholasville, Ky., Feb. 2, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Our small-pox case is doing very nicely. We have him in the country two miles from town. Have the suspects in house of detention in the country. No new cases yet. I think we are masters of the situation. The Boards have adjusted their differences and everything is moving nicely. I will keep you advised regarding the situation.

Yours truly,

J. A. VANARSDALL, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

Nicholasville, Ky., Feb. 8, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The small-pox situation here is very encouraging. Two cases have appeared at the house of detention; both are very mild. No new cases have appeared in the city. We are using every precaution. We do not allow the negroes to hold church services or school. We have 24 suspects at the house of detention; three cases at pesthouse; all doing well. The city is pretty thoroughly vaccinated. I will keep you posted regarding the situation.

Respectfully yours,

J. A. VANARSDALL.

Report of small-pox epidemic at Nicholasville, Ky., February and March, 1899:

Origin, negro from Cincinnati, O., visited his family in this city on or about 24th of January. The eruption appeared on him on the second day after his arrival in the city. The last case was dismissed on the 18th of March.

Total number of cases, nine. House of detention was fitted up two miles from town; all suspects were confined here for two or three weeks under daily inspection of physician. Upon the appearance of the symptoms of the disease the patients were immediately removed to tents. Nurses supplied their wants, while two guards did duty night and day. A physician was appointed by the Health Board.

The total cost was about fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00), and was borne by the county and city jointly, the county paying three-fourths of the expense and the city one-fourth.

Estimated cost in loss of business, about \$5,000.00 to \$8,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. VANARSDALL,

Physician in Charge.

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#### KENTON COUNTY.

Covington, Ky., Jan. 31, 1899.

To Dr. J. N. McCormack,  
Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir: On last Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1898, a negro (Henry Smith), who had been stopping at some negro bawdy houses in this city, left here, went to Cincinnati, and applied for admission to City Hospital. Upon examination he was found to have small-pox. He was sent to the branch hospital and we were notified. We at once fumigated the houses and vaccinated all the inmates and have them under guard. This latter measure has aroused opposition from some of our physicians, being, as they term it, an unnecessary scare.

On Sunday last I visited the Cincinnati branch hospital, together with the local and state authorities (Dr. Probst, of Columbus), and we found confined there 54 cases of true small-pox, and our man was among the number. Dr. Probst is anxious lest we have an outbreak, as the cases are coming in from one to three daily from all parts of the



city. I thought best to advise you of this and ask for instructions. Will you mail me pamphlets, etc.?

Our B. of H. meets at 4 p. m. to-morrow, and we will publish a circular letter in the papers asking a revaccination.

I am in close touch with Cincinnati authorities, and am studying small-pox at their branch. I shall try to have our own pesthouse in order and ready for emergencies.

Nicholasville reports a case in this morning's paper as coming from here. What do you know of it?

Respectfully,  
WILLIS W. RANSHAW, M. D.,  
City Health Officer.

Independence, Ky., 8-7-'99.

J. N. McCormack, M. D.,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

My Dear Sir: By request I send you the following report of our small-pox cases:

In February, 1899, we had a case of small-pox to develop in an ex-soldier, who had just been mustered out of Cuban service. The place was quarantined as soon as reported to me, and strictly guarded day and night for about six weeks, during which time there were two other ex-soldiers staying at the house, who took it and died, but these two cases were not reported sick until they died. All the members of this negro family were vaccinated on appearance of the first case, but the two who after took it and died. They claimed to have been vaccinated on entering the service a few months previously, but it developed afterward the vaccination had not taken.

Cost of managing these cases was more than it would have been had they been responsible and had any support.

The total cost was about \$250.00, including \$50.00 for the old cabin which we had burned. They claimed that they did not know when they were exposed to the contagion. It was either in the army or on the way home, as it was only a few days after their return when they took sick.

In April and May we had a case to develop in a white boy of 14 years of age, who contracted the disease while in Cincinnati having some dental work done at a free dental college, or supposed to have contracted in this way. His three brothers took it from him. It was in a mild form, as all recovered without a physician, and was considered by the family as chicken-pox. A brother-in-law, on visiting the family, took the disease, and the attending physician pronounced it varicella and treated it as such for about 10 days, during which time many persons were exposed. As soon as I was apprised of the suspicious nature of the eruption, I at once investigated the case and found it to be a rather severe case of small-pox. All persons exposed, as well as all living in the vicinity, was ordered vaccinated, but another brother contracted the disease and died. Three other members of the family had an attack of varioloid.

The cost to county in these cases was about \$75.00. All of the cases were strictly quarantined.

We have had nine cases of small-pox, with three (3) deaths—one white and two colored. Three cases of varioloid without a death.

Total cost of all cases to county, \$325.

Yours fraternally,  
JNO. F. LOOMIS, M. D.,  
Ex-Health Officer of Kenton Co., Ky.

Covington, Ky., Oct. 27, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have the honor herewith to send you a report of our recent small-pox epidemic.

Our first case was reported to the Health Department, Feb. 24, 1899. The man had worked in Cincinnati, at which place small-pox was at that time prevalent.

The house was at once quarantined and the case subsequently moved to the pesthouse. This was the first of a series of cases, thirty-five in number, which we have treated at our pesthouse from Feb. 24, to August 28.

From August 28 until Sept. 26 we had no cases in the city limits of which the Board had any cognizance. On Sept. 26 there was reported a case of small-pox in a man whose child had had "chicken-pox" (?). The case was removed to the pesthouse; the child had recovered before the parent became ill, and had attended a parochial school (this without the knowledge of the Health Department).

From this case alone we have traced the infection of our other cases, fifteen in number, through the medium of the parochial school. This school, on account of the strong opposition of the German citizens to vaccination, had not been prompt in carrying out the vaccination law. This matter has been subsequently attended to, and all school children of the city are now vaccinated.

Our epidemic has been remarkable for its mildness, but it has been equally remarkable for its prevalence during the hottest months of the year.

We have had six cases of varioloid, meaning by this term small-pox modified by a previous vaccination. In no case had a person contracted small-pox who had been vaccinated within three years of this time. We have had six cases of confluent small-pox. Five of our cases of varioloid had, at the same time, a well-developed vaccine vesicle and small-pox eruption. This was due to the fact that they had been vaccinated six or seven days after the breaking out of the eruption of the patients removed from their homes.

The apparent tardiness in vaccinating these cases was due, not to a lack of attention on the part of the health officer, but to the fact that these cases were seldom reported to the office until the small-pox eruption was well advanced.

We had one patient with a second attack of true small-pox. At the time of the breaking out of his eruption, his face and body showed many scars of the attack from which he had suffered seventeen years before.

We have had but five colored people, our cases having been mostly confined to the lower classes of German and Irish citizens.

In no case was the infection traceable from house to house, save in one case from Holman street to 12th street. This case was not reported by the attending physician until found by the sanitary officer. Infection had been carried from 12th street to Holman prior to the time the report was made to this office.

The only exception to this statement being the infection that was carried through the medium of the parochial school above mentioned. In all other cases the infection was traceable to Cincinnati. This fact is not strange when it is known that Covington is but a gigantic bedroom to Cincinnati, as fully two-thirds of our population work in Cincinnati.

Our epidemic to date, including the management of the pesthouse,

the maintenance of quarantine in the city, supplies furnished to quarantined people, sanitary officers, and the rebuilding of our pesthouse, has cost the city, in round numbers, seven thousand (\$7,000) dollars.

Our method of quarantine has been severe. As soon as cases have been reported to the office the patients were removed at once to the pesthouse, and all persons in the house from which they were taken were vaccinated immediately and placed under guard for fourteen days. This, of course, meant heavy expense to the city, but we believe the end gained justified the means employed, as we have had, as before stated, fifty cases, and these cases came from thirty-five different and widely separated localities.

In no case had there been a reappearance of the disease in any locality after the Health Department had taken charge therein. Much credit is due for this efficient service to our local health officer, Dr. J. P. Riffe, into whose hands the enforcing of the quarantine was placed.

Our main difficulties in managing the epidemic have been:

1st. The stubborn resistance of many people to our vaccination law.

2d. The slowness of our city council to recognize the gravity of the situation, hence the lack of support and consequent hampering of our operations.

3d. The doubt existing in the minds of many physicians as to the genuineness of the disease. Many older physicians refuse to believe that the mild cases were more than bad cases of chicken-pox.

4th. The inability to properly impress the lay members of the Health Board with the importance of enforcing sanitary measures. We believe our Health Boards would be better constituted for work were they composed wholly of physicians.

5th. The lack of compulsory vaccination laws in our state and city, save for school children.

These we believe to have been our most serious obstacles. Of course, the natural aversion of the people to a pesthouse has brought upon the Board much condemnation, but this has at last been overcome by the assurance that the infection hospital has been conducted as a regular hospital, the control of the house having been under the care of trained nurses.

To this latter fact we attribute our success in handling those suffering from this dread disease, as up to this date we have had not one single death from small-pox. We are unfortunately situated in our city so far as sources of infection are concerned. Ludlow, with its sixteen or eighteen cases of small-pox, is just on our western border; Independence, with its cases, just a few miles south, while Cincinnati is just north of us across the Ohio river.

The fact that Cincinnati has had, during the past year about fifteen hundred (1,500) cases of small-pox, and that our working classes were constantly exposed to the contagion, has kept us constantly upon the alert for the first manifestation of the disease in our city. We have done our best to keep this portion of the state free from this terrible plague. The results of our labors we leave you to judge.

We feel under much obligation to you for your kindness in so faithfully upholding us during these trying times. We are aware that our labors have been hard and must still be hard, for we are apprehensive of a wide-spread epidemic during our winter months, but we promise, with your kindly assistance and encouragement, that we will do our utmost to keep our portion of the state as free as possible from small-pox.

Since dictating the above we have six new cases in the city and one at Erlanger, in the county, with one death. Our council has also let the contract for a new eruptive hospital—a substantial brick structure.

Very respectfully yours,

W. W. RANSHAW, M. D.,  
Secretary Board of Health.  
Physician in charge of Infection Hospital.

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KNOX COUNTY.

Barboursville, Ky., February 17, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I inclose you circular of quarantine as furnished the railroad company. As stated in same, you will notice that we have only taken precautionary steps against the city of Middlesboro and Bell county. We are doing everything in our power to prevent the contagion from entering our county, though we have met with considerable difficulty in perfecting arrangements, as the city council and county officials say that they have no authority in the matter; but we finally succeeded in placing guards at every railroad station in our county, they agreeing to take the responsibility of the county paying for their services.

We advised (by circular) for everybody to be vaccinated. Some have availed themselves of the opportunity.

I wired you to-day for instructions in regard to Jellico and Whitley county. We are not protected from that point.

I think on account of the exodus of tramps and miners, as well as others, we are in as much danger from said point as we are from Middlesboro. I would be glad if you would write me fully on this matter.

Yours respectfully,

B. F. HERNDON,  
County Health Officer.

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Office Knox County Board of Health.

To Whom it May Concern:

Know ye that whereas, the State Board of Health, for the state of Kentucky, has directed and authorized the County Board of Health for Knox county, Ky., to quarantine against the disease known as small-pox.

Now, therefore, in pursuance to the order and directions of the State Board of Health, and by the authority vested in us as the County Board of Health for Knox county, a quarantine against the disease of small-pox is hereby declared and established and ordered to be maintained in and for the county of Knox, and against Bell county, Ky., and especially so against the city of Middlesboro, in said county.

For the purposes of more fully and completely effecting and enforcing this quarantine, The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company is included in same to this extent, to wit: That the said company will

not in Bell county, Ky., accept, receive or permit persons, as passengers or otherwise, to pass over its road, who intend to leave said road at any station or other place on its road within the limits of Knox county, except such person or persons as shall present to it the proper health certificate from some legal Board of Health within Bell county, Ky. This done by order of the Board of Health of Knox county, this February 15, 1898.

B. F. HERNDON,

Secretary.

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Barbourville, Ky., March 14, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: On the 8th inst. this Board received notice of a case of small-pox at East Jellico (coal post), this county. Dr. I. T. Catron, a member of the County Board of Health, took charge of the case. Dr. Catron isolated the patient and used all precautionary means that were necessary for isolation. The patient was also seen by Dr. Smock, one of your inspectors, who advised that the local Board place guards around the infected locality for the reason that a number of people had been exposed. For the purpose of arranging this, Dr. Smock came to Barbourville, and, with Dr. C. G. Herndon and myself, we had an interview with the county judge, T. J. Wyatt, who advised us to do what we thought was right and best for the interest of the community. Acting upon this advice, and at the suggestion of Dr. Smock, we secured ten good men and sent them to East Jellico, where Dr. Catron instructed them, etc.

Now, notwithstanding the judge agreed to any action the Board might take, he has acted to the contrary, by stating to the citizens that "he was opposed to it, and would do all he could against such acts," and furthermore, he says the Board of Health was violating the law by obstructing the public highway with guards. He also advised one of our guards (by letter, which I inclose) that the Board was going beyond the law, and that the guards would not receive anything for their services. And I am also informed that the judge said the guards would do something that would probably send them to the "pen." This remark, however, is not reliable.

Now, rather than have any trouble with the county officials we have withdrawn the guards, as well the services of the Board of Health.

We may have acted too hastily, yet it was the only thing we could do under the circumstances.

Very respectfully,

B. F. HERNDON, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

Barbourville, Ky., March 12, 1898.

Mr. J. T. Wyatt, East Jellico.

Dear Tom: I would advise you to come home and let the guarding business alone; as I understand it, the Board is going further than the law authorizes, and you will have no assurance to get any pay for your services.

Yours truly,

T. J. WYATT, County Judge.

**LAUREL COUNTY.**

London, Ky., February 18, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I write you in regard to the steps taken by the Laurel County Board of Health in order to prevent the spread of small-pox in this county. We have placed guards at each of the railway stations in the county—one for the day and one for the night—provided any trains make night stops at the station. Does this meet the approval of the State Board of Health, and have you any instructions or suggestions? No cases nearer than Middlesboro or Jellico that we have any knowledge of.

Very truly yours,

R. T. RAMSEY, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

London, Ky., February 21, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The Laurel County Board of Health met to-day and passed an ordinance requiring all persons who have not been successfully vaccinated, living in the towns along the railroad, and those living within one-half mile of said railroad in the county, to be vaccinated within the next ten or fifteen days, provided the State Board of Health indorses such action.

We can not find out in what towns in Southeastern Kentucky small-pox is present. Will you please advise us if there is any in Jellico, Corbin, etc.

If we pass the above ordinance do you think it best to still have guards at the different railroad stations in the county? The agents at these stations are co-operating with us, and refuse to sell tickets to those who have no health certificates to and from the infected localities, and to ship any household goods from said places into our county.

Awaiting your decision and suggestion, I remain,

Very truly,

R. T. RAMSEY,  
Secretary Laurel County Board of Health.

**QUARANTINE.**

At a meeting of the local Board of Health for Laurel county, Ky., February 17, 1898, present Drs. R. T. Ramsey, T. P. Caldwell, H. V. Pennington and Jackson Givens, members local Board of Health for Laurel county, Ky.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the said Board of Health that the infectious and contagious disease of small-pox is now an epidemic at Middlesboro, Bell county, and Jellico, Tenn., and Whitley county, and that persons from said districts and counties are leaving and shipping their

household goods and other goods from said district into Laurel county at Pittsburg and East Bernstadt and other places. In order to prevent the bringing of said disease into this county and the spreading of same among our people, it is ordered and directed by this local Board of Health that the towns of Lily, Fariston, London, Pittsburg, East Bernstadt, Altamont and Hazel Patch, be, and are hereby, declared under quarantine, and same is established in the towns aforesaid and railroad stations.

It is further ordered that no household goods of any kind shall be shipped from any infected places of aforesaid district to any of the towns and railroad stations aforesaid, or into any district under quarantine in this county; nor shall any goods aforesaid be received into any of the aforesaid railroad stations from said infected district. If any shall be shipped to any of the aforesaid stations by railroad or otherwise, same shall be held for disinfection at said station, subject to the order of this Board of Health or State Board.

It is further directed that no person shall be permitted to come into any of the said towns and stations under quarantine from said infected district by trains or otherwise, unless he or they shall have a proper certificate from the proper officer or Board of Health before coming into any of said places under quarantine. And all persons coming from said infected districts without a proper health certificate shall be placed in quarantine, subject to the orders of this Board of Health or officer at such station; and all railroad trains coming into or through this county are hereby directed not to bring any person or persons or household goods into this county from any of said infected districts unless such person or persons or household goods are accompanied with a proper certificate from the Board of Health. All persons and goods (household) are directed to be held in quarantine at any of the said towns or stations in this county until discharged by order of this Board of Health or State Board.

We recommend all persons to be vaccinated at once.

R. T. RAMSEY, M. D.,  
JACKSON GIVENS, M. D.,  
T. P. CALDWELL, M. D.,  
H. V. PENNINGTON, M. D.,

Local Board of Health for Laurel County, Ky.

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London, Ky., April 5, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The Laurel County Fiscal Court yesterday notified our Board that they would not pay for any further expenses in maintaining inspection stations in this county; so our quarantine, modified as you suggested sometime ago, was raised yesterday, and all inspectors (five in number) withdrawn and railroad authorities notified that there were no longer any restrictions whatever to travel or shipment of goods in this county. Our vaccination ordinance has met the same fate that it has all along the line. In London we have enforced the law. In the mining towns of Lily, Pittsburg, East Bernstadt and Altamont they have resisted it, and I fear your attention will be called to some of these towns in the near future. We should have given up some time ago, as our county judge said that he would resign before he would fine any one

for not being vaccinated in accordance with ordinance; but we are aware of the determined opposition you have met in all your good work for the state, and how you have succeeded by keeping up the firing all along the line and at all times. All honor to our State Board of Health! We are aware of the fact that the county judge has nothing to do with our quarantine and the payment of inspectors, but rather than fight it out and take claims to circuit court, we have decided to stop.

Please to send me some blanks for application for license to practice medicine.

With best wishes, I remain,

Very truly,

R. T. RAMSEY,

Secretary.

London, Ky., March 1, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your letter of February 22d received and contents noted. From our interpretation of the statutes we conclude that we have the authority to pass an ordinance requiring all persons in our county to be vaccinated. The county judge and his court have the power to appoint physicians to vaccinate the poor who are unable to pay for same. We see that the law requires all persons to be vaccinated, but there is no penalty attached. But we can, as a local Board, being indorsed by the State Board, take such means as we deem expedient for the protection of the people of the county from the outbreak or spread of any infectious or contagious disease, and any who fail or refuse to comply with such ordinance may be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each day he fails or neglects.

Does the State Board of Health indorse the action taken by the local Board in passing this ordinance?

Very truly,

R. T. RAMSEY,

Secretary Laurel County Board of Health.

London, Ky., July 5, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The Laurel County Board of Health has been notified that there are two cases of small-pox in this county, both cases on the London and Manchester road- one five miles out; the other ten miles. Dr. T. P. Caldwell and I this morning visited said places, and at Mr. Begley's house, five miles from here, we found one well developed case, in a lady of fifty years; case in pustular stage, and getting along well. There are ten other members of this family who have been exposed, and who have not been protected heretofore by vaccination. One of the children has recovered from the disease, which was thought to have been chicken-pox. Quite a number of people have been exposed at this house. The husband this morning was complaining, with a temperature of 102 2-5; no eruption present; was taken sick yesterday.

We found another case ten miles from here; the confluent type, also in pustular stage, who is quite sick; age, eighteen years. A large number have been exposed by this case, owing to delay in diagnosis. Dr.



Caldwell, who has seen, and who has treated heretofore several cases of small-pox, says that the diagnosis of small-pox is beyond dispute. We are doing what we can at this late hour, and we shall be pleased to have any suggestions or any assistance in this matter which you deem necessary.

Very truly,

R. T. RAMSEY,  
Secretary Laurel County Board of Health.

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Manchester, Ky., July 12, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your telegram of July 9, "Small-pox; London. Go on first train. Report to Dr. Ramsey," I proceeded to London, arriving at 3:30 a. m., July 10th. I reported to Dr. R. T. Ramsey, health officer of Laurel county. I found that after a conversation with Dr. Ramsey a different state of affairs from that usually found when we are called upon for aid. The County Board had received the report from Dr. Ramsey that they had five cases of small-pox in the northeastern end of their county. It is with pleasure that I report to you the promptness with which the Board, through Dr. Ramsey, county health officer, diagnosed and used measures to isolate and vaccinate and to prevent the spread of the disease in this county. In company with Dr. Ramsey I left London Sunday morning, July 10th, and proceeded at once to the infected district. On investigation I find three cases of confluent small-pox and two cases of discrete small-pox. Proceeding in the direction of Manchester, Clay county, I found, just over the Laurel county border, one case of confluent and two of discrete. After a further investigation in this immediate neighborhood, I learned that there were some ten or fifteen additional cases. I had not the time to see them all. In company with deputy sheriff of Clay county I arrived at Manchester at night of the same day. I at once called together the local Board and the county judge. It had been reported to the judge several days before that small-pox existed in the county. He sent ex-Judge Eversole, who had formerly had the disease, out to investigate, and he made out a diagnosis of small-pox. In conversation with Dr. Sandlin, of Manchester, I learned that some three weeks before, a tramp woman by the name of Annie Dixon, from Horse Creek neighborhood, Jackson county, had applied to him for treatment for a suspicious eruptive disease. After prescribing for her he interrogated her as to where she lived and where she had been in the last week, and elicited the fact that she had spent four or five days in the neighborhood of Bush, Laurel county. It is well to state here that it was in the homes of the people who housed this woman that the disease was found three weeks later.

It took two days to get the Clay County Court together. In the meantime the local Board had organized and selected Dr. J. R. Burchell health officer, with instructions to go into the infected district and isolate and vaccinate all that he could find who had been exposed to the disease. On the morning of the 12th the county court met, presided over by Judge White, and I want to say that if all counties in Kentucky had such men at the head of their county government the State Board and local Boards would have but little trouble in controlling these outbreaks. The court met and indorsed the action of the County

Board, and unanimously voted to stand by the local Board, both morally and financially.

I am satisfied that all the trouble here and in Laurel came from Jackson county, and that there must be plenty of small-pox there. Will return to London to-morrow. Wire me there if you think I should go on into that county. It is a rough country, with terrible roads from all accounts, and I would personally much prefer not to take the trip. Am subject to orders, however.

Respectfully,

B. W. SMOCK, M. D.,  
Inspector for State Board of Health.

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London, Ky., July 17, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Thanks for sending Dr. Smock so promptly. Pesthouse located ten miles from London; all the cases to date in same. Three new cases to-day taken in, making in all eight cases in pesthouse and one case discharged. All doing well. Two suspects to-day. The three new cases developed in the Begley family, where it first started in this county. One suspect there now. One suspect in new family, which family has been isolated for some time. I think we have things in very nice shape, and so far have had no fights and very few fusses.

We shall add three new rooms to our pesthouse Tuesday. Will keep you advised every few days. No cases near London nor elsewhere in county reported.

Yours,

RAMSEY.

Excuse pencil—in haste.

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#### VACCINATION ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Laurel County Board of Health, held in London, Ky., on the 30th day of July, 1898, the following sanitary order was made:

Whereas, Small-pox now prevails in this and the adjoining counties of Clay and Jackson, and in order to protect the citizens of Laurel county from said disease, and in order to curtail the expense incident to a continuance of quarantine indefinitely, the Board of Health of Laurel county do hereby order and direct that all persons resident or domiciled in Laurel county, who have not been successfully vaccinated, shall immediately procure their vaccination or revaccination, as the case may be; and all parents, guardians and other persons having the care or custody or control of any child or children, in said county, or who may have in their employ any minor or minors in said county, shall have the same vaccinated immediately.

Provided, That this ordinance shall not apply to persons who present a certificate from a reputable physician that their physical condition is such that vaccination is not expedient.

R. T. RAMSEY, M. D.,  
H. V. PENNINGTON, M. D.,  
JACKSON GIVENS, M. D.,

Laurel County Board of Health.

London, August 2, 1898.

sons; and the reasonable expense thereof shall be borne by the fiscal court or council having jurisdiction.

Rule 11. Whenever a physician is called upon to attend a case of small-pox, diphtheria, membranous croup or scarlet fever (if such case be outside of the corporate limits of any city where there is no organized Board of Health), it shall be his duty to placard the house in which such disease prevails, by placing a flag or card not less than twelve inches long in a conspicuous place on said house, the card or flag to be procured from the county health officer on application. After the house is flagged or placarded all persons, and especially all children, all having the care of children and all going where children are, shall be excluded, except upon a permit from the Board of Health. When the disease has subsided and the house is disinfected, the physician in charge shall cause the flag or card to be removed. When the above named diseases occur within the corporate limits of a city or town where there is an organized Board of Health, the health officer, when duly notified, shall cause said cards or flags to be properly placed and removed. The card or flag for small-pox shall be yellow, and have the name of the disease printed thereon. The card or flag for diphtheria, membranous croup and scarlet fever shall be red, with the name of the disease printed thereon. No person shall remove, or cause to be removed, any such card or flag, until a certificate is made by the attending physician satisfactory to the health officer in authority, that the disease has subsided and all danger of contagion by reason of such disease is passed, and that proper disinfection satisfactory to the health officer has been accomplished. Any person causing the removal or mutilation of said card or flag before a proper certificate has been placed in the hands of the health officer in authority, upon conviction, shall be subject to the penalties of law. In cities or towns flags or cards shall be provided by city or town authorities, and outside the corporate limits of cities or towns by county authorities. Every physician attending a case of small-pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, or other communicable disease dangerous to the public health, shall use every reasonable precaution to prevent communicating the disease to others.

Rule 12. It is hereby made the duty of any person having charge of the remains of one who has died of small-pox to cause the body to be interred within twelve hours after death; and it shall be the duty of any person having charge of the remains of those who died of small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, to cause said remains to be immediately wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury in the proportion of one ounce of bi-chloride of mercury to the gallon of water, and placed in a coffin, which shall be securely closed, and the coffin not to be again opened. In all such cases the funeral shall be strictly private, and no public or church funeral held, or any person permitted to enter the house containing the remains except the undertaker and his assistants and the clergyman, unless by permission of the Board of Health.

#### PURIFICATION AND DISINFECTION.

Rule 13. The room in which there has been a case of contagious disease dangerous to the public health, must be immediately disinfected following the recovery of the sick or the removal of the remains, as follows, to wit: Thoroughly boil everything which can be so treated. All articles which can not be boiled must be spread out on chairs. Mattresses should be opened and stood on edge. Open all closets, chests or trunks, but let nothing remain in them. Paste strips or sheets of paper

this county, and to assist the State Board in crushing out the malady, and in order to carry out the direction of said State Board, that this Board quarantines against Jackson county, and by the authority vested in it does hereby declare said Jackson county in a state of quarantine and forbids all persons to come directly or indirectly from said Jackson into this county, and forbids all persons residing in this county to enter said Jackson county without special permit from the State Board of Health, and warns each and all, under the severe penalties of the law, not to violate this regulation. The county judge and other officials are called upon to enforce this quarantine. All persons everywhere, and especially those near the infected district, are instructed and urged to have themselves vaccinated at once as the only preventive against the disease.

By order of the Board of Health of Lee county, Ky.

M. F. REED, M. D., President.

J. M. BEATTY.

H. H. HARRIS, Secretary.

This July 26, 1898.

Lee County Court, July Term, July 26, 1898.

Whereas, Official information has been produced to the court that small-pox is prevalent in the county of Jackson, and on account thereof the State Board of Health has decreed said county of Jackson, and each of its inhabitants, to be in quarantine; and

Whereas, The county of Lee has established quarantine along the boundary line between said Jackson and Lee counties, forbidding any person to enter or leave said county of Jackson without a special permit from the State Board of Health, under the pains and penalties of a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail of not less than ten nor more than sixty days.

It is therefore ordered by this court that in order to enforce said quarantine of said State and County Boards of Health, that a sufficient number of guards be stationed at or near the Lee and Jackson county lines, on the several roads leading to or from said counties into the county of Lee, and that said guards be kept on said roads for such time as the court may deem necessary.

It is further ordered by the court that any person entering into said Jackson county from the county of Lee, or coming into said county of Lee from the county of Jackson, if found in said county of Lee without said special permit, as aforesaid, be forthwith arrested by said guards, caused to be vaccinated and taken before some justice of the peace of Lee county to be dealt with according to law.

A copy attest:

G. W. CANN,  
Clerk Lee County Court.

Lee County Court, July Term, July 26, 1898.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that an epidemic of small-pox is now raging in the county of Jackson, and that in order to prevent its spread, that all persons residing along the lines of Lee and Jackson counties, or within five miles thereof, be and they are hereby directed to procure vaccination at the earliest day possible; and all

persons unable to pay for the same will be vaccinated at the expense of the county.

A copy attest:

G. W. CANN,  
Clerk Lee County Court.

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LESLIE COUNTY.

Manchester, Ky., July 10, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: It is reported that there are a great many cases of small-pox in Leslie county. As many as 100 cases of this disease have been estimated by different reporters. They are doing nothing whatever in the county or by citizens to limit its spread or stamp out contagion.

Now, Clay county is in constant and daily communication with Leslie. Indeed, through Clay lay the main lines of travel to railroad stations and the outer world. The experience that Clay county had last year with this same disease cost her \$2,000 direct outlay. We think the State Board should investigate the situation and take such steps as the menace to the public and the law would warrant. I am of opinion that any quarantine that Clay county might set up would be inadequate, and communication would continue at a lively rate.

Very respectfully,

I. S. MANNING,  
President Clay County Board of Health.

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Manchester, Ky., August 2, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I went to Hyden, Leslie county, as requested; found plenty of small-pox, and nothing being done to stop it. Made arrangements with the county authorities to go to work at once, and think they will do so. I know they will. The Board of Health will consist of J. B. Walton, Abner Eversole, J. H. Lawrence, M. D., health officer. You can communicate with Dr. Lawrence, and he would like you to send him some little hand-bills for distribution among the people touching the main points as to its prevention, etc. I will send in my report at once.

Truly,

J. R. BURCHELL,  
Inspector for State Board of Health.

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Hyden, Ky., August 26, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your recent letter. We have about fifty patients with small-pox at present. The disease is gradually subsiding. We think in reasonable time can have it stamped out.

The adjoining counties are to some extent in danger of the disease, though they are fighting against us in Perry county.

I will keep you posted about the matter.

Very respectfully,

J. H. LAWRENCE, M. D.,  
Health Officer of Leslie County.

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LINCOLN COUNTY.

Stanford, Ky., March 13, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your letter came this afternoon. Being from home, on the war path, riding my Roanante, I didn't read it until just now. My reply may not reach you in time for the Board's meeting, yet I trust otherwise. Sowders, the real estate agent, nominally is a resident of Stanford, but peripatetic in his habits—here today, yonder to-morrow. He went to Columbus, Ohio, in January, to make some land or other real estate deals. He is bibulously inclined. Shortly after leaving here it was learned by his friends that he was taking too much of the "biled juice of the cereal corn," and was in hard luck, his exchequer running low. One of his friends, in early February, went to Columbus. Incidentally, or accidentally, he met Sowders upon the street. The shoes and breeches were Sowders', but his other wearing apparel evidently had belonged to some one else, being tattered and torn. He had traded his "store" clothes, and with the "boot" was still "eventuating" in drinks. The friend inferred from Sowders' remarks, tho' he insisted that he was stopping at the "Chittenden," that his real local habitation, nightly, was at the Catholic Mission, where a fellow in need of a nap could get a balmy snore for the small sum of ten cents. This friend, also, saw in the city papers that small-pox had broken out in the mission only the day before his arrival. He returned here on Saturday, the 11th of February; the Wednesday following, 15th, Sowders came in, sick, high fever, head and backache. Thursday felt miserable, drinking just a little bit; too much nausea for "high-balling." On this night drank a quart of bone-set tea; woke up Friday morning with an eruption. Went down town, consulted two doctors; one said his eruption was "stomachal," the other that he had "Dutch" measles. Saturday he was up and about; was apprehensive that he had small-pox. His physicians didn't think so. Sowders knew where he had been, they didn't. On Sunday morning I was asked to make a diagnosis, which I did promptly—small-pox. In twenty-four hours we had him isolated in a nice, robustly-ventilated pesthouse. No other case has made its appearance. His was a confluent attack, with throat complications. He is doing elegantly; desquamation now complete. Will discharge him Thursday night.

Pardon the scribble, I'm writing with my wife's best pen—a regular hole-sticker.

Yours truly,

STEELE BAILEY,  
County Health Officer.

Stanford, Ky., September 10, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The first case of small-pox in this vicinage since the summer of 1887 (at which time a negro railroader, after a few days' illness, died promptly from the confluent form of the disease) was presented in the person of Jos. Sowder, white, forty years of age. He came to town on the 11th of February, from Columbus, Ohio, whither he had gone from this village about the first of January. He arrived at night, stopping at a tavern near the Louisville & Nashville railway station. Feeling uncomfortably bad the morning after his arrival, he sent for a doctor, who reported to me that he found him with a temperature of 104 deg. F., violent headache and severe muscular pains; sore throat, and that it was probably a case of epidemic influenza. On the 12th, at noon, Sowder was able to report at the doctor's office, and further related that he had had a fever for several days. An eruption, at this time, was seen over the forehead, in the pharynx, on the chest-wall, etc. Not suspecting variola, the attendant changed his opinion, and called it measles. On the 14th a vesicular rash covered the whole body. Complying with the request, as the health officer, I visited the patient in his room in the Interior Journal building—he remained but one day and night at the hotel—made a critical examination and pronounced the case one of small-pox. At this time there was almost complete subsidence of the fever, but a beautiful, plainly visible eruption covered the body. The diagnosis was made known to the mayor and County Judge Bailey. By the afternoon of the following day a two-room, well ventilated house, with first-class sanitary surroundings, was made ready for occupancy, and by courtesy dubbed "an hospital." Pending the time of Sowder's removal, the room he was occupying on Main street, the most business part of the village, was securely guarded, and from its portals the yellow flag was flown at full mast. I removed him at night to quiet the mental perturbation of the villagers, as a great many of them were ready for flight. The case was a full-fledged, confluent one; the ordeal severe, but the rubicon was passed safely with only cicatrices on the site of the eruption, by which, in the future, he may be identified. On the 25th day of his detention he was given his discharge papers. Every precaution was taken to prevent an outbreak in the community. Our efforts were crowned with success at Stanford. Vaccination was made compulsory, lymph tubes being employed instead of the points, with failure in the operation in not more than 5 per cent of the cases. Sowder had never been vaccinated. From the best information obtainable (we could learn nothing from him, as when asked about it, he only answered, "sharp words butter no parsnips"), the disease was either contracted while East (either Pittsburg or Philadelphia), or more likely at a Catholic mission at Columbus, Ohio, where this peripatetic gentleman had "babbed an eye" for a good many nights before his home-coming. The compound effect of liquor had reduced his exchequer; the mission was handy and cheap. The papers gave an account of an outbreak of small-pox at this hostelry three days before Sowder came upon the scene here.

On the 25th of February, news having reached the county judge that small-pox was in the "Deep Well Woods," a negro settlement, ten or eleven miles from Stanford, I was asked to go and verify the statement. I found John VanDevere with a case of the discrete variety, which ran a typical course, the patient recovering. Then followed in this neighborhood twenty-six other cases, all being of the mild form of

the disease, except Tim Welch's wife, whose case was severe in the confluent form. These Deep Well cases were under the immediate care of Dr. W. J. Edmiston, of Crab Orchard. On April 11th I visited Crab Orchard at night, in company with County Attorney Harvey Helm, to examine four suspects—young white men—a diagnosis of small-pox was easily made. A pesthouse was established one and a half miles from town, and Dr. J. D. Pettus put in charge. Each case proved a confluent one. All recovered.

The mayor of Crab Orchard telephoned me to visit his town on the 14th of August, to make a diagnosis in the case of John Turnbull, who was reported to have small-pox, but who would not permit any local doctor or one of his neighbors to enter his domicile. I went, bearded the lion in his den, and found a confluent case, fully developed, and two of his children, who were recovering from the discrete form. As he was in his own home, and it isolated, he was permitted there to remain.

In August there appeared at Rowland, a suburb of Stanford, eight cases of the discrete variety. All recovered. Whether other cases are to follow deponent sayeth not, but he is of the opinion that the Augean stables are about cleaned out. While vaccination has been pretty general, there are some people with foolish fears who will not, with any amount of persuasion, have this simple protective operation performed.

All praise should be bestowed upon the officers of the county for their supreme efforts to stamp out the disease. County Judge Bailey and County Attorney Helm, at all times, have been ready and willing to give aid and comfort to the local Board of Health. Not deeming it necessary, we did not quarantine against anything, or body, at any time. No one, so far as we know, willfully or knowingly obstructed or resisted the powers given to the Board of Health. The cost to the county because of this epidemic of small-pox will not exceed in money value more than three thousand dollars; the estimated loss of business, etc., would be thrice that sum.

#### Recapitulation.

Number of cases in the county to date, 41; first case imported by Sowder, probably from Columbus, Ohio; first case in Deep Well Woods, contracted from a case, a negress, who came on a visit from Cincinnati, O., and who returned to that city and died from the disease. The epidemic sprang from this source. The young white men caught it, possibly, from some indiscreet visits made to the Deep Woods. This has been suggested; I would not aver it. The poison was and is still in the force, as evidenced by the cases of Turnbull and those recently occurring at Rowland.

Yours truly,

STEELE BAILEY, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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#### LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Grand Rivers, Ky., April 27th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I report a case of small-pox; it is positive, at the Gravel Switch, one mile west of Grand Rivers, on the Illinois Central Railroad. This pit is operated by the above company, employing about



150 men. On the 19th inst., Supt. Surgeon Dr. D. G. Murrell, of Paducah, reported two patients that came to the company's hospital from this pit, which proved within a few days to be small-pox.

To-day Assistant Superintendent Dr. J. Q. Taylor saw, with me, a patient—evidently small-pox. The patient is isolated in a car, though doubtless fifty men have had an opportunity, and these fifty men many of them come up to our town; some live in town. I have successfully vaccinated the layout of employes of the company. I am expecting a great outbreak of small-pox; what can and will the State Board suggest and do to help us? Act quickly. I am vaccinating the entire community, all who will accept of it. Answer.

Yours,

A. J. DRISKELL,  
Member County Board Health.

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Office Health Officer,  
Jefferson County, Ky.,  
Louisville, Ky., May 6, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I found things in a bad way at Gravel Pit, one mile west of Grand Rivers. They have four cases of small-pox now in negroes confined in an old boarding car on the side track of the I. C. R. R. One eruptive case got away from them and was found, so I learned, at Princeton. Fifteen suspects, actual exposures, also got away and have gone, the Lord only knows where. The trouble there was the same as at other places—delayed diagnosis. Two cases left and went into Paducah. I found on my arrival that Dr. Driskell had done all he could, backed up by Drs. Murrell and Taylor, of Paducah, the I. C. surgeons. No guard had been placed over these men. No guessing the number of exposures. I went to Smithland the same day I reached Grand Rivers. Did not get to Smithland until 9 p. m. It is twenty-five miles from the railroad, over as rough a road as you found in the mountains. Judge Evans, of the Livingston County Court, very promptly called his court together, and I took much pleasure in placing the matter in a strong way before them. The trouble with the magistrates was that they insisted that the railroad company should take care of these negroes. I explained to them that the railroad could not restrain the movements of a single citizen without laying themselves liable for heavy damages. Your local Board of Health at Smithland had done nothing. It had not even occurred to any one that they existed, or that they had any authority in the matter. Mail the young Dr. Duling a commission as member of Board. I believe his initials are the same as his father's. Driskell is a good man, but a very timid one. The fiscal court had taken action by making an order that each magistrate should appoint a physician to vaccinate the poor and take charge of any one of their citizens who should become afflicted with small-pox; that the state and the d—d railroad should be made to care for those negroes at Grand River. They seemed to feel like they were sorry they had a railroad in their county. You know just about how they talked about the matter. I succeeded in getting them to order everything I recommended. Had to threaten them with a state quarantine before they would vote. The judge and county attorney were all right. They will be very fortunate

if they do not have lots of trouble at Grand Rivers. I got back this morning, completely worn out by the 25-mile round trip over those hills. I believe things are in good shape now, or in as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

Yours respectfully,

B. W. SMOCK, M. D.,  
Inspector for the State Board of Health.

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MCCRACKEN COUNTY.

Paducah, Ky., April 19, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Arrived here 4:26 a. m. Met Dr. Rivers this a. m. at 10 o'clock. Went with him over the ground and saw 16 eruptive cases, 12 of which were in the eruptive hospital. Same trouble here that Dr. Long had three years ago. A misunderstanding between the mayor and the local Board of Health. Mayor right this time. After a conference with local Board met with City Council to-night, and, as a result of my visit, things are in good shape. Do not fear any more trouble of the same nature, but am satisfied that they are into it here good and strong. Small-pox in two places across the river in Illinois.

It is needless to tire you with a detailed account of the troubles they had here, for they are of the same nature of a number of others with which you are very familiar. I leave for home at 1:25 a. m. Will go over the ground in detail when I see you.

Yours,

B. W. SMOCK, M. D.,  
Inspector for the State Board of Health.

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MADISON COUNTY.

Richmond, Ky., April 6, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your letter just to hand. We raised the quarantine on B and Irvine streets two days after you were here, as soon as we got all the sick and suspects out to the camp. The case I found Saturday on First street was taken out at once. The boy I found in bed with her got away from the police and left for Chicago same night. The house was locked immediately after removing patient, and opened to-day for fumigation for the first time since. So no quarantine was laid. I am watching the city. Do house-to-house inspection each day. Waiting for developments in the county. We have another trial set for to-morrow, 9 a. m. If it don't go right will have it put off until Monday, so that you may get here. I would be pleased to have you come up. Nobody on earth I would rather see than you on 'most any occasion, espe-

## PASTER.

## CERTIFICATE OF UNDERTAKER.

I (or We) hereby certify that the accompanying dead body of  
 ..... (If a minor, give parents' name also )  
 Consigned to ..... Address ..... State of.....  
 has been prepared by me (or us) strictly in accordance with the rules of  
 the State Board of Health for transportation by railway, and in con-  
 formity with said rules, as printed on the back of this permit.

.....Shipping Undertaker.

Residence .....

## NOTICE OF A NUISANCE.

.....Ky., .....19....

To the Board of Health of .....

Gentlemen: Your attention is respectfully called to the existence  
 of a nuisance on the premises of .....  
 at ..... in ..... county, arising from  
 ..... The address of ..... (the owner, agent or occupant)  
 is .....

Respectfully,

.....

P. O. Address .....Ky.

## NOTICE TO ABATE A NUISANCE.

Office of the .....Board of Health.

.....Ky., .....19....

To ..... owner, agent or occupier  
 of premises, situated ..... in .....  
 county, Kentucky. You are hereby notified and required to abate and  
 remove, within ..... days from the date of the service  
 hereof, a certain nuisance on the above described property, consisting  
 of .....  
 .....which nuisance has been declared by the  
 Board to be prejudicial to the public health. Your failure to do this  
 will subject you to the penalties imposed by the statutes of the Com-  
 monwealth of Kentucky.

By order of the Board.

.....M. D.,  
 Secretary and Executive Officer.

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NOTICE TO BE VACCINATED.

Office of the .....Board of Health.

.....Ky., .....19....

By virtue of authority vested in it by law the .....Board  
of Health respectfully requests you to be vaccinated within the next  
.....hours.

By order of the Board.

.....M. D.,  
Health Officer.

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Rule 55. Each local Board of Health shall procure the publication  
of such of the foregoing rules from time to time as will meet indications  
and emergencies that may arise, and as will best promote and protect  
the public health.

The rules and regulations made by the State Board of Health and  
adopted by the various local Boards, in accordance with powers given by  
the act creating the State and Local Boards of Health, etc., are laws to  
be obeyed by every individual in the state.

All prosecutions for violations of the statute law, or the rules of  
local Boards of Health, should be instituted by the several county or  
prosecuting attorneys of this state upon information of such local  
Boards.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted, and all rules  
and regulations heretofore promulgated by circular, card or pamphlets,  
or through newspaper publications, in conflict with the foregoing, are  
hereby revoked.

By order of the Board.

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary.

as follows: One (1) malignant, seventeen (17) well-marked, and thirty-five (35) discrete. I shall not attempt in this summary to give any reasons for so low a mortality. In searching statistics I find no where so low a mortality. It is a noteworthy fact that the visitation to our state this year has been characterized by a very low death rate. This was true at Middlesboro, and also at Jellico.

I will conclude by stating that if all counties in the state, when visited by an epidemic of this nature, would profit by the experience of the officials, together with the people of Richmond and Madison county, insure prompt action and hearty co-operation with the representatives of the State Board, that thousands of dollars could be saved, as well as numbers of valuable lives.

Again making mention of the valuable aid rendered by Drs. Poyntz and Smith, together with Judge Sullivan and Mayor Smith, I respectfully submit to you this as my official report.

Yours very truly,

B. W. SMOCK, M. D.,  
Inspector for the State Board of Health.

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Richmond, Ky., Aug. 18, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: As requested, I have the honor to report that the first cases of small-pox occurred in this city on the — day of February, 1898. The contagion was from a negro who escaped from quarantine at Knoxville, Tenn., coming directly to this city, and stopping with a negro woman and her sister in a small house near the colored Methodist church, where the first cases were contracted. Both of the women had the disease; a negro man and woman who visited the strange negro took the disease. The man was seen on the streets, particularly at night, after he had broken out. The woman died before she could be removed to the pesthouse. These two cases I saw and confirmed the diagnosis. They were seen subsequently by Dr. Smock and yourself. The disease spread rapidly and the alarm was very great. We hurriedly constructed hospitals half mile from the city, building plank houses with good floors, flues, etc., putting in stoves; nailed strong paper on the walls, which made the rooms as comfortable as any of the homes formerly occupied by the patients. The greatest number of cases contracted the disease in the house occupied by the negro man who had been seen on the street. It was a house of ill-fame. The negro woman who kept it also set up court day dinners. Some parties, both white and black, had visited this place on court day in March. They went home and broke out and were afterward located and brought to the hospital.

Dr. M. W. Gibson was selected as medical superintendent, and no better or more efficient medical man could have been chosen.

The number of cases treated in hospital was 53, including whites and negroes.

The cost to the county and city, all told, was \$4,200.00. The estimated loss in business amounted to \$10,000.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. POYNTZ,  
President Board of Health Madison County.

MARION COUNTY.

Lebanon, Ky., Aug. 8th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Referring to yours of 1st inst. regarding the small-pox outbreak at Lebanon, I would say that there has been a total of thirteen cases at Lebanon, all confined to two houses.

The first five cases occurred among the white servant girls at the Norris House. These cases were isolated in a large room adjacent to the Norris House, conducted through to convalescence, removed, and the room cleaned up and fumigated, without the Board of Health or the public knowing anything about them.

The next case, also a servant girl at the Norris House, developed small-pox about ten days after the first five cases had been removed. This case was isolated in the same room and kept there until she recovered. Soon after this case developed, the attending physician reported it and the facts in reference to the other subsequent cases to the Board of Health. The Board, after mature consideration, concluded that as this case was a very mild one, was completely isolated and every precaution had been taken to protect the public against any further extension, it was best that it should not be removed. Several days after this case developed at the Norris House, a young boy who had been employed about the hotel, and who lived on the outskirts of town, developed an eruption, but as he was not very sick a physician was not called to see him. After he had been in the eruptive stage one week a physician by chance saw him and reported it to the Board of Health. The family to which the boy belonged was composed of eight children, a father and mother. None of them except the father had been vaccinated. During the week before this case was known to be small-pox, ten or twelve persons visited this house, and they were scattered all over the county. These visitors were hunted up, vaccinated and told to remain at home for two weeks.

The whole family having been exposed for over a week, it was thought unnecessary to separate the family; so they were isolated and vaccinated.

In this family seven cases developed, all of mild character, and all recovered. None of the visitors contracted the disease.

Ten days or two weeks before the first case at the Norris House developed, one of the servant girls there slept in a bed at the Bricken House which had been occupied by a young lady recently returned from Lexington. Soon after returning from Lexington this young lady had what was supposed to be chicken-pox. She was not attended by a physician.

With the exception of one of the five cases at the Norris House, which was confluent, all the cases were mild. There was no death. In dealing with the outbreak we had the thorough co-operation of the town and county authorities.

I am unable to state the cost to the county, but it will possibly not exceed (\$200.00) two hundred dollars.

The loss to business would have been very small had it not been that some of our neighboring towns, notably Springfield, spread exaggerated reports to gain a commercial advantage.

Yours truly,

R. C. McCHORD,  
Health Officer for Marion County.

## MASON COUNTY.

Maysville, Ky., October 4th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The enclosed letter from Dr. Savage explains itself. Germantown, the doctor's home, is a little town on the line between this (Mason) and Bracken counties, and his home is on the Bracken side of the line.

If you have not made any other arrangements, and desire it, I will go down and take the steps for, or rather advise with the authorities and the Board of Health, if they have one, as to what should be done for the suppression of the disease. Since I wrote you I have had several cases of small-pox in the Germantown neighborhood. These cases were taken to and treated at our pesthouse. All recovered. I am afraid the disease may get over the line into our county, and I have a selfish interest to prevent it if possible. I owe you an apology that I did not report my cases to you for publication in your report to the governor. I have been sick all summer, and when the day's labor was over I have felt very little like writing.

I treated six cases of the disease (all negroes) in April, May and June, from the Washington neighborhood (four miles from here). Had several hundred vaccinations made, and quarantined all suspected persons. The disease was limited to the above-mentioned cases in a community with a large and helpless negro population.

In August the disease was discovered in a negro family in the Fern Leaf neighborhood, which is near Germantown.

The family, ten (10) in number, were taken to the pesthouse. Two of the family had small-pox. Two weeks later a negro woman in the same neighborhood, and living with a prominent farmer, was reported to have the disease. I visited the woman with Dr. E. C. Dimmett, of Germantown, found a typical case of small-pox, and had her taken at once to the pesthouse. sent these people home cured September 2d. The patients all recovered.

Such, my dear doctor, in brief, is a history of the outbreak of small-pox in our county in the year 1899.

The fiscal court this day allowed me the magnificent sum of eighty dollars for my services. I am making no complaint, and hope to receive a fair compensation at their next meeting.

The eighty dollars were allowed me for my services in looking after and investigating these cases before sending them to pesthouse, where I was expected to treat them as infirmity physician without additional compensation above my annual salary.

I judge from the letter of Dr. Savage, who, by the way, is a most intelligent and worthy man, that there is considerable anxiety with his people as to small-pox, and I am very much afraid that it will get into our county unless prompt measures are taken for its suppression. If you wish me to go to Bracken county, probably you had better wire me and I will go at once. I think I would know how to help these good people out of their trouble. With best wishes,

Yours respectfully,

JAMES SHACKLEFORD, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., 3-21-'98.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I enclose you some ordinances passed by our council, also an order made by me as health officer, under your advice and by order of county judge and local Board of Health. I hope they will meet with your approval. Has the governor vetoed our medical law? It is so reported here.

Yours truly,

W. R. THOMPSON, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

NOTICE OF VACCINATION.

By the authority vested in me as health officer of Montgomery county, Ky., and acting with orders from State and County Boards of Health, in order to prevent the outbreak and spread of small-pox, which is now raging in Middlesboro, Pineville, Jellico, Richmond and other points in Eastern Kentucky, and which is spreading with alarming rapidity in the direction of this county, it is now hereby ordered that all persons in this county be vaccinated immediately. The laws of Kentucky provide that all persons who fail or refuse to comply with the requirements of the Board of Health, shall be subject to a fine of from \$10 to \$100 for such neglect. Each citizen is therefore directed to at once comply with the foregoing order.

W. R. THOMPSON,  
Health Officer for Montgomery County.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., March 19, 1898.

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Council of Mt. Sterling, Ky.

That all persons who shall come into said city from the counties of Whitley, Bell or Madison, or from any other portions of this state or country, that is infected with small-pox, without having first procured from the health officer of the county and state from which he comes a certificate of health, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

Any railroad company or common carrier who shall bring into the city limits of said city any person from the counties of Whitley, Bell, Madison, or any district in this state or country infected with small-pox, when such person shall not have in his possession a certificate of health as aforesaid, shall be fined on conviction not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each offense.

This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication, as required by law.

GEO. W. BAIRD, Mayor.

THOS. D. JONES, City Clerk.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., March 19, 1898.



## ORDINANCE.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Board of Council of Mt. Sterling, Ky.:

That all persons residing or living in the city of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, are required to be vaccinated, except those who have had small-pox. All persons 21 years of age or over shall procure their own vaccination. Any one unable to pay for vaccination can procure it by applying to Drs. C. B. Duerson or W. R. Thompson.

That all parents, guardians or other persons having the care, custody or control of any child or children, or who may have in their employ any minor or minors, shall have same vaccinated.

That the city physician be instructed to procure for the city a sufficient number of good and reliable vaccine points to vaccinate the poorer element of the city.

That each of the parents, guardians and persons mentioned in this ordinance for every failure or refusal to comply with the requirements hereby imposed upon them shall be fined not less than two nor more than twenty dollars for each failure or refusal.

This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication as required by law, and all laws or parts of same in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

March 19, 1898.

GEO. W. BAIRD, Mayor.

THOS. D. JONES, City Clerk.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., July 11, '99.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Doctor: I have to report that the small-pox has been stamped out in Levee precinct of this county. Dr. Duerson has recovered from his attack of varioloid, and everything destroyed that was used in the camp that could possibly carry the disease. This was done on July the 3d. I have further to report that another case made its appearance last Saturday in another part of the county. Can get no history of exposure to the cases we had, and am at a loss to know where it came from. It is genuine small-pox beyond a doubt. We have established a pesthouse in the house occupied by the patient, and a camp of detention near by, where we have all the "suspects" quarantined. We were congratulating ourselves on getting off so well with the other outbreak, and thought all was over when this one appeared. The county Board is standing by us now better than ever, as this case is in the midst of the best section of our county—the Cumings precinct. The cost of first outbreak will be in neighborhood of \$1,500.00. Will render itemized report when all is over. Regards to Dr. Mc., Jr.

Yours fraternally,

W. R. THOMPSON, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

MUHLENBERG COUNTY.

Central City, Ky., April 24th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I will state the small-pox situation. The two colored girls, whose vaccination did not take good, had varioloid and are well. Herbert Myers, the last one to take the small-pox, is doing well; the scabs are formed and some coming off. The two cases of small-pox and two cases of varioloid have all been in one family of colored people at Bevier, Ky. I have not allowed any one to leave the house and yard since April 1st, when I first saw the first case, which died nine days after he was broke out. The balance of the family, seven in all, have fine scars from the vaccination, and I have them to keep the house and yard, clothing and everything washed clean with hot water and soap, and use disinfectants. I do not believe any one else will take it from those cases after a reasonable time. I still keep the place well guarded. If no one else takes the small-pox, when do you consider it safe to let them free. I mean how many days after the last case is able to wash and bathe all over after getting up?

I am glad the fool-killer will not be around for a few months, as I think he would reap a fine harvest in our part of Muhlenberg county. I guess human nature is nearly the same everywhere, but I think we can furnish the largest crop of any vicinity on earth. Please advise me how long a time I shall keep them isolated after the last case gets up.

Yours truly,

M. P. CREEL, M. D.,  
Health Officer Muhlenberg County.

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Fiscal Court for Muhlenberg county met at the court-house in Greenville, Ky., on Monday, April 3d, 1899. Present, T. J. Sparks, Judge, and the following justices of the peace appeared in court and took their seats, viz.: J. R. Randolph, J. S. Eades, C. W. Cisney, Jr., T. M. Ingram, and J. Wallace Oates; G. B. Williams and S. O. Sears being absent.

On motion of J. Wallace Oates, it is hereby ordered that the local Board of Health of this county, be and is hereby authorized to draw upon the sheriff of Muhlenberg county for an amount not otherwise appropriated, sufficient to stamp out small-pox at Bevier, or at any other points in said county where said disease may break out, and that said Board shall use all economy in said expenses, and render an itemized account of said expenses to the fiscal court of said county at its next regular October, 1899, term.

The vote for the adoption of said order stood: Ayes, unanimous.

Minutes were read and approved, and it is ordered that court do now adjourn.

T. J. SPARKS, J. M. C. C.

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Central City, Ky., Aug. 1, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: While I submit this report as a true and correct statement of the facts, I would state that the Board—and more especially

myself—have suffered much from malicious and mendacious characters of both sexes. Some of my friends have nobly met the fulminations of these designing and maligning persons, which I do most highly appreciate. I came to the conclusion that the good old pealmist spoke the truth when he said: "All men are liars," and they go "lying from their mother's womb." Men who were considered men of veracity took the lead in misrepresentation and foul mendacity. Your reporter went through this fiery ordeal without stopping to answer or explain, and it is with a clear conscience, before God and man, I submit this report.

There was one vociferous howl all over the adjacent country: "Creel and the other doctors are deceiving the people in order to fill their greedy pockets." "It is nothing but chicken-pox or some sort of itch." While these things were freely circulated, still not one would go near Bevier; were afraid even to stand guard. I learned to value the old saw: "Bold in counsel, cowardly in war." And the cowards in this case are legion. Ruf. Myers (col.) came from Paducah, Ky., March 18th, 1899, to Bevier, Ky., and on the 22d of March (inst.) he was taken with headache, backache and sorethroat, and was quite sick until March 29th, when he began to break out; and I was called to see him on the morning of April 1st. I found him very sick, with a well-developed case of small-pox.

I reported the case to the county judge, T. J. Sparks, and he reported to Dr. A. Lewis, one of the Board of Health, and they wired me to come to Greenville, Ky., on the evening of April 1, 1899. The county judge notified all the magistrates to meet at the courthouse on Monday, April 3, 1899, to take measures to assist the County Board of Health in stamping out the small-pox at Bevier, Ky. All the magistrates met with the county judge on Monday, April 3, 1899, and passed the endorsed order for money, that the County Board of Health might have the necessary funds to exterminate the disease. The funds were used as enclosed bills, for guards, medicines, provisions, funeral expenses, physicians' services, etc. Ruf. Myers had been a brakeman on the Illinois Central railroad, and had slept with a colored brakeman at Paducah, and when the negro broke out he came home to his father, Peter Myers, at Bevier, Ky., and did not report that he had been exposed until after small-pox had developed. On April 2d, the people at Bevier concluded that Myers might not have small-pox, and they telegraphed for Dr. Hendricks, of Central City, Ky., who had had small-pox several years ago, and had treated several cases of the disease. He visited Ruf. Myers and pronounced it a genuine case of small-pox. This was done before I knew that he—Dr. Hendricks—had been sent for. I vaccinated all the Myers family and revaccinated. There were no cases of small-pox among those on whom the vaccine had the proper effect; but in cases where the vaccine failed, they had the disease. Peter Myers and two girls had small-pox in a light form, their arms having been but little sore. The vaccine did not take on the boy, Herbert Myers, and he was very sick of the disease and came near dying. Ruf. Myers, the first case, died, 2d April at 6 p. m. Dr. Hendricks took supper with Perry Hill, an old friend, whom he had not seen since his return from Texas, and he shook hands with each one, and about three weeks afterward Mrs. Hill was taken with small-pox, and then her husband, Perry Hill, and their son Sutton. They all had a light form of the disease, but were well pittted on their bodies. Miss Malissa Lewis, who lived in the next house, thirty feet distant, visited them and was in the house every day, and had small-pox in a confluent form, and at the worst stage some one set fire to Mr. Perry Hill's house at three different points at 1 o'clock in

the night, and they barely escaped with their lives and did not save anything. Just at that time a heavy rain came up, while they were moving their sick to a stable. The rain saved Robt. Louden's dwelling house, and Dayton L. Lewis' house, one on each side of Mr. Hill's house. Wm. Lewis helped to take Miss Lewis to the stable, while she was well broken out, and in three weeks he was taken of small-pox. Robt. Louden had small-pox some years ago. I vaccinated Robt. Louden's wife. It took well on her, and she did not have small-pox, although she had nursed Miss Lewis all the time. All escaped small-pox on whom the vaccine had the proper effect.

Rufus Myers died April 2, 1899. There were ten cases of small-pox in all.

Respectfully,

M. P. CREEL, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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NELSON COUNTY.

Bardstown, Ky., May 8th, 1899.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Doctor: Miss Maggie Barnes was at the home of her brother, Charlie Barnes (at Lebanon Junction), whom you saw there with the eruptive disease now or recently prevailing there, and returned to her home at Mr. Dick Montgomery's, near Hunter's, and three miles from here, on the 15th ult. Three days afterward she was taken with fever, headache and backache and broke out on the third day. Dr. Pope saw her three or four days afterward and pronounced it a genuine case of small-pox. About a week after Dr. Pope saw the case Dr. Williams saw her, and called it chicken-pox, and in last Friday's issue of our town paper put in a card in regard to the case, a copy of which I herewith enclose.

To the Public:

On May the 1st Mr. Dick Montgomery, who lives near Hunter's, called me to examine Miss Maggie Barnes, whose illness had been pronounced genuine small-pox. I found it a genuine chicken-pox in mild form. The neighbors and public generally may rest assured that there is no danger. This notice is made at the request of the Montgomery family.

T. D. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Bardstown, May 5.

Since then four others of the family have taken sick, with the usual pronounced symptoms, and Drs. Pope and Gore went to see them to-day and say it is undoubtedly small-pox, the three children being broken out, they having been recently vaccinated, and the mother, who was taken a day or two after the children, not having been vaccinated, is very sick, with fever, headache, backache, vomiting, etc., though no eruption has yet appeared in her case, this being the third or fourth day of her sickness.

On account of Williams' card there are a great many people here

who do not believe it is small-pox, and we would be greatly obliged to you if you will come out immediately and decide the matter.

You could go out to Hunter's on the morning train, and Dr. Pope will meet you there and take you to Montgomery's and back in good time for the afternoon train, and can give you full particulars and history of the case, etc.

Notify Dr. J. L. Pope, Bardstown, at once if it is so you can come, so he will know when to meet you.

Yours truly,

A. G. BLINCOE,  
County Health Officer.

Bardstown, Ky., Aug. 5th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 1st inst. asking for a brief history of the small-pox in this county received.

Our first case was a colored man, who came here from the work-house in Louisville with varioloid about the middle of February last.

This disease made its next appearance in a white family on the Shepherdsville road, about three miles from town, about the last of April. The first case there was a young lady, who had been with her brother, whom you saw suffering with the disease at Lebanon Junction. Four other members of the family took it from her.

There was also a case of varioloid four miles west of town about the middle of May in the person of a young man who had been visiting in Louisville.

This makes a total of seven cases in the county. The usual precautions of vaccinating and quarantining were taken in all the cases, and the disease did not spread. All the cases were in mild form, and there were no deaths.

The case of varioloid here was in the outskirts, not near any of the streets leading directly in or out of town, and the people did not stop coming in, so there was little or no interference with business here.

Probably five hundred dollars would cover the whole cost of vaccinating, quarantining, doctors' bills, etc., on account of these cases.

Yours truly,

A. G. BLINCOE, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

#### NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Louisville, Ky., November 20th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: In compliance with your order by wire of November 14th, I left Louisville on the first train for Carlisle, Nicholas county, Ky. Arrived there on the evening of the 15th. Was met at train by Dr. Malcom Dills, county referee.

On the morning of the 16th, in company with Dr. G. W. Grimes, who had been appointed by the County Board, health officer for Nicholas

county, we drove to the infected neighborhood, known as Stony Creek precinct, five miles north of Carlisle.

After arriving I learned that on the tenth day of August last a man came from Bloomington, Illinois, and took lodging at one Esquire McCann's. In a few days after his arrival he was taken sick, and developed an eruption covering the whole of his body. A neighboring physician was called to see him, and as the result of several visits the doctor finally diagnosed yellow chicken-pox. In fifteen days five members of the McCann family were seized with the same malady, among the number being a girl about fourteen or fifteen years old, but before desquamation had taken place re-entered the district school, and from this school the contagion was carried into a number of families. A daughter of Esquire McCann, after exposure of a week as nurse in her father's family, went to her home at Flat Rock, Bourbon county. She was taken sick in due season, remaining at home until able to travel, and came back to Nicholas county.

I mention this circumstance so that you will see how the disease got into Bourbon county. Dr. Frank Fithian, of Paris, being the first to diagnose the disease, wrote at once to the health authorities of Nicholas county that they had small-pox to deal with, and not yellow chicken-pox. Dr. Grimes had been in the McCann family, and insisted that it was small-pox, but was beaten down by the venerable M. D., who had the confidence of the people, as well as the powerful popular feeling of the laity. In the face of these conditions the disease was allowed to make progress for three full months without any effort whatever to control it, and not until Monday, the 12th of November, was any action taken.

You have a competent Board as regards executive ability, and to whose support the fiscal court and the citizenship of Carlisle are most enthusiastically pledged. Active measures were begun before I left to take hold and stamp out the disease. They have thirty-five cases, most of which are of a discrete type, although I saw a number of very severe confluent cases. The contagion is confined in ten families, mostly Irish, with ways and fixed opinions of their own. The area of the infected district is a radius of a mile and a half in all directions from the school. The people are all white, and, on the whole, well-to-do farmers.

I take it that one per cent will cover the whole number who have been vaccinated. I advised a house-to-house inspection and vaccination and revaccination of every person in every family in this neighborhood and the territory adjacent, as well as a general vaccination of the whole county, mentioning particularly the population of Henryville, a negro suburb lying between Carlisle and this infected neighborhood. I advised the immediate erection of an eruptive hospital, but the Board seemed to think they could control the trouble without one. Guards were placed on all the roads leading into and out of the neighborhood. I stayed with them two days, and felt on leaving that they were in good shape as regards their start. If the number of exposures were not greater than I could learn from two trips over the territory, I believe they will be able to handle it without an eruptive hospital. Dr. Dills is a good man, so is Grimes, only a little slow, and the Irish very obstinate.

Hoping this covers the situation as I saw it, and that you will be pleased with this, my official report, I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

B. W. SMOCK,  
Sanitary Inspector.

## OHIO COUNTY.

Beaver Dam, Ky., May 27th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Two days since, the attention of the County Board of Health was called to an endemic of some contagious skin disease, which has been in existence several weeks at Taylor Mines, in this (Ohio) county, and which recently has spread to McHenry, another mining town, three miles distant. Upon investigation the Board finds a disease which runs an irregular and a typical course, but which comes more nearly simulating a mild, discrete form of small-pox than any other with which we are cognizant.

The town authorities of McHenry, under advice of County Board, have organized local Health Board, and have under quarantine all affected persons, four in all. Taylor Mines, having no corporate township, the Board has taken charge and placed all persons affected, ten in number, in four families, under quarantine, and have ordered general vaccination of all persons in the place who can not show a successful scar. In these steps we think we will have the co-operation of the county authorities and the Taylor Coal Company; but we fear many other cases will develop, as there has been no restrictions imposed until this time. Please send us a supply of health circulars; also offer any suggestions you may deem advisable.

Yours truly,

S. D. TAYLOR, M. D.,  
Health Officer Ohio County.

Render, Ky., June 1st, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have in my practice several cases of what I have diagnosed small-pox. Many of the doctors say not, and but very few of them agree with me. We have, however, quarantined them, and everything is moving along nicely. But to decide this I wish you would come here and decide this matter. I say small-pox, while others say not; result, it is causing a great deal of vexation among the people. I am taking all precautions necessary to prevent a spread of the disease. Hoping to hear from you, I am,

Yours truly,

H. B. INNES, M. D.

Beaver Dam, Ky., June 11, 1899.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Doctor: I have in pesthouse now twenty-two cases. Only two new cases have developed in last week, one each at Taylor mines and McHenry. One death so far.

Disease confined, except in two last cases, entirely to colored people. I consider the disease in our grasp, yet people have not been vaccinated, and we do not know where the danger is lurking. If you think best to come would be glad to see you at any time.

Yours truly,

S. D. TAYLOR, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

Booneville, Ky., August 18th, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your letter received yesterday. I can't hear much from Jackson county. I had seen notice of the Board's meeting and Dr. Gibson's report in the Sunday Courier-Journal, and that is about all the news I have had from Jackson county since I saw you. You know we have no mail from there now. The mail persisted in coming after being notified to stop, until the sub-contractor, who lives in Jackson county, and who is very mad over the quarantine, was threatened with arrest and imprisonment by our county judge. It did not come any more after that. Our county judge is giving us his hearty support and has been of great assistance to us. He has assessed two fines, one of \$50.00 and one \$100.00. However, they are giving considerable trouble along the Jackson line. There are no night guards, so the people cross over of nights, surround the guards, etc. The people over there are threatening to hang Dr. Mahaffey. I am expecting to have to go over to his funeral 'most any day. Mahaffey is a worthy fellow and deserves better treatment than he is getting from the people over this matter. To show you how hard they are to manage and what clever tricks they fall into to get their merchandise through from the railroad, I inclose you a note from Dr. Mahaffey to myself. Mahaffey plainly shows in his note that he would like to shift the responsibility of attending to his brother-in-law off onto some one else.

We have vaccinated all our suspects, and our outlook is pretty good. There were quite a number of men from Lee county and some from Owsley at Jackson, Breathitt court day, when the case there broke out. It may be that we will have some cases from that one. If we have any cases I will inform you at once.

Very truly yours,

A. M. GLASS.

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POWELL COUNTY.

March 7th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: The Powell county local Board of Health met at the law office of M. A. Phillips, in Stanton, at 1 o'clock March 6th, 1899. Present, C. M. Driver, M. D., J. S. Ewen and M. A. Phillips. On motion, M. A. Phillips was made chairman of the Board. The Board then proceeded to make by-laws and regulations to arrest and stop the spread of small-pox in the town of Stanton and county of Powell, and to bring the infected population under proper treatment and subjection.

We first procured a pesthouse about two miles east of Stanton and removed the patient to it, together with his sister and brother-in-law, who have been waiting on him. We then put a guard over the pesthouse, with directions to let no one pass in or out. We then brought the infected population under subjection by causing every one who had been exposed to the disease to abandon the streets until it was safe for them to be released by a certificate from a physician. We also put a guard all around the town, allowing no one to pass in or out for fifteen days, and we think by this means we will have full control of said epi-



demic. We understand that the woman taken to the pesthouse is breaking out.

We have two immunes waiting on the patients, but no doctor.  
All of which is most respectfully reported.

M. A. PHILLIPS,  
Chairman County Board of Health.

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Stanton, Ky., March 7th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: There are a number of people in town that have had a chance to take the small-pox, whom we don't know, and to be sure of stopping the spread in the county we have placed guards all around town in the manner of quarantine. Under Section 2055 Kentucky Statutes we find that the local Boards have power to enforce the rules and regulations adopted by the State Board. If we are wrong about this matter please advise us at once, and if we haven't got the power, please, if possible, direct us to quarantine. I feel sure if we can hold our position we will stop its spread.

Yours very truly,

M. A. PHILLIPS,  
Chairman County Board of Health.

The State Board confirmed the quarantine in this instance, and directed that it be maintained.

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Stanton, Ky., 3-14th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Yours of the eleventh inst. received this morning and contents noted.

The man who has small-pox is Alonzo Ford, aged about 27 or 8 years, and came from Carrollton to English, Ky. A negro got off of boat at Carrollton, and there was first place Ford associated with negro. Then three days afterwards the same negro was at English in store with Ford for about three hours. The negro complained of being sick and very hot, drinking a great deal of water while in the store. This was February 17th.

Ford came to Stanton via Louisville & Nashville railroad to Lexington; from Lexington on Lexington & Eastern railroad to Stanton, arriving here on the last day of February (28th), in the morning. He was all over town in the most principal places of business, complaining on arrival here of being sick, and for three or four days before arriving here. His temperature at 12 o'clock noon of the 28th was 103 2-5; tried to get him to go to bed, but he did not until night, and complained of severe pain in back, throat symptoms severe; also head symptoms. The morning of March 1st temperature 104 3-5; severe pain in back, head symptoms, chilly sensations; finally distinct chill, nausea, vomiting and throat symptoms very, very severe. On morning of 2d he began to break out in throat, next on forehead, along edge of hair and face, etc., then it was I diagnosed it small-pox. Patient getting along nicely at present. He broke out well all over; also in palms of hands

and on bottoms of feet. He complained of one eye hurting him this morning; some better this evening. On examination, when he first broke out on forehead, etc., places were shot-like when pressed on with finger. He received a letter from home last Saturday stating there were cases of small-pox at his home.

Yours respectfully,

C. M. DRIVER, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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PULASKI COUNTY.

Somerset, Ky., September 19, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your telegram replying to Dr. Reddish's telegram of notification to you relative to epidemic of small-pox now prevailing in some portions of Pulaski county, handed me by Dr. Reddish to-day, and your request as to particulars can be, I think, answered in few words. In the first place, there is no doubt as to small-pox being with us, although in light form. We have no cases in Somerset just now, but strong prospects. In the west end, also in Russell county, we are told there are some eight or ten cases; in the east end, seventeen miles from Somerset, there is one case which was contracted in west end; it seems practically impossible to isolate or to institute anything like an effective quarantine on account of broken country and obstacles in reaching the infected district. There seems to be a misunderstanding or a want of knowledge as to powers of local Board to force vaccination, and this is one point we solicit information from you on; also as to whether it would not be admissible to have an expert to visit us and look over the field and suggest the best way for Board to meet exigencies with care. We would like very much to hear from you immediately regarding matter and wishing you will lend us such aid as you can to prevent disease spreading,

Fraternally, etc.,

J. M. OWENS,  
Secretary County Board of Health.

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ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., July 27, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: In accordance with my promise I write you: A report came here yesterday morning that a woman named Abney had small-pox on Brush Creek, ten miles northeast of here. I was in the community, and find that the woman lived in Jackson and visited Brush Creek last Sunday week, and never developed a case till Tuesday. She was then back at home. But Sherdan Overbey, a young man that has been logging in Horse Lick till Tuesday last, came over in this county ten miles from

the Jackson line, and is staying at his home. He has seen several cases and gives a graphic description of what it looks like. He has not been vaccinated yet. He seems to not be any way alarmed, and makes a joke of the whole affair. I reported it to Dr. Lovell. I will have him vaccinated and isolated as soon as possible. Thomas Rose, of near Mullin's Station, half way between Livingston and Wildie, has been exposed, and is now at home. Later, a woman has been arrested to-day between here and Livingston on railroad; supposed to have small-pox. No doctor has seen her yet. I will write you the developments of these cases. I must compliment our County Board of Health and county officers for their untiring efforts to protect the people of the county.

Yours,

M. PENNINGTON, M. D.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., July 30, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: A very suspicious case has developed at Orlando, on the K. C. R. R., five miles from here. It is a lady named Ball, that has been visiting in Clay county. A man named Peteete is with the case watching symptoms. Dr. Lovell will go to see the case to-morrow. From the notes the man sends in the symptoms are very good. The family is isolated, and parties exposed will be vaccinated and isolated to-morrow.

All people from Jackson county have been sent back over the line. Our guards are very strict. W. D. McGuire, a prominent citizen near the line, has his barn and garden in Jackson. He writes the county judge that the guard will not let him go to his barn. He is in great distress over the matter. Will write you at Bowling Green day after to-morrow.

Yours,

M. PENNINGTON.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., April 27, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I was called to see Dr. Anderson, above Pine Hill, yesterday afternoon, and found him with small-pox. The scabs were dark and falling off. There were two other cases in the same house about the same stage, and still two others with the scarlatinous rash. The doctor acknowledges that he got the infection from Lou Delph (the Pittsburg case, which was probably reported to you); but denies that any of these cases are small-pox; says that they are wanting in many of the essential features, viz., no headache, no fever, no nausea, no pustules. But the scabs indicated to me that there had been pustules. It is difficult to tell anything by the scars, because the doctor had small-pox when eleven years of age. I am told that the Pittsburg case is identical with the Lebanon Junction cases, but whether this be true or not I don't know.

It is reported that probably a hundred people in and about Pine Hill have been exposed. Circuit court convenes here in about three weeks, which calls people together from all parts of the county, and from other counties; and in view of the gravity of the case would like for

**you to come and make a personal investigation. With the divided opinion and prejudice that exists in this section a quarantine would be hard to maintain unless we have strong backing.**

Fraternally yours,

A. S. LOVELL, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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SCOTT COUNTY.

Georgetown, Ky., August 15, 1899.

To the State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: About the 25th of April, 1899, Dr. Jno. A. Lewis, of this city, was called to the country to see Wm. Payne (age 23), who was said to have fever and an eruption. Dr. Lewis returned to town and reported the case small-pox, and later in the day saw the man again, in company with Drs. Wren and Carrick, who agreed with him in diagnosis. The Payne house was some 200 yards from public road, so they—five or six in family—were kept in their home. Some eight or ten days later Dr. Lewis' visit, elder Payne and wife were sick, and as the neighborhood was alarmed, Dr. Hawkins, of Lexington, was called to verify the diagnosis, which he did very promptly. The elder Payne had varioloid, and probably Mrs. Payne. All the household was vaccinated the second day after Dr. Lewis' visit, as were all persons exposed to the Payne household, and everyone in the neighborhood. Payne thinks he may have contracted the disease in Frankfort or here on a county court day, as he was in conversation with a soldier just returned from Cuba. The business of the neighborhood was not materially affected, and expense to county but \$25, which amount was paid to Dr. Hawkins, as expert.

Very respectfully,

JOHN E. PACK, Chairman,  
County Board of Health.

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SHELBY COUNTY.

Shelbyville, Ky., August 7, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I hereby submit to you my report in regard to the recent outbreak of small-pox in Shelbyville and Shelby county:

The first case was discovered April 26, 1899. He had contracted the disease in Louisville. Outside of removing him to a tent outside the city limits no other precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, there being no one who was either appointed or would assume the duties of health officer. Two weeks later (May 12th) six new cases were discovered. Within twenty-four hours a house was built, furnished, provisioned and the patients removed; quarantine was established, and guards appointed around every house that had been exposed, and all the inhabitants vaccinated. Only two more cases developed from this source of infection. The other cases contracted it in Louisville, or

from some tramp. All the cases were removed to the pesthouse, except one family in Shelbyville, and one in Simpsonville, in which the patients were convalescent when discovered. Only one white person had it, and he contracted it in Louisville.

Number cases in Shelbyville .....	15
Number cases in Simpsonville .....	6
Number cases in county near Simpsonville .....	3
Number cases in county elsewhere .....	1
<hr/>	
Total number in Shelbyville and Shelby county.....	25
Whites . . . . .	1
Colored . . . . .	24
Received in pesthouse .....	15
Treated at home .....	10
Number contracting disease from exposure to those af- fected after Board took charge of affairs .....	2

Quarantine maintained for five weeks in worst quarters; two or three weeks in less exposed district.

First case, in Shelbyville, received in pesthouse May 13th. Last case developed, in Shelbyville, May 31st. Last case discharged from pesthouse July 11th. This one came from the county near Simpsonville. Mortality, none.

Cost for suppressing (borne equally by county and city of Shelbyville), \$1,967. Loss of business practically nothing.

Shelbyville and Shelby county are now prepared to resist an invasion of small-pox. Last year about 1,400 public vaccinations were made in Shelbyville and its immediate neighborhood. This summer the fiscal court allowed a general vaccination of Shelby county in the more exposed points, viz., Bagdad, Christiansburg, Croppers, Simpsonville, Scott's, Finchville, Waddy, Graefenburg. About 1,680 vaccinations have been made at these points at public expense, so that now the vast majority of the negroes and pauper whites are protected, and we have no fears of a general outbreak of the disease in this county. Public confidence was soon restored, and everything worked harmoniously.

Respectfully yours,

R. D. PRATT, M. D.,  
Chairman and Executive Officer of Boards  
of Health of Shelby County and City of  
Shelbyville.

#### SIMPSON COUNTY.

Franklin, Ky., August 5, 1899.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Sir: Your communication of recent date is before me, and in reply will state that I have no report to make, as the only case we had recovered so soon; if a case at all it was very, very mild, and in the act of getting well when found; so we have no history, etc.

Sincerely,

J. C. DOUGLASS, M. D.,

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Campbellsville, Ky., August 22, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: We have taken steps to control small-pox epidemic in our county within its present limits, and so far no cases have developed in new localities. Some new cases within the infected sections. We are much handicapped by the stand taken by Dr. Prewitt, of Mannsville, who claims that the disease is not small-pox, and giving his patients permission and encouragement to mingle with neighbors. The disease appearing at several points in an extended section in Taylor, Casey and Adair, makes the difficulties of isolation much greater. There have so far been only ten cases at Mannsville, and some four or five cases at a point between that and the Casey county line. I understand that the Casey and Adair county authorities are doing their best to control the epidemic and isolating those cases. Four new cases have developed in that section. I hear that Dr. Hood, of Casey Creek, who has been visiting some cases, has contracted the disease. Are there any special steps necessary to take to compel vaccination?

Yours truly,

J. L. ATKINSON, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

Campbellsville, Ky., October 17, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: About the latter part of June, 1899, a case of small-pox developed near Mannsville, in Taylor county. The local physician failed to recognize the disease as small-pox, so the patient was allowed to go at will. He infected two other families in his immediate vicinity; besides, he attended a picnic at Clementsville, in Casey county, and conveyed the disease to that place, and also to Feathersburg, on the Taylor, Adair and Casey county lines. The period of incubation of the disease, or from the time of exposure till developed, was in most instances twenty-one days; so it spread slowly. It was not until the second week in August that reports reached me of the existence of small-pox in Taylor and adjoining counties. I called up the Mannsville physician, Dr. G. W. Prewitt, by telephone, and he assured me that there were no cases of small-pox at or near Mannsville. I called the local Board of Health together, and we consulted with our county authorities. We decided that it would be best to investigate the matter, and I accordingly visited Mannsville, and found five well developed cases of small-pox. Our county authorities very readily agreed to afford us all necessary assistance, so we immediately established a quarantine around the infected district near Mannsville, and also against Clementsville and Feathersburg. This quarantine was maintained till the Casey and Adair county authorities adopted decided measures in their infected localities, and until our own stricken and exposed persons had been properly isolated. By closely watching the infected families the disease was not allowed to spread, and by the middle of September the disease was effectually stamped out in our county.

We had in Taylor county about twenty cases. The only serious difficulty we had to contend with in our efforts to control the disease was the dissenting opinion of the Mannsville physician as to the nature

of the disease. Dr. Z. T. Gabheart, of Casey's Creek, kindly afforded us much valuable assistance in keeping us informed concerning the progress of our work at Feathersburg, which place is sixteen miles from Campbellsville. Mannsville is ten miles distant. All the Taylor county cases were among the poorer classes.

The cost to our county was very low, considering the work done:

Medical inspection and telegrams .....	\$24 60
Quarantine guards .....	54 00
Provisions for indigent patients .....	15 31
Total .....	<u>\$93 91</u>

Yours very truly,

J. L. ATKINSON,  
Chairman Taylor County Board of Health.

#### TRIMBLE COUNTY.

Bedford, Ky., May 3, 1899..

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I inclose a letter from Mr. Spreen, of Milton, which will explain itself, and ask for instructions as to how to proceed with the case. Small-pox has prevailed in Madison, Ind., opposite Milton, for several weeks, and on account of the excitement and anxiety of the citizens of Milton, our local Board met there some two weeks ago, and ordered all the citizens to be vaccinated, but at the suggestion of our county attorney we afterwards ordered the Board of Trustees of the town to make the order. This man Wright had at that time been exposed to the disease in Madison, and we had the promise from father that if he became sick in any way that it should be reported to the Board immediately; but I am informed by Mr. Spreen that instead of reporting the disease as provided, an attempt was made to conceal it.

The conduct of the man Wright is such that it seems to me it should not go unpunished, and while awaiting instructions from your honorable Board, have turned his case over to the civil authorities.

Please let me hear from you.

Truly yours, etc.,

J. C. HANCOCK, M. D.,  
Secretary County Board of Health.

Milton, Ky., April 29, 1899.

Dear Dr. Hancock: This morning (Saturday) as I came to Milton, I found my flag torn down and lying in tatters on the street. I asked Mrs. Wright who had done so; she said her son, Tom, had, who is a brother of the one down with the small-pox. I went at once over the river to get Dr. Forshea, the small-pox expert, to come over and diagnose the case. He demanded \$25: I declined to agree to so large a fee.

I tried to get other physicians, but none would go at all for any price. I again returned to Forshea, who finally agreed to come for \$15, which I agreed to. I remained at the postoffice while the doctor went to the house. He reported, after examining the case, that the moment he told them it was small-pox he was assaulted, kicked, and struck in the breast by the brother of the man down with the pox, and forcibly ordered from the premises. He had hardly finished reporting to me when this brute came up and again begun with his brutish language. I asked him to desist; upon his falling called the marshal to arrest him, but for some cause best known to himself he did not obey orders. I then went to the police judge for a warrant, but, strange to say, this official could not be found anywhere, though in plain view a few moments before. By this time Wright said to me whenever I'd get a physician that would examine the case he would abide by it. I told him the doctor was an expert in that disease and I would have to abide by his report and act accordingly. He said he would tear down the flags as fast as I'd put them up. I was now waiting for Judge Gossom to make his appearance again, and had determined on arresting this brute, and had gone to Mr. Caplinger's store, was in conversation with him. Mr. J. R. Inglis came in and said Dr. Contri was without and willing to examine the case, and perhaps his report might be accepted by Wright, which at first I thought useless, but finally concluded to try a peaceable solution. Dr. Contri agreed for \$5.00 to make the examination. After procuring him an old suit of clothing, went with him to the house, called young Wright to the door and asked him if Dr. Contri's report of the case would be acceptable to them. He retired for consultation, presently returned and invited the doctor in. Contri, too, pronounced it small-pox in mild form. Then Wright agreed to obey all orders thereafter. A flag was again put up and Contri given charge of the case. I procured a room for him to use for changing his clothing, also washpan, soap and towel. A guard has been placed at the house. Here again I had great difficulty in getting a man that would stand guard, though plenty of fellows lounging around the corners doing nothing. All were afraid the brute brother might do them harm. Finally succeeded in getting Willis Cassey to act as said guard from early morning until 9 o'clock at night at two (\$2.00) per day.

Sunday morning: Reported to me. Thos. Wright, the brute, passed the guard, in spite of protest of said guard, last night, and returned this a. m. Dr. Contri reports patient fully broke out; face covered with sores; an old-time small-pox case. Have instructed guard not to allow any one to pass in or out of house except physician.

Monday a. m.: Guard reports Tom Wright, as he would go out to-day and go where he pleased. If he does I shall use strong means to hold him in the house, even to the extent of having him ironed. Have sent him word to that effect.

Doctor reports him covered all over (the patient); can neither sit nor lie down. Town council called for to-night to pass vaccination ordinance. Have had a warrant issued for Tom Wright if he attempts to pass the guard. In order to keep guard at his post have been compelled to get another man to run errands. This man Tom Wright has threatened to give small-pox to as many people as he possibly can, and that he will do up this member of Health Board, but we are not alarmed.

Yours, etc.,

F. W. SPREEN,  
Pres. County Board Health.



Milton, Ky., May 25th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I take it for granted that our secretary, Dr. J. C. Hancock, has kept you fully advised of our work in my section of our county, hence I shall not burden you with a recapitulation of it in all particulars; but in view of the difficulties confronting us just at this stage, and the necessity for decisive action at once, and my being on the ground, thought perhaps was better able to give you the points involved as follows: When the first small-pox case appeared in Milton I flagged it at once, and proceeded to Bedford, and, together with our secretary, Dr. Hancock, called on our county judge, John Lee, had an interview with him, and, owing to the threatenings of the inmates of the house where the case was located, I was advised by the judge, and, too, by my colleague, to closely quarantine the house, have it guarded day and night. I did so, giving the men an order on the county, in the name of the Board of Health. These orders, upon presentation to the county judge, were refused payment, on the plea that the village (Milton) was incorporated, and that it (Milton) must pay the debt incurred by our County Board. Milton comes and denies its liabilities, and it can not and will not pay said bills, holding that the work done by our Board was beneficial to the entire county, and the county in consequence should pay, and so it stands now. At this same interview with Judge Lee, mentioned above, we asked that a pesthouse be erected, but the judge thought it unnecessary for just one case. Not many days thereafter another case developed five miles out in the country. I became alarmed, fearing that many people might have been exposed and many cases might be the result. I again went to Bedford, and, in company with Dr. Hancock, had an interview with the county attorney, G. W. Peak. Judge Lee could not be found. We urged the necessity for a pesthouse. Mr. Peak was in accord with us. I was authorized to have a house put up, he (Peak) suggesting the size, 15x30, in two apartments. The house was built at a very low figure, \$110.00, the flue and vault being extra, at a very good location about a mile and four rods from Milton. In the mean-time another small-pox case, very mild, developed in the same house in the country, and further, the case in Milton is pronounced cured by Dr. Contri, whom I had employed in the small-pox cases, the proper disinfectant applied, and the patient was recommended to me to be discharged and family released from quarantine, which I did on May 16th. On the 21st of May the town was again alarmed from what a peddler had said about the family where the first small-pox case had been. I was appealed to, and directed Dr. Contri to make the examination, who reported two (2) cases of small-pox, one light, the other as severe a case as he had ever met with. I flagged the house at once and placed guards on duty. Now comes the difficulty. None of the storekeepers will furnish supplies, nor can I keep guards on duty, because they say nobody will pay us, the county officials having refused to honor our orders.

Must I let the people starve like rats, or run at large to scatter the disease? My dear doctor, can you give us a cue by which it can be determined who shall pay? I have not removed these patients to the pesthouse for the reason that these two complete the entire family save the old lady, who is now as good as broke out with it, so Dr. Contri reports, and because we can take care of them cheaper where they are and in perfect safety.

Yours very truly, etc.,

F. W. SPREEN,  
Prest. County Board of Health.

WARREN COUNTY.

To the State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.:

Gentlemen: I have the honor of submitting the following annual report:

During January and February, 1899, there were three cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the county. All were fatal, and the houses were thoroughly disinfected after death. They were in widely separated parts of the county. Several other cases were reported, but as they recovered, this Board takes it for granted that there was an error in diagnosis.

On March 13th small-pox was first reported at Oakland, but this proved to be measles. On the 19th I was called to see a colored man, Ed. Sears, near town, a porter on the Evansville packet line. He had a typical case of the mild, discrete small-pox that has been prevalent in the state for the past two years. He was ordered confined to his room and separated from the other members of his family. Each of these were vaccinated in three places on each arm, with a different point at each place. All of the vaccinations were successful, and no case of the disease was contracted from this man. On the same day I vaccinated every person living within a half mile of the Sears house toward town, the direction from which he had come. Although he had stopped at numerous places on his way out home, we had no other cases from him. He was discharged from the pesthouse in the latter part of April. Several days before his discharge he was exposed to and assisted in the burying of a severe case of confluent small-pox (a city patient). His own case had been so mild as evidently to not confer a complete immunity on him, and ten days after his discharge he reported to my office with a second case, not so severe as the first, and he was again confined to the pesthouse for a month.

I first saw Sears on Sunday, March 13th. On the 15th, with the hearty co-operation of our excellent county judge and the contractors, we had a roomy pesthouse built on the Cox farm, about two miles from town, and Sears and subsequent cases were kept there. The city assumed half of the expense of the building, and their numerous cases contracted from a man who came to town on the same boat with Sears were also treated there.

On April 29th an ungarded suspect in the city escaped from the quarantine and went to an old house near Plano, where there were a number of worthless negro wenches and children and one old man. I was called on the 29th, and found her with a severe case of small-pox. I vaccinated her family, removed her to the pesthouse, and had those exposed guarded for twenty-five days. Some of her bedding was hidden by her husband in the woods, and after the guards were removed he brought this back in the house and slept on it. On the fourteenth night he developed a severe varioloid and was removed to the pesthouse. The other eight inmates of the house escaped the disease. I also vaccinated the negroes in the surrounding country and quarantined several of their favorite resorts so as to prevent their congregation.

On July 23d Dr. Simmons reported a case of small-pox at Smith's Grove. On my arrival there I found that he had a typical case of the disease in a negro woman who had been confined in the house of detention at Evansville, and regularly discharged. Dr. Simmons had isolated her and her husband, and we quarantined and thoroughly vaccinated the other members of her family, twelve in number. Her husband had

a mild case of the disease, but the rest of the family escaped it. Much credit should be given to Dr. Simmons for his early recognition of the disease and his prompt steps to prevent its spread. The doctor also vaccinated about a hundred neighboring negroes under instructions from this Board.

The total expense of the epidemic to the county was less than a thousand dollars, and this includes the building of the pesthouse, the purchase of a half interest in an ambulance, and considerable expense in preventing the spread of the disease from the more general epidemic in the city of Bowling Green. The only difficulties I encountered were in the first case near town, and these were from the lies and innuendoes of some of our doctors who had had no experience with the disease. As cases afterwards occurred in their practices in town, and they failed to recognize them, I felt that their sins were visited on their own heads.

Much of the credit for the fact that we had no spread of the disease from the initial focus in either of our three distinct infections is due to the prompt and ready action of our county judge. I feel confident that his assistance saved the county from the serious effects of an epidemic, and its taxpayers from the enormous drain that many other counties with ignorant or inefficient county judges had to undergo.

Respectfully,

A. T. McCORMACK, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

Bowling Green, Ky., December 1, 1899.

#### WHITLEY COUNTY.

Williamsburg, Ky., Aug. 10, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I submit the following report of small-pox in this county for years 1898 and '99:

The first case occurred in February, 1898, in a negro family that had moved from Middlesboro, Ky., to Jellico, Ky. This outbreak lasted some four months, there being 110 cases, with one death. There was conflict of opinion between authorities of town of Jellico, Ky., and of Whitley county, so that either refused to act or give any aid in controlling the cases, and what at first might have been controlled with little cost and no loss from business interest soon spread and became a serious epidemic, so much so that County Board called on secretary of State Board of Health for help, and Dr. J. N. McCormack, Jr., came to our relief, and with his help we induced the county authorities to render proper financial aid. Pesthouses were built, houses of detention, forced vaccination, etc. Main reliance on vaccination and isolation. Many of the cases were very mild, so much so that it was a source of great danger in spreading the disease, as many cases never had a physician and were sources of new trouble before it would be found out. The difficulties we had to contend with were many. Many of the best people of the town of Jellico, when this occurred, cried out that it was not small-pox for first six weeks, and gave health authorities no moral support in suppressing the epidemic. I suppose this was because of fear of hurting the business interest of the town. Again, one-half the

town of Jellico is in Kentucky and the other in Tennessee, and we had no control of houses in fifty feet of Kentucky line, and it was some time before we could get the Tennessee authorities to act in the matter. Again, there are several coal mines in the immediate vicinity of Jellico, many of them having a very transient population and hard to control. The lack of early financial aid, and that backed up by the force of the law, and for want for a long time of the moral support of the community, were all things that tended to give the County Board trouble in controlling it. Most all of these cases were among people who were not able to pay any part of expense of care or detention, and so the expense fell heavier on the county authorities. The County Board, at first of this epidemic, established local quarantine, which in most cases is useless, but in this case served to prevent spread of the disease until first scare was over.

The first case in the epidemic of 1899 occurred about the 12th of February, in Williamsburg, Ky., and was brought here by case from railroad employe from the vicinity of Bowling Green or Lebanon Junction. He being a physician's son, it was not generally known until his father's entire family, save himself, had the disease, consequently many had been exposed.

There were in all about forty cases, with no deaths, the vaccination of previous year saving many who were actually exposed. In this we acted promptly, and received prompt aid from county authorities, and cases were in families most of whom were able to bear expense of care and detention. We relied on vaccination and isolation, not using any pesthouse. The loss to business interest was not so great as in previous year. I append a table of expenses, cases, etc., below, showing as near as possible result of the trouble.

In epidemic at Jellico, Ky., there were 110 cases, 1 death.

Cost of suppressing.....	\$ 3,000
Estimated damage to business interest.....	50,000

Vaccination and forced isolation were factors that controlled.

In epidemic in and near Williamsburg, Ky., in 1899:

Number of cases, 40; no deaths.

Cost of suppressing.....	\$ 300 00
Estimated loss to general business interest.	2,000 00

Very respectfully,

E. S. MOSS, M. D.,  
Ch. Board Health Whitley Co., Ky.

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Williamsburg, Ky., February 22, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: Your letter received. We have now 20 cases in Jellico district. We have in that territory about ten mines in operation, about one-half in Tennessee and remainder in Kentucky. Our county court has treated the doctors so bad that no one of them would do the work and take the county for it. The guards were same way, and the judge and town corporation at Jellico was each waiting on the other, and most all the doctors in Jellico swearing it is not small-pox. It is hard to enforce law with no support of officers of town or county.

We are now in some better shape than we were. We have a physician on the ground, guards, and so on, and no better condition, but in shape they are in about those mines I hardly think anything short of warm weather will see the end of it.

Respectfully,

E. S. MOSS.

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Williamsburg, Ky., March 14, 1898.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have just been to Jellico to see the small-pox situation there. It is no better. Have pest-house and about 35 patients in—15 whites and 20 colored. We have no room for detention, only use and guard the houses where have been.

We will have more room; in fact, it is building now. It is hard to get people vaccinated. Tennessee has 9 or 10 cases, and Procter is now doing better.

Yours,

E. S. MOSS, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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Williamsburg, Ky., March, 1898.

Dr. J. N. McCormack,

Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Sir: I am just back from Jellico and territory. Things are in bad shape there at present. We will try and get another house built there at once. Everything full; about 60 cases there and more to follow. They have a lot of saloons and houses of prostitution there on our side; what do you think about closing them up for awhile, say two or three weeks. The condition of things is not by any means satisfactory at all, and I really see no prospect of an end to this matter in sight. If you think best to close saloons, etc., for awhile, let me hear how we had best proceed.

There are a great many of those people who would rather have than not have it. Let me hear from you by return mail. Our judge is half-way in the notion of calling on the Federal authorities. The expenses are now over \$50 per day, and I can't say how long they will furnish it. Let me hear from you.

Yours,

E. S. MOSS, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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#### WOODFORD COUNTY.

Versailles, Ky., Sept. 16th, 1899.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: At Cicero, in Woodford county, about six miles from Versailles, we have had eleven or twelve cases of small-pox. We have the disease under control now. The house in which the first cases developed has been made a pesthouse for all the cases we have had. The local Board went before the fiscal court of this county and ordered the

erection of a pesthouse on the almshouse farm, two and a half miles from Versailles. That pesthouse will be ready for occupancy on Sept. 23d. Now to the point. When this county pesthouse is completed on Sept. 23d, the local Board of Health will transfer all of the convalescent small-pox cases from Cicero to the county pesthouse. The house at Cicero (a settlement of about 75 inhabitants) is a frame building one and a half stories high, and has been occupied by negroes for eight or ten years. It is a weather-boarded and plastered and papered house, with holes in plaster, walls, etc. It is at least 150 feet from any other building. It is my opinion that such a building can not be fumigated and disinfected so as to make it safe as a residence. What shall we do with it? Remember, it has been used as a pesthouse for seven weeks. The owner (the mayor of Versailles) says he will take \$400 for it. What do you advise as to disinfecting or burning it? In the event of burning it, shall we have it appraised or not? Do you think from my description of the property we can fumigate and disinfect in a way that would render it innocuous? What precedent has been established by the State Board under the statutes for protecting the community in the face of property like this? Kindly advise me on this point and send me a copy of the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health.

Yours very truly,

JOHN D. NEET, M. D.,  
County Health Officer.

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#### REPORT OF STATE VETERINARIAN.

Louisville, Ky., November 8, '99.

State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit a report of the work of the State Veterinarian for the years 1898-9.:

1898.

One of the most important matters to come under my care during the year was an outbreak of anthrax among dairy cattle in the western part of Louisville. The disease appeared early in September in the dairy cattle of F. D. Schuler, who lost fifteen head before the disease was reported. P. Eisenmenger, who lives near Mr. Schuler's place, also lost a cow from anthrax at about the same time.

At a meeting of the State Board of Health and Dr. M. K. Allen, city health officer, it was decided to place in quarantine and inoculate all cattle which had been exposed to the contagion, and on September 15th quarantine notices were served on the following dairymen:

H. Hecht, Fred Von Allmen, F. D. Schuler, Chris Von Allmen, B. Vogelsang, Mike Exlin, C. Bodenbender, Andy Weikel, Benj. Fisher. The four last named dairymen employed Dr. S. A. Bradley to inoculate their cattle, and asked for an injunction raising the quarantine. But it being shown that the inoculations had been improperly done by Dr. Bradley, the motion was overruled by Judge Miller.

It is probable that anthrax was brought from Indiana. I have been advised by Dr. Love, of New Albany, that the disease existed among dairy cattle there at about the time of the Louisville outbreak.

Early in the quarantine season there was complaint from the Indiana Live Stock Commission about traffic in ticky cattle, it being claimed that these cattle were brought to the city and lotted, bought and sold on the streets adjacent to the Bourbon Stock Yards in order to save stock-yard fees. At a conference with Judge Gregory it was agreed that I should look after this and other matters at the yards in the interest of the State Board of Health. As a result of the close inspection at the stock yards only one case of Texas fever was brought to our notice during the year.

On August 16th Dr. T. A. Geddis, Inspector U. S. Department of Agriculture, and myself inspected the cattle of Mr. J. A. Whitehouse, Gravel Switch, they having been reported at Washington as harboring ticks. We found this to be the case, and they were placed in quarantine for the remainder of the season.

There was also received at the Bourbon Stock Yards in August a car-load of cattle from G. H. Lazarus, Horse Cave, Ky., some of which were found to harbor the fever tick. These cattle had been brought into Barren county early in the year from Tennessee. Mr. Lazarus states in a letter that Barren county was badly infected with ticks last summer, but the severe cold of the winter no doubt destroyed them.

There have been received at the stock yards in Louisville from time to time shipments of ticky cattle from points in Tennessee on the N., C. & St. L. Ry. These irregular shipments, when caught, have been properly disposed of, and the Tennessee Live Stock Commission notified.

In private practice I encountered in Bourbon county an outbreak of rauschbrand. All exposed cattle were inoculated and the carcasses of dead animals fired. The inoculating material consists of dried muscle tissue in some brands; in others the dried and powdered spleen is used, while others make use of black-leg bacilli modified by heat.

Glanders: Three cases of glanders were brought to my attention during the year. After preliminary tests with mallein, they were condemned and destroyed.

About 1,200 head of Southern cattle were brought into the state in quarantine during the year for the purpose of feeding at distilleries. Under proper restrictions this can be done with safety, and the business should be encouraged.

The Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards met in Omaha, October 11th and 12th, and considered questions relating to transportation of ticky cattle. The convention favored admitting, at all seasons, cattle which had been dipped in extra dynamo oil containing 2 per cent of sulphur.

1899.

I was called upon several times during the winter and early spring to see cases of meningitis in horses.

In April irregularities were discovered in handling Southern cattle shipped from Grenada, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., to Cincinnati, via the Illinois Central and B. & O. S. W. Ry. It is stated by officials of the I. C. railroad that these cars were properly placarded at points of shipment, and also when leaving Louisville, but still the cattle were unloaded in the native yards at Cincinnati. It seems that these cattle were turned over to the B. & O. S. W. Ry., after being fed and watered here, and went forward on a slip which did not show them to be infected cattle. It was also found that while it is claimed the cars on arriving and leaving Louisville were properly marked, no distinguishing marks were found by the Union Stock Yard employees at Cincinnati. Mr. Edw. Hart, asst. gen'l. freight agent of the B. & O. S. W., assures us

that in the future no such mistakes will occur. There seems to be on the part of the transportation companies a desire to abide strictly by the regulations governing this traffic.

April 10th Edw. Snowden & Bro., of Goshen, Ky., bought in the native pens at the Bourbon Stock Yards a lot of cattle, some of which harbored ticks. The cattle were returned to the yard the following day and sold to butchers.

Two cases of actinomycosis were found on the place of Mr. F. O. Carrithers, in Jefferson county. They were killed subject to post-mortem inspection, and as disease was limited to the head the carcasses were sold to butchers.

The annual convention of the Interstate Live Stock Association, which I attended, met in Chicago, October 10th and 11th. The recommendation of the association that there be an open period from November 1st to January 1st has been adopted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for this year. Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was present, and said that the authorities at Washington were desirous of having united action by the association as a guide in fixing lines and seasons. Cattle-dipping experiments having proven unsatisfactory, recommendations for dipping were withdrawn for this year.

The city of Louisville has now in force an ordinance providing that all cattle supplying milk to the city are to be tested for tuberculosis, but as yet nothing has been done. A large part of these cattle are outside the city limits, and the work of tuberculin testing would therefore come under the care of the State Board of Health.

Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and several other states require that all cattle introduced for dairy or breeding purposes shall be accompanied by a certificate of inoculation with tuberculin, and I have been called upon to inoculate cattle intended for shipment. I trust that some provision can be made for the work of weeding out tuberculous cattle from the dairies. There are very few communities which at the present time permit the sale of tuberculous milk.

**Sheep Scab:** The regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture require that all sheep leaving the state shall be dipped. There is at the present time no restriction placed upon the sale of scabby sheep within the state, nor are there any means of preventing scabby sheep coming in from other states. It should not be permitted to remove sheep from stock yards for stockers or feeders unless they have been dipped. It is safe to say that the sheep pens in all yards are infected with scab.

The present city inspection is ineffective as regards controlling traffic in diseased live stock. Hogs and cattle condemned by the inspector here can, if the owner wishes, be taken from the yard and shipped to another market. I have reported fully on this matter to Dr. M. K. Allen, the city health officer, who has urged upon the city attorney the necessity for amending the present ordinance governing the inspection of live stock.

Very respectfully,

F. T. EISENMAN, M. D., V. S.,  
State Veterinarian.





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LAW CREATING THE

State and Local Boards of Health

OF

KENTUCKY,

WITH THEIR

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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# LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

## STATE HEALTH LAW.

### Chapter 63, Kentucky Statutes.

**Sec. 2047.** Number of members and appointment of secretary. A board, to be known as the "State Board of Health," is hereby established. It shall consist of seven members, six of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the seventh member, who shall be secretary, shall be elected by the Board, and, by virtue of his office as secretary, shall be a member of the Board. If the Board shall elect one of its number secretary, as it may do, the Governor shall appoint another member to complete the full number of the Board. In appointing the Board the Governor shall give due and fair consideration to the several schools or systems of medicine in the state.

**Sec. 2048.** Term of office—vacancy—how filled. The present Board shall continue in office until their respective terms expire; and, as the term of members expire, their successors shall be appointed, as herein provided, and shall hold office six years, and until their successors are appointed. A vacancy in the Board may be filled by the Governor until the next regular session of the General Assembly.

**Sec. 2049.** Powers and duties—quarantine established—common carriers to obey—penalty. The Board shall have general supervision of the health of the citizens of the state, and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of the causes of sickness and death among the people. They shall make sanitary investigations and inquiry concerning the causes of the disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics; the causes of mortality and the effects of locality, employments, conditions, food, water supply, habits and other circumstances upon the health of the people. They shall make sanitary inspection and surveys of such places and localities as they deem advisable; and when they believe there is a probability that any infectious or contagious disease will invade this state from any other state or country, it shall be their duty to take such action and adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as they may, in the exercise of their discretion, deem sufficient in preventing the introduction or spread of such infectious or contagious disease or diseases within this state. The better to accomplish such objects, they are empowered and directed to establish and strictly maintain quarantine at such places as they deem proper; and are further empowered to make and enforce rules and regulations to obstruct and prevent the introduction or spread of infectious or contagious diseases to or within the state. They may establish quarantine ground in some suitable place, and establish the quarantine to be observed in such locality; and may there cause to be erected, temporary buildings or hospitals, necessary for the medical treatment of any persons who may be kept in quarantine and affected with contagious or infectious disease, for the inspection or disinfection of travelers' baggage, merchandise, and articles in transit through such quarantine grounds or stations; and they may enforce inspections of persons and articles at such stations or grounds, as well as the purification of persons, bag-

gage and articles, and require the transportation of passengers from said quarantine station; and shall assign the charge and control of each quarantine station to a competent physician and his necessary assistants or employes, who shall receive such compensation as the Board may fix as the value of their services. All companies or individuals operating or controlling railroads, steamboats, coaches, public and private conveyances, and steamers plying the Ohio river or its tributaries in this state, shall obey the rules and regulations when made and published by the State Board of Health; and any person or owner having charge of any railway train, passenger coach, steamboat, or public or private conveyance, who shall refuse to obey such rules and regulations when made and published by the State Board of Health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both so fined and imprisoned. (See Chap. 5, Sec. 49, as to power to suppress contagious disease among cattle.)

Sec. 2050. The Board shall hold its meetings semi-annually at such places and times as the majority of the Board may determine by a vote taken at the previous meeting of the Board. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; they shall elect the president of the Board from their own number, and may adopt rules and by-laws subject to the provisions of this law. They are authorized to send either the secretary or a special committee of the Board to consult and co-operate with the National Board of Health, the State Boards of Health of other states, or other sanitary organizations, with reference to location, drainage, water supply, the disposal of excrement, garbage, the heating and ventilation of public and private buildings; and the Board is empowered to co-operate with other State Boards of Health in prosecuting sanitary investigations, and whenever requested shall afford information to any community as to the proper methods of ventilating and heating the public buildings and school-houses of the state.

Sec. 2051. Members sent on duty to be paid. Whenever the State Board of Health shall deem it necessary to send any member or members of said Board to any place in this state, for the purpose of establishing quarantine or to make any sanitary investigation or survey, said Board may allow such member or members so sent a reasonable compensation, to be paid out of the appropriation made by this law.

Sec. 2052. Secretary—appointment and removal of—office and duty. The secretary shall be elected by the members composing the State Board of Health on the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and shall hold his office for a term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected. He shall keep his office at some centrally located place in this state designated by the Board, and shall perform the duties prescribed by this law or required by the Board. He shall keep a record of the transactions of the Board; shall have the custody of all books, papers, documents and other property belonging to the Board which may be deposited in his office; shall, so far as practicable, communicate with other State Boards of Health, and with the local Boards within this state; shall keep on file all reports received from such Boards, and all correspondence of the office appertaining to the business of the Board; he shall, so far as possible, aid in obtaining contributions to the library of the Board; shall prepare blank forms of returns, and such instructions as may be necessary, and forward them to the local Boards of Health; he shall collect information

concerning vital statistics, knowledge respecting diseases, and all useful information on the subject of hygiene; and through an annual report, and otherwise, as the Board may direct, shall disseminate such information among the people, and shall supply, on demand, to local Boards of Health, reliable vaccine virus for gratuitous vaccination of the poor.

**Sec. 2053. Salary of secretary—compensation of members.** The secretary shall receive an annual salary, which shall be fixed by the State Board of Health, not exceeding the sum of twelve hundred dollars. The Board shall quarterly certify the amount due him, and on presentation of said certificate, the auditor shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer for the amount. The members of the Board shall receive no compensation for their services, but their traveling and other necessary expenses, while employed on the business of the Board, shall be allowed and paid. The necessary printing of the State Board of Health shall be done in the same way and upon the same conditions as other public printing is done.

**Sec. 2054. Annual appropriation—how to expend.** The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, or so much thereof as may be deemed necessary by the State Board of Health, is hereby appropriated to pay the salary of the secretary, meet the contingent expenses of the office of secretary, and the expenses of the Board, which shall not exceed the sum here appropriated. Said expenses shall be certified and paid in the same manner as the salary of the secretary.

**Sec. 2055. County Boards—appointment—term of office—powers and duties—compensation—appointment of health officer.** It shall be the duty of the State Board to appoint three or more intelligent and discreet citizens residing in each county of this state, who shall constitute a local Board, shall hold their office for a term of two years from the date of their appointment; and such local Boards are empowered, and it shall be their duty, to inaugurate and execute, and to require the heads of families and other persons to execute such sanitary regulations as the local Board may consider expedient to prevent the outbreak and spread of cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other epidemic diseases; \*and to this end may bring the infected popula-

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\*Superior Court of Kentucky, January Term, June 1, 1885—Nelson County Court, Appellant, v. The Town of Bardstown, Appellee—Appeal from Nelson Circuit Court.

The court, being sufficiently advised, delivered the following opinion herein:

There was no conflict in the evidence showing that in the early summer of 1883 the small-pox prevailed in Bardstown to such an extent as to create apprehension that it would spread over the county, and to require, in the opinion of the Local Board of Health, prompt action to restrain it. That Board directed the trustees of the town to erect a pest-house, which was done. Ground was leased, necessary arrangements made and attendants employed. Those only were taken there and cared for who, being dependent on daily wages for daily bread, were left without any means of support when stricken down. Most of them lived in the town limits, some of them outside. Among them only two had been theretofore provided for by the county as paupers. An ordinance of June 20th, amended June 22d, of a preventive character, required a general vaccination at the cost of the town, for those who were poor; an ordinance of June 25th provided for a lease of ground for a pesthouse, erection of suitable buildings, employment of attendants, and levied an

tion under prompt and proper treatment during premonitory or other stages of disease; and they are empowered to go upon and inspect any premises which they may believe are in an unclean or infectious condition; and said Boards are authorized and shall have power to enforce the rules and regulations adopted by the State Board of Health; and any person who shall fail or refuse, after written notice from the local Board or State Board, to observe or obey the written request, shall be fined not less than ten and not more than one hundred dollars for each day he so fails or neglects. And it shall be the duty of physicians practicing their profession in any county in which a local Board is organized, to report all or any of the above mentioned diseases under their special treatment to such local Board; and it shall likewise be the duty of heads of families to report any of said diseases, when known by them to exist in their respective families, to such local Board, or to some member thereof, within twenty-four hours from his or her knowledge of the existence of such disease; and such local Board shall make report to the State Board of Health at least once in every three months—first, of the character of the infectious and epidemic diseases prevailing in their county; second, the number reported as afflicted with such disease; third, the action taken by such Board in arresting the progress of such

additional tax to meet the "heavy outlay of money" caused by the outbreak of small-pox; and on the same day a committee was appointed to ask the county judge "to make such appropriations as may be proper, to be paid by the county treasurer, to aid the trustees of Bardstown in maintaining the small-pox hospital, as all persons therein kept are citizens of Nelson, and some are residents of the county outside of said town." September 15th another committee was appointed to apply to the county court "to make appropriations toward paying the expenses incurred by the town in taking care of small-pox patients." The county levy court met in October, and the order says: "This day came the town of Bardstown and presented a claim for \$962.24, for taking care of small-pox patients, and suppressing said disease epidemic in Bardstown and vicinity, during the past summer, and asked that the county do pay one-half of said claim (\$481.12); and thereupon the court allowed said town \$250 on said claim, to which said town excepted, and prayed an appeal to the Nelson Circuit Court, which is granted."

Afterward, on the same day, again came the town of Bardstown, and motioned the court to pay the full amount of said claim, to wit, \$962.24; and thereupon the court "refused to take any action." From this order an appeal was prosecuted to the circuit court.

The county judge, when applied to by the committee, declined to make any appropriation, supposing he had no right to do so. Nothing done by the trustees was done at the instance or suggestion of any county official. On this evidence the circuit court ordered the jury to find a verdict in favor of the town for \$796.24, subject to a credit of \$250, allowed by the county court, the town having dismissed all of its demand but that much.

This direction can be sustained only on the assumption that the county is legally bound to reimburse any one for money expended by him in caring for the destitute, though the expenditure was not authorized by any county officer; or that it is bound to pay whatever may be properly expended by any one acting under the direction of the Local Board of Health, to prevent the spread of small-pox and to care for the destitute stricken by it. For if no liability existed, it can not be maintained that the act of allowing \$250 tends in any degree to create it. In

epidemics, and the visible effects of such action, and shall also make special reports when they deem it expedient, or when required by the State Board; and the local Board shall receive such compensation for such services as the county court in which the local Board is established shall, in their discretion, determine. The local Board shall appoint a competent physician, who shall be the health officer of the county, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is appointed.

Section 2056. Quarantine established by local Boards—notice to State Board and duty of—penalty against carrier violating rules. In the counties bordering the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and on the state line separating Kentucky from the states of West Virginia and Tennessee, the local Boards of Health are empowered to declare and maintain quarantine in said county or counties, or in any particular place or places therein against the introduction of any contagious or infectious diseases prevailing in any other state or county. Provided, that so soon as such quarantine is established, the local Board declaring the same, through its presiding or chief officer, shall, in writing, notify the State Board of Health of such quarantine, and the extent thereof; and thereupon the State Board of Health, in the exercise of its supervisory power over local Boards, shall, as early as practicable, by their sanitary or executive committee, ascertain the necessity of such quarantine, and shall

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*Rodman v. La Rue County*, 3 Bush, 145, the county judge, and in *Marion County v. Averitt*, 1 Ky. Law Rep. 267, a justice of the peace, had procured the service to be rendered for the county, and a partial allowance by the court was held to be a recognition of the professed agency, and leaves only the amount to be considered. Here there was no professed agent; no county official suggested the expenditure, and it is obvious that the town did not expend any of the money upon the assumption even that it was acting for and on account of the county, or that it was the county's duty to do that which it was providing for, or that it would be paid by the county. No application to the county court or to any county officer was made at the outset; the Board of Health ordered the trustees to act, and doubtless assuming it was their duty as trustees to do, they directed the expense to be incurred. They then asked the county judge for such contribution to aid the town as he thought proper; and they asked the county court to allow them only half they had expended up to this time. It is evident that the town asked aid on strong moral ground, and did not assert a legal demand.

Nevertheless, if such demand existed, it was not lost by what was done. Section 2 of Chapter 86 of the General Statutes provides: "It shall be the duty of the county courts to provide for the support of the paupers of their respective counties." Section 1, Article XVI, of Chapter 28, confers jurisdiction on county courts to make provisions for the maintenance of the poor.

The Act of April 28, 1880, amending the Act of March 16, 1878, establishing a Board of Health, provides for Local Boards of Health, and declares that they "are empowered, and it shall be their duty to inaugurate and execute, and require the heads of families to execute, such sanitary regulations as the Local Board may consider expedient to prevent the outbreak and spread of cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other epidemic diseases; and to this end may bring the infected population under prompt and proper treatment during premonitory or other stages of disease; and they are empowered to go upon and inspect any premises which they may believe are in an unclean or infectious condition; and said Boards are authorized to enforce the



either approve of said quarantine, and enforce the same, or declare the same raised. The State Board of Health and its agents, employes, or the local Boards of Health, acting under the direction and regulations of the State Board, when they have reasonable ground to believe that any packet or other steamboat, barge, or other water craft navigating the Mississippi or Ohio rivers, or any of their tributaries, is infected with any epidemic or infectious disease, are empowered to prevent the landing of such craft at any point or places on the Kentucky shore; and they are also empowered, when they have reasonable grounds to believe any railway train, coach, or other vehicle contains persons or articles infected with epidemic or infectious diseases, to detain at any station or point on such railway or road, such train, coach, or vehicle for a time sufficient to disinfect or purify the same: Provided, quarantine has been established at such station or place by action of said Boards; and any railway conductor, driver or person in charge of any coach or vehicle who shall wilfully avoid or prevent the inspection or purification of the coaches or vehicles under his charge or control shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both so fined or imprisoned.

Sec. 2057. Boards may examine into causes of disease—notice to

rules and regulations adopted by the State Board of Health." The Local Board is to be paid by the county court.

No provision is made as to the means by which the Board may enforce the execution of sanitary regulations, or "bring the infected population under prompt and proper treatment." It provides no fund to pay the expense involved in the discharge of the duty imposed, and it does not declare upon whose credit the Board shall act.

Prior to this act it rested with the county court, or county judge in vacation (General Statutes, Chapter 86, Section 10), to say what persons were paupers, and as such entitled to the public aid; and for matters of mere maintenance, that is still the law. However urgent may have been the personal need, whether for shelter, bread or medicine, the public charity came through these agents only, and no one else could create a debt against the county by giving them necessary help.

While the act in question does not create a new or additional duty in the county, it does create a new agent in regard to matters of general health, and makes its decision as to what ought to be done conclusive on the county, so far as to charge it with the expenses incurred in caring for the indigent, afflicted with any of the contagious or infectious diseases referred to by the statute. Any other interpretation makes the Board merely an advisory body, incapable of doing those things which the statute declares it has power to do, and which its duty requires it to do.

It is in discharge of the ordinary social duty to care for the helpless, but it goes further. If the poor man is neglected he may starve or freeze, but the calamity is personal, and his grave hides it; but if, having an infectious disease, which poisons the air, he is left where he lies, the entire community is menaced. In such case the statute confers on the Board the power to do what it may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. It has no fund given it out of which to pay. It is the duty of the county to provide for the poor, and the Board is the constituted agent to see that provision is made in such cases. On its order the town did what it required, and having, under the order of the proper agent, done what the law gave the agent power to have done, the county was properly held liable. The judgment is affirmed.

ve nuisance—penalty. The State Board of Health and the local ds shall have power and authority to examine into all nuisances, ces of filth and causes of sickness that may, in their opinion, be rious to the health of the inhabitants within any county in this , or in any vessel within any harbor or port in any county in this ; and whenever any such nuisance, source of filth or cause of sick- shall be found to exist on any private property, or in any vessel in any port or harbor of any county in this state, or upon any r course in this state, the State Board of Health, or local Boards of th, shall have power and authority to order, in writing, the owner ccupant thereof, at his own expense, to remove the same within ty-four hours, or within such reasonable time thereafter as such d may order; and if the owner or occupant shall neglect so to do, hall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, each day's continuance of such nuisance, or source of filth, or cause ckness, after the owner or occupant thereof shall have been notified move same, shall be a separate offense.

Sec. 2058. Duty of county attorney. It shall be the duty of the ty attorney of each county to prosecute any person who shall violate provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 2059. City boards—appointment—term of office—powers and —appointment of health officer. It shall be the duty of the council very city in this state of ten thousand inhabitants or more to ap- t a Board of Health for such city, to consist of six persons, not ibers of such council, who shall be appointed as follows: Two per- ; for a term of one year, two persons for a term of two years, and persons for a term of three years, and at least three of whom shall ompetent physicians. The mayor of such city shall be ex-officio a ber of such Board of Health. Upon the expiration of the term of e of any member of a Board of Health appointed under this section, successor shall be appointed for a term of three years. It shall be duty of the board of trustees or council of every incorporated city or n of less than ten thousand and more than two thousand five hun- l inhabitants to appoint a Board of Health for such city or town, onstist of three persons, not members of such board of trustees or ncil, who shall hold their office for a term of three years, and until r successors have been appointed. Such Boards of Health shall or- ize within ten days after their appointment, and shall elect a com- ant physician, who shall be the health officer of such city or town, the executive officer of and ex-officio a member of such Board of th. Such local Boards shall have the same powers within their re- tive cities and towns as local Boards for counties are invested with this chapter.

Sec. 2060. Compensation of health officer—removal—address to be t State Board. Physicians appointed as health officers for cities, ns and counties shall receive reasonable compensation for their ices, to be allowed by the councils, trustees or county courts of the es, towns or counties, and to be paid as other city, town or county ers are paid, \*and such officers may be removed at any time by the

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\*Court of Appeals of Kentucky, January 27, 1898—H. P. Stephens, mty Judge, etc., Appellant, v. John R. Allen, Appellee. Appeal from non Circuit Court.

Opinion of the Court by Judge Paynter.

The appellee, John R. Allen, was duly appointed and qualified as a mber of the Local Board of Health for the county of Kenton, and was

local Boards appointing them. It shall be the duty of each local authority to transmit to the office of the State Board the name and postoffice address of each officer appointed by it. Any physician or head of a family who shall fail or refuse to report to the local Board of Health cases of cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other epidemic diseases, as provided for in section two thousand and fifty-five of the act mentioned in the title of this act, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each day he neglects or refuses to report.

Sec. 2061. Existing Boards and health officers continued. All existing local Boards and health officers shall remain in office until removed as herein provided, or until their respective terms expire, and their successors shall be appointed as herein provided.

Sec. 2062. 1. Appropriation to prevent yellow fever and cholera—expenditures to be reported. That the sum of ten thousand dollars be,

chairman of the Board. He served as a member of the Board for two years, and for the services which he rendered he brought this action against the fiscal court of the county for the sum of \$100, which amount was adjudged him.

Section 2055, Kentucky Statutes, among other things, provides that: "The Local Board shall receive such compensation for such services as the county court in which the Local Board is established, shall, in their discretion, determine."

The fiscal court refused to allow anything for his services. The legislature intended that the members of the Local Board of Health should be fairly compensated for the services they are required by law to render. The discretion of the fiscal court with reference to the compensation to which such Board is entitled, is not an arbitrary one, but is a sound judicial discretion, and one that can be controlled. If the fiscal court has an arbitrary discretion in the matter, they could refuse to allow any compensation, however valuable and meritorious might be the services of the members of the Local Board of Health.

The city of Covington is situated in the county of Kenton, and being a city of over ten thousand inhabitants, it is the duty of the city council to appoint a Board of Health for the city. It does not appear in this record whether or not the council performed its duty in that respect, but we presume that it did; but whether it did or not is not important to determine in this case, because the appellee is seeking to recover from the county of Kenton compensation for his services rendered as a member of the Local Board of Health for that county. It is insisted that under the system of government that obtains in the county of Kenton in respect to its county and fiscal affairs, that if the plaintiff was entitled to anything it should be paid proportionately by the county outside of the city of Covington, and by that part embraced in the corporate limits of the city of Covington, according to the taxable property in the respective territories.

We understand, as the court did below, that the plaintiff does not seek in this action pay from the county for services performed in the city. It is the fiscal court of the county which has charge of the fiscal affairs of the county, levies taxes, allows claims against the county, and makes appropriations to pay them; and the plaintiff properly sued the fiscal court for his services.

It is contended that as the appellee lived in the city of Covington he was not eligible to a position on the Local Board of Health for the county. All that is necessary to say on this question is that no such issue was made by the pleadings; hence we do not consider the question

and the same is hereby appropriated, which shall constitute a "contingent fund," any part of which may, from time to time, be used for preventing the introduction of cholera or yellow fever into this state, or for the suppression thereof if introduced. No part of the ten thousand dollars shall be used for any other purpose than that expressed in this section, nor shall any part thereof be used except at such time or times as in the judgment of the Governor of this commonwealth necessity therefor exists; but whenever, in the judgment of the Governor, it shall be necessary to take action to prevent the introduction or spread of either of said diseases, he is authorized and directed, from time to time, to draw his written order for so much of the ten thousand dollars as may be necessary in favor of the State Board of Health, and on receipt of such order the auditor shall draw his warrant on the treasurer for the amount of such orders of the Governor, and said sums so received by the State

as to whether or not he was eligible to hold the position as member of the Local Board of Health.

The judgment is affirmed.

Bell County v. Blair. Filed May 11, 1899—Appeal from the Bell Circuit Court.

Opinion of the Court by Judge White.

The appellee, Blair, is a regular practicing physician and a member of the Board of Health of Bell County, having been duly appointed by the State Board of Health. In the year 1898 there was an epidemic of small-pox in the city of Middlesboro, a city of the fourth class, situated in Bell county. By direction of the County Board of Health, and under the supervision of the State Board, the appellee was employed to take charge of the pesthouse, or house of detention, and there to treat indigent persons brought there. Appellee did this, and was engaged some time in February and March, 1898. He presented a claim to the fiscal court of Bell county for this service. That court refused to allow any sum to appellee, and he prosecuted an appeal by petition to the circuit court. In the circuit court a demurrer to the petition was overruled, and appellant answered, in which was pleaded that the epidemic was confined wholly within the city limits of Middlesboro, and also a denial of the services and the value as charged. The court sustained a demurrer to the answer, pleading as a defense that the epidemic was wholly in the city of Middlesboro, and a trial was had before a jury, who fixed the value of the services at \$250, and for that sum judgment was rendered, and from that judgment this appeal is prosecuted.

There is no bill of exceptions in the record, and the only question presented is on the pleadings.

By the second paragraph of the answer, to which a demurrer was sustained, it was pleaded that all the cases of small-pox attended by appellee were in the city of Middlesboro, and also pleaded that, with the intention to charge appellant instead of the city, the Board of Health of the county (two of its members being citizens and taxpayers of the city) fraudulently acted with the intention to charge the county and relieve the city from the burden. The allegation is not in these terms, but can only mean this.

By Section 2059 of the Kentucky Statutes it is made the duty of every city of the state with over 2,500 inhabitants, to appoint a Board of Health, and these Boards are given the same power and jurisdiction in their territory as have the County Boards, and are burdened by the

Board of Health, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended by said Board in the work of protecting the people of this State against the introduction or spread of these diseases.

2. The State Board of Health shall keep a full and separate account of all moneys expended out of said ten thousand dollars appropriation, and shall report an itemized statement thereof to the General Assembly.

### SMALL-POX.

#### Chapter 119, Kentucky Statutes.

Section 4607. Penalty for importing into state. If any person shall willfully or designedly import or bring the small-pox or any variolous or infectious matter of the said disease into this commonwealth from any other country or place whatsoever, or shall cause the same to be done, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 4608. Adults to be vaccinated. All persons of the age of twenty-one years and over, who have not been vaccinated, or, if vaccinated, not successfully, shall, within three months after this revision takes effect, procure their own vaccination or revaccination, as the case may be.

Sec. 4609. Minors and Infants—vaccination. All parents, guardians and other persons having the care, custody or control of any child or children, or who may have in their employ any minor or minors, shall have the same vaccinated; and every parent, guardian and person that may have the care, custody or control of any child born hereafter, shall have said child vaccinated within twelve months after its birth, or after it comes under his or her care, custody or control.

Sec. 4610. Persons coming from other states to be vaccinated. All persons coming into this state to abide or become citizens, who have not

same duties and obligations; and by Section 2060 it is provided that each city, town or county shall pay its own Boards of Health.

By Section 3490, Sub-section 6, cities of the fourth class are empowered to provide by ordinance for the regulation and prevention of contagious diseases, and all necessary powers given to provide for the City Board of Health provided by Section 2059.

We are of opinion that, construing these two provisions of the law, it is clearly the duty of the cities of the state of over 2,500 inhabitants to care for and maintain, through their own Board of Health, all cases of contagious disease, and of such other matters as come within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health.

The jurisdiction of the City Boards of Health, being equal in all cases to that of the County Boards, must be held to be, so far as the territory of the city is concerned, exclusive of the County Board, and the expenses of the city must be borne by the city and not by the county.

If, as alleged in the answer, all the cases of small-pox attended by appellee were in and of the city of Middlesboro, they come within the jurisdiction of the City Board, and without the jurisdiction of the County Board for Bell county, and for services rendered therefor appellant is not bound.

For the error in sustaining a demurrer to the second paragraph of the answer the judgment is reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings consistent herewith.

been vaccinated, or who may have children under their care or control that have not been vaccinated, shall procure the vaccination of themselves and said children within six months after coming into the state.

Sec. 4611. City councils may require persons to be vaccinated. The city council of every city, and the board of trustees of every town in the state, are invested with full power and authority to make such ordinances, rules and regulations, with fines and penalties attached, as will secure the vaccination of all the inhabitants of said cities and towns, and provide the necessary means to pay for the vaccination of all paupers and destitute persons in same.

Sec. 4612. Inmates of charitable institutions and penitentiary to be vaccinated. The superintendents of the charitable institutions of the state shall have all the inmates of said institutions vaccinated. The keeper of the penitentiary shall have all the convicts in same vaccinated.

Sec. 4613. Pure vaccine matter to be used. All vaccination performed under this article shall be with pure vaccine matter.

Sec. 4614. County court may appoint physician to vaccinate—fees. That it shall be the duty of the county judge of the county court of each county, whenever, in his opinion, the necessity for such action exists, to call his court together, and said court shall have power to give to some practicing physician or physicians of the county written authority to vaccinate all persons in the county who are unable to procure vaccination. The physician so appointed shall furnish to the judge of said court a true list, under oath, of the persons vaccinated by him, with the charges thereof, which shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each successful vaccination; and the judge shall report the same to the court of claims for his county, and the court shall order the charges to be paid out of the county levy.

Sec. 4615. Patients having small-pox—care to be taken of. Every person superintending a hospital or other place where a patient having small-pox is confined, shall prohibit all intercourse therewith of persons not having had the disease, and shall, before discharging a patient, or suffering him to be removed, take due care that his person is thoroughly cleansed, and his clothes, such as have not been infected with the disease, under the penalty of ten dollars.

Sec. 4616. Persons going where small-pox is may be confined. If any person who has never had small-pox shall go into a house where the disease is, or associate with a person who is afflicted therewith, any justice of the peace, on due proof of the fact, may cause such person to be conveyed to some house or place in the county where the disease will not spread, there to remain until he shall have gone through the disease, or until a physician shall certify that he will not take same. If such person be not able to pay the expense of his nursing, the county shall pay the same.

Sec. 4617. Penalty for willfully spreading. If any person shall willfully endeavor to spread or propagate the small-pox he shall be subject to be indicted and fined the sum of five hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned for six months.

Sec. 4618. Penalty for person having small-pox going in public places. Any person who, having reason at the time to believe himself afflicted with the disease of small-pox, shall voluntarily go upon any public highway or street, or to any place at which people are accustomed to collect or assemble, or who shall enter or go on board any steamboat, railroad car or other public conveyance, and all persons who shall

knowingly aid or assist any one thus to offend, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

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## RULES AND REGULATIONS

Adopted by the State Board of Health of Kentucky.

(It is recommended that they also be adopted by each city and county Board of Health in the state.)

Rule 1. Each local Board of Health shall elect a competent physician as its secretary, and he shall, by such election, become the health officer of the territory under its jurisdiction. The name and postoffice address of such officer shall be at once sent by him to the State Board of Health. Such officer shall enforce the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health and his own Board; shall keep a correct report of its proceedings, and of his official acts; shall report quarterly, and at such other times as may be required by the State Board of Health, and perform such other duties as may be required by his own or the State Board. Local Boards of Health shall recommend to their respective fiscal courts and councils the value of the services of the health officer, to be paid under Sec. 2060, Kentucky Statutes.

Rule 2. The health officer shall make a sanitary survey of the territory under his jurisdiction, for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of conditions detrimental to the public health, including in such survey, swamp lands, stagnant ponds, imperfect drainage, sewerage, cess-pools and water-closets; the construction, ventilation and drainage of public buildings, schoolhouses, prisons, hospitals, eleemosynary institutions, and such nuisances as might prove detrimental to the public health, and shall take proper steps to secure the abatement of such nuisance or condition.

Rule 3. Upon proper notification, City and County Boards of Health shall exercise especial supervision over the location, drainage, water supply, heating, ventilation, plumbing and disposal of excreta of the schools, schoolhouses and all public buildings within their jurisdiction, and where any hygienic faults exist it shall be the duty of said Board of Health, upon notification of proper authorities, to immediately examine the same and advise such changes as will result in a correction of any existing defects.

## DISEASES DANGEROUS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Rule 4. Whenever any parent, guardian or other person having charge of the sick in his or her family, or having charge of any one residing temporarily therein, shall know or suspect that such person or persons are affected with small-pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles or other communicable diseases dangerous to the public health, the person having supervision of the sick shall immediately give notice to the health officer within whose jurisdiction he or she may reside.

Rule 5. When any physician shall know or suspect that any person whom he is called upon to visit has diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, or any other communicable diseases dangerous

to the public health, such physician shall immediately give notice (together with the locality and description of the case) to the Board of Health within whose jurisdiction he may reside.

Rule 6. No parent, guardian or other person having control of any child or children shall allow or permit any such child or children to go from any house or building infected with diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, or other communicable disease dangerous to the public health, to attend any church, Sunday-school or public gathering, or to travel in any street car or public vehicle, vessel or steamer, or to travel or to appear on any highway or street without first procuring a permit from the Board of Health or its proper officer.

Rule 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter or leave any house or building infected with small-pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, or any communicable disease dangerous to the public health, to attend any church, public meeting or place of amusement, or to travel on any street car or public vehicle, vessel or steamer, or to travel or appear on any public street or highway, without first making a complete change of clothing and procuring a permit from the Board of Health exercising jurisdiction.

Rule 8. No person who is, or has been recently, affected with diphtheria, membranous croup, small-pox, scarlet fever, or any communicable disease dangerous to the public health, shall be permitted to travel or appear upon the public streets or highway, or to appear in any public place or gathering, or to travel in any public vehicle or vessel, until a certificate is made by the attending physician to the Board of Health within whose jurisdiction the case occurs, stating that all danger from contagion by reason of such disease is passed, and such certificate is approved and endorsed by said Board of Health.

Rule 9. Whenever the Board of Health or its proper officer shall know or suspect the existence of any communicable disease dangerous to the public health, and there be no physician in attendance, or should any physician, while in attendance, fail or refuse to immediately report such case to the Board of Health, it shall be the duty of said Board of Health, or its inspectors, to examine such case or cases of alleged communicable disease dangerous to the public health and act as required by the rules governing said Board of Health in such cases of communicable diseases.

Rule 10. It shall be the duty of each local Board of Health to make a written request of the fiscal court or city council of the jurisdiction in which it is located to provide suitable grounds, buildings and equipments for an "eruptive hospital," and to remove to it at once any case of small-pox that may occur or come within its jurisdiction; and in all cases where there has been an exposure, or a suspected exposure to small-pox of any person, it shall be the duty of the Board of Health under whose jurisdiction said person may be temporarily or permanently residing, to quarantine for twenty days such persons as may have been exposed or suspected of having been exposed to small-pox, and to vaccinate or revaccinate all who may have been thus exposed. It shall be the imperative duty of the Board of Health to enforce this rule, and in case of refusal or neglect by said Board of Health to comply with the requirements of this rule, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the State Board of Health to assume charge, and either in person or by his inspectors enforce the foregoing rule. The Board of Health shall employ such guards, nurses and medical and other assistance, and procure such food, clothing, bedding, vehicles and other things as may be necessary for the proper and humane care of such afflicted and exposed per-



sons; and the reasonable expense thereof shall be borne by the fiscal court or council having jurisdiction.

Rule 11. Whenever a physician is called upon to attend a case of small-pox, diphtheria, membranous croup or scarlet fever (if such case be outside of the corporate limits of any city where there is no organized Board of Health), it shall be his duty to placard the house in which such disease prevails, by placing a flag or card not less than twelve inches long in a conspicuous place on said house, the card or flag to be procured from the county health officer on application. After the house is flagged or placarded all persons, and especially all children, all having the care of children and all going where children are, shall be excluded, except upon a permit from the Board of Health. When the disease has subsided and the house is disinfected, the physician in charge shall cause the flag or card to be removed. When the above named diseases occur within the corporate limits of a city or town where there is an organized Board of Health, the health officer, when duly notified, shall cause said cards or flags to be properly placed and removed. The card or flag for small-pox shall be yellow, and have the name of the disease printed thereon. The card or flag for diphtheria, membranous croup and scarlet fever shall be red, with the name of the disease printed thereon. No person shall remove, or cause to be removed, any such card or flag, until a certificate is made by the attending physician satisfactory to the health officer in authority, that the disease has subsided and all danger of contagion by reason of such disease is passed, and that proper disinfection satisfactory to the health officer has been accomplished. Any person causing the removal or mutilation of said card or flag before a proper certificate has been placed in the hands of the health officer in authority, upon conviction, shall be subject to the penalties of law. In cities or towns flags or cards shall be provided by city or town authorities, and outside the corporate limits of cities or towns by county authorities. Every physician attending a case of small-pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, or other communicable disease dangerous to the public health, shall use every reasonable precaution to prevent communicating the disease to others.

Rule 12. It is hereby made the duty of any person having charge of the remains of one who has died of small-pox to cause the body to be interred within twelve hours after death; and it shall be the duty of any person having charge of the remains of those who died of small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, to cause said remains to be immediately wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury in the proportion of one ounce of bi-chloride of mercury to the gallon of water, and placed in a coffin, which shall be securely closed, and the coffin not to be again opened. In all such cases the funeral shall be strictly private, and no public or church funeral held, or any person permitted to enter the house containing the remains except the undertaker and his assistants and the clergyman, unless by permission of the Board of Health.

#### PURIFICATION AND DISINFECTION.

Rule 13. The room in which there has been a case of contagious disease dangerous to the public health, must be immediately disinfected following the recovery of the sick or the removal of the remains, as follows, to wit: Thoroughly boil everything which can be so treated. All articles which can not be boiled must be spread out on chairs. Mattresses should be opened and stood on edge. Open all closets, chests or trunks, but let nothing remain in them. Paste strips or sheets of paper

over keyholes, cracks, stovepipe holes, and shut tightly all windows and doors. Place a tub containing about two inches of water in the room. Put two bricks in the tub and on them place a tin pie pan or any old iron vessel. Into the vessel put three pounds of sulphur for every 1,000 cubic feet of room space, moisten with alcohol and set on fire. Immediately leave the room and tightly close the door. Sulphur candles may be bought from all druggists, and may be safely used instead of proceeding as above. At the end of twenty-four hours open the windows, top and bottom, and air the room until all odor of sulphur is gone. Take out the various articles, including carpet, and submit them to air and sunshine for several days. Thoroughly clean the room, scrubbing all the wood work with soap and water and rewhitewash or recalcimine the walls and ceiling. If walls are papered, have the paper removed and new paper put on.

If any house is infected with small-pox and is so constructed that, in the opinion of the Board of Health, it can not be safely and thoroughly disinfected, after due notice such house should be condemned as a nuisance, under Section 2057 of the statutes, and the owner required to destroy it.

#### QUARANTINE.

Rule 14. No common carrier or other person shall bring into the state of Kentucky any person sick or suspected of being sick with Asiatic cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, membranous croup and scarlet fever, or any other communicable disease dangerous to the public health.

Rule 15. When any railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance coming from a place or locality declared by the State Board of Health having jurisdiction as being infected with cholera, small-pox, typhus fever or yellow fever, or having on board any person or persons affected with any of the above mentioned diseases enters any part or place in the state of Kentucky, such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance, and the crew, officers, passengers, baggage, merchandise and freight shall be subject to such inspection and disinfection as may be ordered by the State Board of Health.

Rule 16. If any person is found on any railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance who is sick with cholera, small-pox, typhus fever or yellow fever, he or she shall be immediately removed by the health authorities within whose jurisdiction such person is found, and isolated and properly cared for until the termination of the disease, and the necessary expense of such isolation and care (if the person so removed is unable to pay the same) shall be a valid claim against and be refunded by the owners, agents or assigns of the railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance from which such person or persons were removed.

Rule 17. In case of small-pox, or persons reasonably suspected of having been exposed thereto, shall be removed from such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance, and be isolated for fourteen (14) days from the last exposure. In case of typhus fever, all persons reasonably suspected of having been exposed thereto shall be removed and isolated for twenty-one (21) days from the last exposure. In case of cholera or yellow fever, all persons reasonably suspected of having been exposed thereto shall be removed and isolated for five (5) days from last exposure. The clothing of persons so removed, and all baggage, luggage, freight or merchandise found on any railway, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance on which there is any person sick with cholera, small-pox, typhus fever or yellow fever, and reasonably suspected of

having been infected, shall be at once disinfected or destroyed, and such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance shall also be disinfected as required by the Board of Health having jurisdiction.

Rule 18. When deemed necessary by the State Board of Health, to prevent the spread of cholera, and after ten (10) days' notice, each and every railway car, steamboat, vessel in or coming into the state of Kentucky, and used for the transportation of passengers shall be provided with means satisfactory to said Board of Health for disinfecting the excreta of passengers and crews.

Rule 19. It shall be the duty of the conductor of any railway train, and the master of any steamboat or vessel, to immediately notify by telegram the secretary of the State Board of Health, at Bowling Green, of any case or suspected case of cholera, small-pox, yellow fever or typhus fever occurring on board such train, boat or vessel within the limits of the state of Kentucky.

Rule 20. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health or other health authorities of any town, city or county, to at once furnish the State Board of Health with a true copy of any quarantine orders or regulations adopted by said Board of Health authority, as against any foreign state or municipality or county within the state of Kentucky.

#### SCHOOLS.

Rule 21. No person affected with any contagious or infectious disease shall be admitted into any public or private school.

Rule 22. No parent, guardian or other person, having charge or control of any child or children, shall allow or permit any such child or children to go from any house or building infected with scarlet fever, diphtheria, small-pox, measles, whooping-cough, cholera, or other contagious or infectious disease dangerous to public health, to attend any public or private school.

Rule 23. No person shall be admitted into any public or private school who may recently have been affected with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, whooping-cough, measles, or other contagious or infectious diseases dangerous to public health, nor from any of the diseases named, until first presenting a certificate signed by a reputable physician that all danger of communicating such disease to others is passed.

Rule 24. The county, city and town health officers shall exercise especial hygienic supervision over the schools and schoolhouses within their respective jurisdictions, and where defects are found it shall be the duty of said officers to immediately call the attention of the school authorities thereto, and see that they have them removed.

#### VACCINATION.

Rule 25. Every child should be vaccinated before it becomes two years of age, and this Board recommends that all persons be revaccinated as often as once in five years.

Rule 26. All incorporated corporations or companies within the jurisdiction of this Board shall cause each new employe to be vaccinated on entrance, unless proof is furnished of recent successful vaccination.

Rule 27. No person shall become a member of any public school within the jurisdiction of this Board, as teacher or scholar, without furnishing a certificate from some reputable physician that he or she has been successfully vaccinated.

**DISEASED ANIMALS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**

**Rule 28.** No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk or other article shall be sold or offered for sale as food.

**Rule 29.** No slaughter house or abattoir shall be established or used as such within the jurisdiction of this Board without a permit and unless kept free from all obnoxious smells, and all offal removed every day; and no melting or rendering house, and no place for manufacturing or other business giving rise to obnoxious or injurious vapors or odors, shall be established or used as such within the jurisdiction of this Board, except by its special permission and location.

**DAIRIES AND DAIRY CATTLE.**

**Rule 30.** No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not well lighted, ventilated, drained and constructed. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not provided with a suitable floor, laid with proper grades and channels to carry off all drainage; if a public sewer abuts the premises upon which such buildings are situated they shall be connected therewith and furnished with proper sanitary traps.

**Rule 31.** No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not provided with good and sufficient feeding troughs or boxes, and with a covered, water-tight receptacle outside the building for the reception of dung or other refuse.

**Rule 32.** No water-closet, privy, cess-pool, urinal, inhabited room or workshop shall be located within any building or shed used for stabling cows for dairy purposes, or for the storage of milk or cream; nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep or goat be kept in any room used for such purpose. No space in building or sheds used for stabling cows shall be less than five hundred (500) cubic feet for each cow, and the stall therefor shall not be less than four (4) feet in width.

**Rule 33.** It shall be the duty of each person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes to keep such premises thoroughly clean and in good repair, and well painted or whitewashed at all times.

**Rule 34.** Every person keeping cows for the production of milk for sale, shall cause every cow to be cleaned every day, and to be properly fed and watered; and every person using any premises for keeping cows, shall cause the yard used in connection therewith to be provided with a proper receptacle for drinking water for such cows, none but fresh, clean water to be used in such receptacle.

**Rule 35.** Any inclosure in which cows are kept shall be graded and drained so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and to prevent the accumulation of water therein, except as may be permitted for the purpose of supplying drinking water; no garbage, urine, fecal matter or similar substances shall be placed or allowed to remain in such inclosure; and no open drain shall be allowed to run through it.

**Rule 36.** Any person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall provide and use a sufficient number of receptacles, made of non-absorbent materials, for the reception of, storage and delivery of milk, and shall cause all milk to be removed without delay from the room in which the cows are kept.

**Rule 37.** No milk shall be kept in ice boxes or refrigerators which



are in any way connected with sewers or cess-pools; nor shall any milk be kept in the same compartment of any ice box or refrigerator in which meats or other articles of food are kept.

Rule 38. All cans, measures and other receptacles for milk shall be scalded with boiling water or live steam daily; they must not be rinsed in cold water before using, for the water may not be pure, and some of it remaining in the vessels may contaminate the milk. All milk cans coming from the dairies to dealers must be properly cleaned as above before returning to producer, thoroughly aired and kept turned upside down in a cool place.

Rule 39. All milk shall be strained through wire-cloth strainers, and shall be cooled to 58 degrees within forty-five (45) minutes after it is drawn from the cow. In winter weather said cooler should be guarded against freezing. The milk shall not exceed 60 degrees when delivered to the consumer or dealer.

Rule 40. All milk cans delivered to creameries or dealers in the city shall be covered with air-tight lids, and when conveyed in open wagons shall be covered with canvas while being so conveyed, said canvas to be kept clean by frequent washing.

Rule 41. All stripping, as well as first part of milk, shall be delivered. The night's and morning's milk shall not be mixed. No milk shall be delivered that is taken from a cow that has calved within twelve (12) days, or from a cow that will come in or calve inside of sixty (60) days.

Rule 42. Cows shall not be fed on feed which will impart a disagreeable flavor to milk, or upon any food which will not produce milk of a standard richness, or any sour, damaged feed or ensilage.

Rule 43. It shall be the duty of any person having charge or control of any premises upon which cows are kept to notify the secretary of the Board of Health of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease among such cows immediately upon the discovery thereof, and to thoroughly isolate any cow or cows affected, and to exercise such other precautions as may be directed, in writing, by the said secretary.

Rule 44. It shall be the duty of any person owning or having control of cows used for the production of milk for sale or exchange to submit said cows to the tuberculin test for tuberculosis, on the written order of the state veterinarian.

Rule 45. It shall be the duty of any person having charge or control of any premises upon which milk or cream is produced, handled, stored or distributed, to notify the health officer immediately upon the discovery of any case of diphtheria, measles, membranous croup, scarlet fever, small-pox, typhoid fever, or any other contagious or infectious diseases upon such premises. No milk or cream shall be sold, exchanged, given away, or in any other manner distributed from such infectious premises until all danger of spread of disease shall be removed and the health officer certifies to that effect. No person who attends to cows or milks them, or who has the care or handling of vessels for the sale, storage or distribution of milk or cream, shall enter any place or premises wherein exists any of the diseases mentioned herein; nor shall any such have any communication, direct or indirect, with any person who resides in or is an occupant of such infected place. Strict cleanliness of the hands and person of milkers, and those engaged in the handling of milk or cream, and of the bodies of cows, especially of the udders and teats, must be enforced at all times, to the end that no impurity or foreign substance may be added to the milk or cream; such addition being declared adulteration by the statute.

Rule 46. No person shall add water or any other foreign substances to milk or cream offered or intended for sale or exchange. Milk offered for sale as whole milk, or sold as such, which contains more than eighty-seven (87) per cent of watery fluid, or less than thirteen (13) per cent of milk solids, including three and seven-tenths (3.7) per cent of butter fat, is *prima facie* watered, and such watering is declared an adulteration by the state statutes, the punishment for which is a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each and every offense.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF DEAD BODIES.

These Rules having been duly adopted and properly published, have the force of Law.

Rule 47. The transportation of bodies dead of small-pox, Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or Bubonic plague, is absolutely forbidden.

Rule 48. The bodies of those who have died of diphtheria (membraneous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), glanders, anthrax or leprosy, shall not be accepted for transportation unless prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by (a) arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfectant fluid; (b) disinfecting and stopping of all orifices with absorbent cotton, and (c) washing the body with the disinfectant, all of which must be done by an embalmer, holding a certificate as such, approved by the State Board of Health or other state health authority. After being disinfected as above, such body shall be enveloped in a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, completely wrapped in a sheet and bandaged and encased in an air-tight, zinc, tin, copper or lead-lined coffin, or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically soldered, and all inclosed in a strong, tight, wooden box. Or, the body being prepared for shipment by disinfecting and wrapping as above, may be placed in a strong coffin or casket, and said coffin or casket incased in an air-tight, zinc, copper or tin case, all joints and seams hermetically soldered and inclosed in a strong outside wooden box.

Rule 49. The bodies of those dead of typhoid fever, puerperal fever, erysipelas, tuberculosis and measles, or other dangerous, communicable diseases other than those specified in Rules 48 and 49, may be received for transportation when prepared for shipment by filling cavities with an approved disinfectant, washing the exterior of the body with the same, stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet and bandaged and encased in an air-tight coffin or casket; provided, that this shall apply only to bodies which can reach their destination within forty-eight hours from time of death. In all other cases such bodies shall be prepared for transportation in conformity with Rule 48. But when the body has been prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by an embalmer holding a certificate as in Rule 48, the air-tight sealing may be dispensed with.

Rule 50. The bodies of those dead of diseases that are not contagious, infectious or communicable, may be received for transportation when incased in a sound coffin or casket and inclosed in a strong outside wooden box; provided, they reach their destination within thirty hours from time of death. If the body can not reach its destination within thirty hours from time of death, it must be prepared for shipment by filling cavities with an approved disinfectant, washing the exterior of the body with the same, stopping all orifices with absorbent

cotton and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick and all wrapped in a sheet and bandaged, and incased in an air-tight coffin or casket. But when the body has been prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by an embalmer holding a certificate, as in Rule 48, the air-tight sealing may be dispensed with.

Rule 51. In cases of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases, the body must not be accompanied by persons or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease, unless certified by the health officer as having been properly disinfected; and before selling passage tickets agents shall carefully examine the transit permit and note the name of the passenger in charge, and of any others proposing to accompany the body, and see that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of disease. The transit permit in such cases shall specifically state who is authorized by the health authorities to accompany the remains. In all cases where bodies are forwarded under Rule No. 48 notice must be sent by telegraph to the health officer at destination, advising the date and train on which the body may be expected. This notice must be sent by or in the name of the health officer at the initial point, and is to enable the health officer at destination to take all necessary precautions at that point.

Rule 52. Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge, who must be provided with a passage ticket, and also present a full first-class ticket marked "corpse" for the transportation of the body, and a transit permit, showing physician's or coroner's certificate, health officer's permit for removal, undertaker's certificate, name of deceased, date and hour of death; age, place of death, cause of death, and if of a contagious, infectious or communicable nature, the point to which the body is to be shipped; and when death is caused by any of the diseases specified in Rule No. 48, the names of those authorized by the health authorities to accompany the body. The transit permit must be made in duplicate, and the signatures of the physician or coroner, health officer and undertaker must be on both the original and duplicate copies. The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original, shall be detached from the transit permit and pasted on the coffin box. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be handed to the passenger in charge of the corpse. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent to the official in charge of the baggage department of the initial line, and by him to the secretary of State or Provincial Board of Health of the state or province from which said shipment was made.

Rule 53. When dead bodies are shipped by express the whole original transit permit shall be pasted upon the outside box and the duplicate forwarded by the express agent to the secretary of the State or Provincial Board of Health of the state or province from which said shipment was made.

Rule 54. Every disinterred body, dead from any disease or cause, shall be treated as infectious or dangerous to the public health, and shall not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the state or provincial health authorities having jurisdiction where such body is disinterred, and the consent of the health authorities of the locality to which the corpse is consigned has first been obtained; and all such disinterred remains shall be inclosed in a hermetically sealed (soldered) zinc, tin or copper-lined coffin or box. Bodies deposited in receiving vaults shall be treated and considered the same as buried bodies.

FORMS FOR CERTIFICATES AND NOTICES.

TRANSIT PERMIT.

No. ....

This Certificate must be presented to the Local Board of Health for Approval.

PHYSICIAN'S OR CORONER'S CERTIFICATE.

.....189..  
Name of Deceased ..... (if minor, give parents' name also)  
Date of Death ..... at .....M.  
Age ..... Years .....Months .....Days.  
Place of Death .....  
Cause of Death .....  
I hereby certify that the above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
.....M. D. or Coroner.  
Residence ..... County of ..... State of .....

PERMIT OF LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

This Permit must be properly signed, and with Physician's Certificate presented to the Railroad or Express Agent before a body can be shipped.

In the .....(city or township) of .....County of.....  
State of .....on the ..... day of .....189..  
Permission is hereby given to remove for burial at .....  
in the County of .....State of .....the body of  
.....who died at  
.....County of ..... on the .....  
day of .....18....Aged.....years.....months.....days. The cause  
of death being ..... which is a .....(contagious or non-  
contagious) disease.

Rule 47. The transportation of bodies dead of small-pox, Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or Bubonic plague, is absolutely forbidden.

Signed .....M. D.  
(If City or Town affix  
Corporate Seal.) .....Health Officer.  
Local Board of Health.

This Permit and preceding Certificate must be detached and delivered to the person in charge of the corpse.



## PASTER.

## CERTIFICATE OF UNDERTAKER.

I (or We) hereby certify that the accompanying dead body of  
 ..... (If a minor, give parents' name also )  
 Consigned to ..... Address ..... State of.....  
 has been prepared by me (or us) strictly in accordance with the rules of  
 the State Board of Health for transportation by railway, and in con-  
 formity with said rules, as printed on the back of this permit.

.....Shipping Undertaker.

Residence .....

## NOTICE OF A NUISANCE.

.....Ky., .....19....

To the Board of Health of .....

Gentlemen: Your attention is respectfully called to the existence  
 of a nuisance on the premises of .....  
 at ..... in .....county, arising from  
 ..... The address of ..... (the owner, agent or occupant)  
 is .....

Respectfully,

P. O. Address .....Ky.

## NOTICE TO ABATE A NUISANCE.

Office of the .....Board of Health.

.....Ky., .....19....

To ....., owner, agent or occupier  
 of premises, situated ..... in .....  
 county, Kentucky. You are hereby notified and required to abate and  
 remove, within ..... days from the date of the service  
 hereof, a certain nuisance on the above described property, consisting  
 of .....  
 .....which nuisance has been declared by the  
 Board to be prejudicial to the public health. Your failure to do this  
 will subject you to the penalties imposed by the statutes of the Com-  
 monwealth of Kentucky.

By order of the Board.

.....M. D.,  
 Secretary and Executive Officer.

**NOTICE TO BE VACCINATED.**

Office of the .....Board of Health.

.....Ky., .....19....

By virtue of authority vested in it by law the .....Board  
of Health respectfully requests you to be vaccinated within the next  
.....hours.

By order of the Board.

.....M. D.,  
Health Officer.

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Rule 55. Each local Board of Health shall procure the publication  
of such of the foregoing rules from time to time as will meet indications  
and emergencies that may arise, and as will best promote and protect  
the public health.

The rules and regulations made by the State Board of Health and  
adopted by the various local Boards, in accordance with powers given by  
the act creating the State and Local Boards of Health, etc., are laws to  
be obeyed by every individual in the state.

All prosecutions for violations of the statute law, or the rules of  
local Boards of Health, should be instituted by the several county or  
prosecuting attorneys of this state upon information of such local  
Boards.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted, and all rules  
and regulations heretofore promulgated by circular, card or pamphlets,  
or through newspaper publications, in conflict with the foregoing, are  
hereby revoked.

By order of the Board.

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary.

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